

World Heritage Scanned Nomination

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UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: **Dresden Elbe Valley**

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 7th July 2004

STATE PARTY: GERMANY

CRITERIA: C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) CL

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (ii): The Dresden Elbe Valley has been the crossroads in Europe, in culture, science and technology. Its art collections, architecture, gardens, and landscape features have been an important reference for Central European developments in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Criterion (iii): The Dresden Elbe Valley contains exceptional testimonies of court architecture and festivities, as well as renowned examples of middle-class architecture and industrial heritage representing European urban development into the modern industrial era.

Criterion (iv): The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding cultural landscape, an ensemble that integrates the celebrated baroque setting and suburban garden city into an artistic whole within the river valley.

Criterion (v): The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding example of land use, representing an exceptional development of a major Central-European city. The value of this cultural landscape has long been recognized, but it is now under new pressures for change.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The 18th and 19th century cultural landscape of Dresden Elbe Valley extends some 18-km along the river from Übigau Palace and Ostragehege fields in the northwest to the Pillnitz Palace and the Elbe River Island in the southeast. It features low meadows, and is crowned by the Pillnitz Palace and the centre of Dresden with its numerous monuments and parks from the 16th to the 20th centuries. The landscape also features 19th and 20th century suburban villas and gardens and valuable natural features. Some terraced slopes along the river are still used for viticulture and some old villages have retained their historic structure and elements from the industrial revolution: notably the 147-m Blue Wonder steel bridge (1891-1893), the single-rail suspension cable railway (1898-1901), and the funicular (1894-1895). The passenger steamships (the oldest from 1879) and shipyard (ca 1900) are still in use.

1.b State, Province or Region: Free State of Saxony, City of Dresden

1.d Exact location: N51 02 24.0 E13 49 16.0

“Dresden Elbe Valley ”

Cultural Site

**Nomination for inclusion
on the World Heritage List**

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1 Identification of the Property

1a Country

Federal Republic of Germany

1b Federal State

Free State of Saxony

1c Name of Property

Cultural site „Dresden Elbe valley“

1d Geographical coordinates

between 51°03' latitude north / 13°44' longitude east and
51°59' latitude north / 13°94' longitude east

1e Maps and charts

- **1e** Map of the municipal area of the capital of Saxony Dresden with the application area (core zone) and buffer zone of the UNESCO World Heritage “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site, scale: 1 : 25 000.
- Map of the areas with protected properties and nature reserves within the UNESCO application area “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site, scale: 1 : 10 000, three parts.

1f Overall size of the area

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Core zone | 19.3 km ² area |
| | 19.5 km length |
| Buffer zone | 12.4 km ² area |

2. Justification for Inscription

2a Statement of significance

The cultural site “Dresden Elbe valley ” is characterised morphologically by the steep slopes of the Lusatian upthrow in the north-east of the city and the valley flats south and north-west of the Elbe. Early traces of settlements and burial places especially from the Bronze Age have been found. Of these, three fortified sites near Pillnitz from pre-historic times are probably the most prominent ones. The archaeological landscape with its pre-historic objects and the medieval town and village centres has a fragmentary character within the area of the Elbe valley. The numerous phases of development of the pre-historic cultural site, including the permanent changes, are not obviously recognisable from the existing natural scenery. Culturally influential are, however, the Renaissance fortifications and the baroque buildings of the Saxon residence including the middle-class prestige buildings of the 19th century, the spacious residential districts in the suburbs and the tradition of wine growing in the vicinity of the town, the natural wooded slopes as well as the course of the river with its generally undeveloped meadowland.

The town of Dresden was founded in the early Middle Ages and was a sovereign`s residence from the very beginning. The town and Elbe river valley got their most important impulses for development during the reign of elector Moritz (1547-1553) and Frederick Augustus (1694-1733) which continue to have an effect today. Moritz initiated the building of the fortifications, which were erected between 1546 and 1591. Dresden became a residence of European rank when Frederick Augustus acquired the crown of the Polish king in 1697 and was further developed architecturally during the following decades. With the palace and the bridge in the foreground, especially the Elbe river side of the Altstadt was decorated with representative buildings – a policy which was adhered to until the early 20th century. Special attention was given to the effect the town had from a distance and a skyline of a much-praised harmony and beauty had been created, which can be seen from many viewpoints in the near and distant surroundings. The idea to include the more distant surroundings of the town and especially the river into the plan of a baroque Royal Residence was not without consequences. A Grand Tour of Italy influenced the Elector so that he wanted the Elbe river to be a Grand Canal along which palaces and fine houses were situated and directly accessible from the water as in Venice.

The idea to use the river as a stylistic and artistic element was implemented at first with the baroque buildings and the architects developed it further when building the Royal Residence of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The vineyards of the surrounding villages which had not been built up until then became preferred residential areas for the wealthy Dresden citizens. The gradual decline of wine growing and the final extinction of the vine stocks by the vine louse (phylloxera) in 1886/87 were favourable to the building of residential homes (villas) in the vineyards and partial afforestation of the area. Part of the vineyards on the Elbe hills near Pillnitz were able to be saved and planted with vines again during the past decades. While the city grew massively during the second half of the 19th century, mass housing construction and industrialisation basically changed the character of baroque Dresden, the areas in the suburbs and surrounding villages near the river were mainly preserved for representative villas. The preservation of the vistas to and from the city and the fact that the Elbe river meadows were kept free and not built upon were due to farsighted rules for town planning. Thanks to this Dresden has a unique connection between surrounding landscape and architecture.

The Academy of Fine Arts and the Art Exhibition Wing of the academy on Brühl Terrace (former fortifications) as well as the opera house, the Ständehaus (parliament house) and the town hall as representative buildings were added to the court buildings with the support of the middle classes. The baroque town silhouette was mainly supplemented by the towers of the town hall and the Ständehaus as well as by the dome of the art exhibition wing of the Academy of Fine Arts maintaining, thereby, the scale of baroque planning.

These historic structures which are based on long-term planning and which respect the character of the city as a Royal Residence have been preserved almost unchanged until today. In contrast to the city centre of Dresden the outlying districts along the river were only slightly destroyed and hardly under the pressure of change during the following decades. The concentration in the cities and the spoliation of the countryside raging in the western industrialised countries did not take place because of the lack of finance. After the war the Altstadt was rebuilt partially in modern style, destroying, thereby, the historic structure of the city. The most important baroque buildings of the 19th century could at first be preserved as ruins and later rebuilt. The

front of the historic buildings along the Elbe, which represents the heart and the reference point for the whole Dresden Elbe valley, can still be experienced and sets the standards for dealing with the historic cultural site.

2b Comparison with similar places

The special feature of the cultural site of Dresden is the harmonious connection of an urban living space grown over the years with the natural surroundings and an agriculture rich in traditions. There are hardly any examples for comparison. Florence, with which Dresden has been compared for a long time, is missing the element of a river landscape in urban space near to nature. The cultural site of Potsdam and the gardens of Wörlitz-Dessau are parks covering large areas with individual complexes of buildings and palaces. Other European cultural sites like the Oberschwaben monastery or the Saint-Emilion district do not have the element of urban settlement.

2c Authenticity/Integrity

The Dresden Elbe valley is a continuously existing cultural site, “which is furthermore closely connected with the traditional way of life and, thus, plays an active social part in today’s society. The process of development of this society is still going on” (§ 39ii Regulations for implementing the agreement on the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of the world). The term authenticity must therefore be seen in its full interpretation, which is explained in the “Nara-document” on authenticity 1994. The aspects of assessment include besides the condition of numerous individual monuments first of all the structure of the total area, its internal forms (e.g. road network, development structures) or the use and function of its parts.

The cultural site “Dresden Elbe valley ” is in its typical structure and main parts a legacy. The artistic connection of the construction development related to the river has been mainly preserved – this can be seen in the visual contacts between the buildings and ensembles as well as in the state and structure of individual monuments and ensembles. The rebuilding of war-destroyed buildings was carried out making maximum use of old materials on the basis of historic plans and original technologies.

The undeveloped meadowland which is typical of the cultural site as well as the wine-growing hills with their partially wooded areas, partially wine-growing activities and scattered villas are in original condition and have not been altered in their natural condition and only slightly altered as far as building development is concerned.

2d Criteria under which inscription is proposed

§ 24 (II) Landscape and architecture in the Elbe valley have developed in an unusually close and harmonious connection. Thus, a cultural site of high aesthetic and artistic value has been created.

§ 24 (III) Unique testimonies of the culture of court architecture and festivities of the Baroque and famous examples of middle-class architecture of the 19th century are to be found in the cultural site. The ancient cultural tradition of wine-growing is still carried out by the winegrowers as a craftsman's work as well as being preserved in the remains of buildings.

§24 (IV) The Dresden Elbe valley is an excellent example of a continuously existing cultural site which has been formed by the landscape, which especially during the baroque time and in the 19th century was influenced by the outstanding role of the river and its neighbouring areas for the functions as seat of the government, earning one's living and life of the citizens. This is still today reflected in its structures and monuments.

§24(V) The Dresden Elbe valley is an outstanding example of the form of settlement of a European residence developed through the centuries, which, with suburbs and surrounding villages including wine-growing hills and fields, grows together into a big city. The inner town, historic residential districts, village centres as well as former and still agriculturally used fields can be even today recognised and form an unmistakably sequence within the whole region.

3 Description of the cultural site

3 a, b, d) Description of selected objects and partial areas of the cultural site and 4f) agreed plans concerning individual objects and regions

Protected landscape area “Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms”

The area has a size of about 1257 ha and represents a protected landscape area according to § 19 of SächsNatSchG. Many protected biotopes, natural properties as well as a nature reserve (altogether about 20% of the area; it includes the nature reserve “Pillnitz Elbe river island” as well as the nature reserve areas “Half dry grassland near the flood channel Kaditz/Mickten”, “Tall oat grass meadow in the Ostragehege”, “Pieschener Allee”, “Tall oat grass meadow near the Elbe river bank Johannstadt”, “Loschwitz Little poplar wood ” and “Altolkewitz Elbe meadows ”) are part of this area. The river itself is part of the protected landscape area in the territory of the capital Dresden as well as its water meadows and parts of the flood channel of the Ostragehege, which are mainly kept free from construction work or used agriculturally and for horticulture. The protected area includes also the old Elbe river arm between Tolkewitz and Zschieeren as well as the Niederterrasse (low terrace). The Niederterrasse is a sedimentation consisting of gravel, sand and silt of the Weichsel Cold Period about 50 000 to 10 000 years ago and near Dresden is situated about 8 m above the present river meadowland.

3a Description of the property

The widespread interconnection of town and landscape is the determining characteristic feature of the area. The flat water level, the green Elbe meadows, the building up of the hills and the woods on the hills result in a harmonious interplay of high contrast. The backbone of the region and of the whole valley is the Elbe river, which forms two characteristic loops in the area of the city centre and the Ostragehege and, thus, enables various sights and views of the Elbe river front. Wide Elbe meadows stretch along both sides of the river and only the Altstadt river bank with the Brühl Terrace comes close to the river. The area is a representative habitat for numerous plant and animal species, which are typical of meadowland, but already endangered. Therefore, the Elbe and the Elbe meadowland have a network function of international importance.

3b History and development

The region had been intensively populated since the 14th century B.C. Because of the flood variations and the swampy areas of the uncontrolled river, settlement took place on the flood-free elevations. These areas are still clearly visible today in the ground plan of the town in the form of village centres. For centuries the inhabitants lived mainly on fishing, farming and wine growing. The river remained as a wild watercourse in its original state until the end of the 18th century. It then came to the planning of a towpath (called Leinpfad) because of the enormously increased importance of Elbe river shipping. This path still exists in structure and parts of its original form and shapes the embankment near the river.

The main characteristic changes of the Elbe valley took place in the 19th century. Technical development and the enormous growth of the population led to changes which still today play a part in determining the natural scenery. The use of steam-driven ships led to the development of the Elbe to make it permanently passable for larger ships. The Additionalakte (Additional Act), which was concluded in 1844, represented an international contract for the planned development of the Elbe. This contract was successively implemented in the following years. All Elbe river islands, except the one in Pillnitz, were removed in the course of embankment straightening and stabilisation. Dykes were built, gravel and sand banks were removed and old river arms cut off. These old river arms as well as the so-called Elbe pools are today an important part of the ecological system of the Elbe. The farmed fields, dominant until then, were gradually changed into meadows and gardens. This was a result of the better food supply from other parts, the development of flood protection, and last but not least, the development of the hills and villages along the Elbe river with country houses and villas.

More control measures were carried out during the first decades of the 20th century because of the continuously growing volume of traffic on the river. In this connection the embankment road in front of the Brühl Terrace and the Augustus Bridge took on their present appearance. The three water works Saloppe/Albertstadt, Tolkewitz and Hosterwitz, which were erected during this time, are well integrated into the landscape. While the two older plants in Tolkewitz and the Saloppe were built in historicising style and with this bring a romantic idea of the Middle Ages into the Elbe river meadowlands, the municipal architect Hans Erlwein built the plant in Hosterwitz

in a decidedly modern style in 1907/08. The individual buildings are in staggered fashion arranged and together form a picturesquely grouped ensemble.

First efforts to protect the Elbe river landscape were made already from 1940 onwards. The so-called Elbe-Schutzgesetz (Elbe protection law) was put into force in 1941. It was revised in 1954. On 29th August 1996 the whole landscape area was protected by a decree.

The use of the area has not changed substantially during the past 100 years. Most of the land is used for grassland farming. The Hosterwitz water works and the Wachwitz water-catchment plant Wachwitz are important suppliers of drinking water for Dresden.

3d State of conservation

The state of the area can be assessed as good. The landscape scenery has been mainly preserved without substantial impairments by disproportionate new houses, the felling of larger groups of trees or the sealing of individual areas against rain water absorption.

Altogether 65 types of biotopes have been registered, of that 15 biotopes have a degree of danger (three are in danger of extinction, eight are seriously endangered, four are endangered). Ten biotopes are protected by law acc. to § 26

SächsNatSchG. Four landscape sceneries are of common interest in accordance with the Flora-Fauna-Habitat regulation. Concerning the flora of the region, the plant stock is mainly constant and about 11% of the plant species have been registered in the Red List of Saxony as endangered (five species are in danger of extinction, seven are seriously endangered, 24 are endangered). However, about 42% of the plant associations show a potential degree of danger, especially lowland forests and tall oat grass meadows are endangered (three plant associations are heavily endangered, eight are endangered). About 16 % of the 590 animal species registered up to now in the protected landscape area belong to a danger category of the Red List of Saxony (nine species are in danger of extinction, 15 are seriously endangered and 37 are endangered).

The water quality of the Elbe has fundamentally improved since 1990 after the inflow of untreated industrial waste and household sewage was drastically reduced.

4f Agreed plans related to property

The development of the protected landscape area takes place within the framework of the regional plan Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge (Upper Elbe River Valley/Eastern Ore Mountains). It contains statements on how to preserve, develop, look after and use the lowland areas of the Elbe as an ecological system of national importance. The protected landscape area is indicated in this regional plan as a priority area for nature and landscape.

Numerous measures are planned in this area within the framework of the landscape plan (partial landscape plan within the town limits dated 31st December 1996) like, for instance, the planned protection of an open meadow with fruit trees (Streuobstwiese) at Körnerweg in Loschwitz or the regeneration of the Kepp brook in Hosterwitz.

Since 1987 a landscape maintenance plan as a special plan has been a fundamental and important prerequisite for the town-area utilisation plan. In this way the main interests of landscape protection are fixed as legally binding. Besides that there exists a maintenance and development plan for the protected landscape area, which serves as a guideline and action instruction for taking care of the areas and for developing them and which will in the long run preserve and increase their value as a nature reserve.

“Pillnitz Elbe River Island” nature reserve

The island is a nature reserve acc. to § 16 SächsNatSchG and has a size of 10.5 ha.

3a Description of the property

The longish island is situated opposite Pillnitz Palace and fixed in the river bed by petrification at the east bank and south point and covered with a regeneration lowland forest.

3b History and development

The island in today's form was created by consolidating several islands during river regulation around the turn of the 19th to the 20th century. A pheasantry had been set up on the island in the 19th century and autochthonous tree species were planted after 1860 preserving the large meadow in the centre of the island. The island was declared a nature reserve in 1924 and special care was stopped. After that the forest

was left to self regulation. The island is a breeding area for typical lowland birds as well as an important resting and wintering place for water birds of passage. The Elbe beaver has settled on the west embankment.

3d State of conservation

The state of the island is regarded as extremely good because of its status as a total reserve. Thus, individual vegetation zones are more and more in evidence– including the area of the river bank (river edge with pebbles/flushing edge with thermophilic nitrophilic embankment shrubs), the soft-wood lowland forest with willows and poplar trees and the hard-wood lowland forest with an elm- and ash- wood belt.

4f Agreed plans related to property

According to the maintenance and development plan for the protected landscape area Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms, the aim of protecting and developing the Pillnitz Elbe river island is the “Preservation and extension of existing life spaces and resting zones for a species-rich fauna and flora”. A separate maintenance and development plan does not yet exist.

“Borsberghänge and Friedrichsgrund” nature reserve

The area has a size of 82.8 ha and is a nature reserve acc. to § 16 SächsNatSchG. It is part of the much larger protected landscape area “Schönfelder Hochland and Elbhänge Dresden-Pirna” (Schönfeld highland and Elbe hills Dresden-Pirna) and borders on Dresden-Pillnitz in the north and east.

3a Description of the property

The nature reserve is divided into areas, which are clearly separated from each other – the slopes of the Borsberg situated parallel to the Elbe and the narrow Friedrichsgrund which is cut deep in the slope. The steep slopes of the Borsberg are covered with chestnut oak and beech woods of different appearance. In several places on the upper slope we find a thermophilic oak forest with fly catching plants. The wooded areas border directly on the wine growing areas of Pillnitz and have a network of footpaths.

The Meixbach brook flows through the Friedrichsgrund, which has shady hill and glen forests. A grotto and an artificial ruin, both built at the end of the 18th century, give evidence of the romantic enthusiasm for nature at that time when the ground, which was trackless until then, was redesigned as a landscape park and connected with the Pillnitz park by a new concept.

As far as plant geography is concerned, the Borsberg slopes belong to the hilly countryside of the Elbe valley with montane and submontane species, which are rarer in their distribution to the north. In this connection it should be mentioned that we find a greater occurrence of the spotted salamander.

From the geological point of view this area is interesting because we have here the tectonic border of the Elbe valley zone, the Lusatian upthrow. This is a faulted zone stretching in the NW/SE direction, which separates geologically the Elbe river valley near Dresden from the neighbouring Lusatia towards the north-east. This faulted zone was active already in the Palaeozoic Era. New movements with considerable jumps took place at the end of the Chalk period. Within a short distance we have steep slopes uphill and the Elbe valley with its areas subject to flooding from the very beginning.

3b History and development

The nature reserve is situated on the edge of an old settlement area. Already 1000 years ago wine was being grown in this area. Mixed deciduous woodland was used for growing brushwood to obtain vine posts. Later it was used to obtain forest litter. After the use of forest litter was stopped, the devastated parts of the woodland and the abandoned fields of the former farms in Schönfeld and Graupa were afforested with fir and pine trees in the vicinity of the nature reserve.

The cultural history of the Friedrichsgrund started at the end of the 18th century when it was discovered by the Elector Frederick Augustus III who gave the name to the area, which was redesigned into a landscape park. A footpath was planned in 1780. Furthermore, an artificial waterfall, a grotto, wooden benches, a rose hill, an artificial ruin in the upper part of the ground and a wooden hut, called Philemon's hut, were built. The grotto, the artificial ruin and parts of the waterfall still exist.

3d State of conservation

The state of the nature reserve can be assessed as good, in spite of the fact that the oak and beech woods on the steep slopes in their pure form exist only on small areas. A multitude of “close to nature” forest associations exists. The number of breeding birds amounts to about 50 to 70 species. Especially the protected species spotted salamander, grass and agile frog must be mentioned among the existing amphibious animals.

4f Agreed plans related to property

The aim of protection consists in the preservation, safeguarding and documentation of different exposed forest associations on steep slopes and in glen woods with their special regional ground flora. Besides that, the nature reserve is an object for studying vegetation development and forest regeneration on abandoned wine-growing areas as well as for investigating vegetation in the forest. An individual maintenance and development plan does not yet exist. It would include the extensive reconstruction of the historic Friedrichsgrund (with grotto, artificial ruin and waterfall).

“Schönfelder Hochland and Elbhänge Dresden-Pirna Protected landscape area (Schönfeld highland and Elbe hills Dresden-Pirna)

The area has a size of 3540 ha and is a protected landscape acc. to § 19 SächsNatG. It includes the hills and side valleys of the Elbe between Dresden-Loschwitz and Pirna-Hinterjessen, the Elbe meadows between the ferryboat landing stage Dresden-Niederpoyritz and Pillnitz Palace as well as the highlands behind the edge of the hills. The protected landscape area includes also the “Borsberghänge and Friedrichsgrund” nature reserve as well as Pillnitz palace and park. Large parts of the “Dresdner Elbhänge” (Dresden Elbe hills) protected property area belong also to this area.

3a Description of the property

The area can be divided into two very different partial areas, which are indicated separately in the name. The Schönfeld highland right-hand along the Elbe river, named after the village of Schönfeld, is part of the Lusatian upthrow. It is almost exclusively used for agriculture. Several rural communities and many small wooded

areas are embedded in the landscape. The partially very steep hills are intersected by several glens at the junctions of which historic village centres are situated. A characteristic of the western part is the strong formation of green, partially with old trees on the former vineyard terraces as well as the building up of the area with scattered representative villas which have park-like gardens. The Pillnitz hill in the eastern part of the area is characterised by mixed deciduous woodland on the south-west-facing steep slope and glen woods on the steep step of the faulted edge between the hilly countryside and the Lusatian upthrow. In addition to this, terraced vineyards and fruit plantations at the foot of the hill determine the landscape scenery. Historic village centres and scattered houses are to be found in this area. The area has an irregular road network.

3b History and development

The Elbe hills and especially the Schönfeld highland have been intensively populated since the high Middle Ages. While the hills were mainly used for hunting by noblemen and for wine growing, the highland with its fertile grounds was predestined for agricultural use. The utilisation of the area remained constant over a long period and hardly any substantial changes took place. The character, especially of the Elbe hills, changed only with the developments in the 19th century already described. Numerous villas were built on the Elbe hills, which were preferred because of the healthy climate and beautiful landscape. This process was accelerated by the decline of wine growing as a result of the catastrophe caused by phylloxera. Trees started to grow wild in the former vineyards. The terraces were partially planted with fruit trees. It was possible to plant new vine stocks in this area after 1980. They give back to the landscape its historically evolved character.

The enormous pressure exerted on the Schönfeld highland after 1990 to allow people to settle in this area and which is still increasing, creates a difficult situation. Weekend bungalows in the local areas were built already in the second half of the 20th century and now large-scale settlements for individual houses have been planned in the surroundings of the villages. As a result of this the historically evolved settlement structures are increasingly threatened.

3d State of conservation

The state of conservation can be regarded as good. Especially the Elbe hill is an old cultural site with different valuable biotopes (many of them are protected acc. to § 26 SächsNatSchG), which are distributed mosaic-like over the whole hill. Especially to be mentioned are the silicate turf and the lean sand turf as well as the dry oak forests on lime-deficient land. A large number of endangered and seriously endangered species of plants and animals (116 species of the Red List of Saxony) live in this area. Species like the changeable toad, agile frog, smooth snake, grey-headed woodpecker, black woodpecker, lesser flycatcher, red-backed shrike and large great bat are among them. Acc. to the Bundesartenschutzverordnung (Federal decree for the protection of species) these are especially protected species, which are in danger of extinction.

4f Agreed plans related to property

The protected landscape area is used mainly as a reserve area and a smaller part also as a priority area within the regional plan Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge, because of the multitude of existing biotopes like glen forests, vineyard walls and fruit-tree meadows as well as agriculturally used open land on the highland. The regional plan contains statements concerning preservation, maintenance and development. More claims concerning the development of the area are contained in the landscape maintenance plan (partial landscape plan within the town limits of 31st December 1996). The cultivation of abandoned agricultural fields in Pillnitz is, for instance, planned. Numerous additions to the historic stock of road trees are planned to improve the landscape scenery and the structure of the road network. There exists an expert opinion on nature protection for the Elbe hill from Loschwitz to Oberpoyritz. The landscape maintenance plan from 1987 is still valid.

The development plan "Dresden-Loschwitz, Elbhang" (B-plan No. 141) of Dresden was established for a partial area in 2000. It includes the preservation of the outward appearance and character of the Loschwitz Elbe hill as well as the careful constructional completion and protection of the relationships in nature (about 190 ha).

The general plan for urban development (No. 753) "Dresden-Pillnitz" offers problem solutions for the development of land and federal institutions and traffic solutions for

a better development of the area. Great importance was attached to proposals for improving the appearance of settlements and landscape.

“Dresdner Elbhänge” Protected Property Area (Dresden Elbe hills)

The Dresden Elbe hills between Pillnitz and Loschwitz are a protected property area acc. to § 21 par. 1 SächsDSchG in connection with § 4 SächsGemO. Numerous cultural properties are to be found in this area. The Elbe meadows are part of the flood plain of the Elbe, the protected landscape area “Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms”. The Elbe hill between Loschwitz and Pillnitz is part of the protected landscape area “Schönfeld highland and Elbe hills Dresden-Pirna”. Besides that, two nature reserves (“Pillnitz Elbe river island” and “Borsberg slopes and Frederick’s ground”) and several natural properties are located in this area.

3a Description of the property

Three intermingling topographical forms are predominant on the Elbe hills, stretching from the river embankment to the Dresdner Heide (Dresden heathland) and Schönfelder Hochland (Schönfeld highland): The Elbe meadows, between 50 and 100 m wide and mainly not built upon; the narrow low terraces at the ends of the steep glens; the terraces which until now have determined the Elbe hill structure by the dry walls of the vineyards. The natural scenery is characterised by the densely populated historic villages of Loschwitz, Wachwitz, Niederpoyritz, Hosterwitz, Pillnitz, Söbrigen and Oberpoyritz situated on the low terraces and the former vineyard hills and terraces with scattered houses. The development of the settlement can clearly be seen in the buildings showing the style of construction. While the villages are still typified by half-timbered constructions and plain rustic houses, the country houses and villas show mainly forms of historicism, modern style and neo-classicism after 1900. The few baroque and purely classicist buildings are early examples. The high part of green – the Elbe meadows, the hills, which are partially grown with “close to nature” mixed deciduous woodlands, and the great amount of large trees in villa gardens – is characteristic of this area.

3b History and development

The origin of the villages can be traced to the early Middle Ages. The most important sources of income were wine growing, fishing, field farming, fruit growing, hunting and laundering. Wine growing developed after clearing the Elbe hills in the 16th century. This was accompanied by the building of dry walls for the vineyards. They are characteristic of the hills even today. Artists and well-to-do citizens had their summer houses built here already in the 17th century – Dinglinger's vineyard is an outstanding example of this. Construction work reached a peak at the end of the 19th century. The extinction of the vine stocks by phylloxera in 1886/87 and the decline of wine growing were favourable to changes in the natural scenery when mostly two-storeyed villas were built and the vineyards were planted with woods. Two grand urban housing districts with metropolitan character were developed in the area of the Blasewitz and Loschwitz village centres. On the basis of far-sighted municipal building regulations the area developed moderately and in harmony with the landscape. In addition, the development of commercial enterprises with steam boiler installations and high chimneys in the area of the Elbe was forbidden.

Seriously inappropriate building developments could be prevented hitherto, except in a few individual instances like the complex of the former ministry of state security, the adding of a storey to the Keppschloß and attached buildings behind it (their demolition has been planned) or parts of the new buildings in the water works at Hosterwitz. The reasons for the minor changes in the urban area lie in the insignificant construction activity since 1945 and in the extensive protective measures after 1990.

3d State of conservation

The state of conservation of the protected property area "Elbe hills" can as a whole be regarded as good and very good. This concerns structures like road routing and road widths, the relationship of non-built-up and built-up areas, building sizes or the proportion of trees as well as the buildings and natural properties (especially "close to nature" slope woods and glens).

The restoration work of the past ten years has been carried out in most cases on an above-average level.

4f Agreed plans related to property

The area enjoys a special protection as protected property. The outward appearance of the Elbe hills in its unity of buildings and landscape, determining development structures, traditional heights of ridges and eaves, the existing appearance of roads, paths and squares, the historic enclosures of properties and the park-like gardens are protected by law. Changes are allowed only by permission of the responsible authorities.

The property maintenance plan “Dresden Elbe hills and Elbe river lowlands” is a special plan delivering the basis, the set targets and the course of actions for the development and general design of the area.

Pillnitz Palace with park, vineyard and vineyard church, Friedrichsgrund, Borsberg slopes and Elbe island

Pillnitz Palace and palace park, Maillebahn (maille lane), estate, vineyard including vineyard church “Zum Heiligen Geist” (The Holy Spirit) as well as the storage basin for the water-technical installations of the park are cultural properties acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG. They are part of the protected property area Dresden Elbe hills. Together with the Elbe river island in front of Pillnitz Palace they form a harmonious whole. Part of the palace complex is also near the Friedrichsgrund with grotto and artificial ruin. It was designed as a continuation of the palace park. The Pillnitz Elbe river island represents a nature reserve acc. to § 16 SächsNatSchG. The Friedrichsgrund is part of the Borsberg slopes and Friedrichsgrund nature reserve.

3a Description of the property

Pillnitz Palace and Pillnitz park form, together with the surrounding landscape and the mentioned buildings, a unity of special harmony. The palace is connected directly with the river by an outside curved flight of steps. On the rear side the palace park creates the connection to the vineyard and the Friedrichsgrund. The palace complex consists mainly of three parts – water and hill palaces and the new palace. The main bodies of the buildings are simply structured, provided with a reduced arrangement of lesenes and rustication and polychrome appearance. A main feature are the curved roofs with delicate chimney constructions and gilded decorations. The palace park consists of the pleasure garden, the hedge quarters, the so-called Maillebahn, a

conifer grove (dendrological collection), the avenues of trees behind the hill-palace, the English, Dutch and Chinese gardens.

Pillnitz Palace is one of the most important examples of the Chinese fashion in European Baroque. Inspired by the descriptions of journeys and imported articles of arts and crafts, European artists used East Asian influences in their work from the 17th century onwards. Therefore, the ideas people had about Japan and China were not exact. They thought of the Far East as an idealised Arcadia. Hill and water palaces in Pillnitz are, therefore, no copies of East Asian models. The double-stage curved roofs, which were known from depictions of East Asian architecture, are the main design element. The architect Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann chose instead of a cornice a concave mould, which is unfamiliar to East Asian architecture but harmonises with it and underlines the “exotic” appearance. The concave moulds are decorated with chinoiserie (paintings of scenes from Chinese country life), inspired by depictions on Chinese porcelain and lacquerwork. White picture panels on the middle pavilions towards the pleasure garden are decorated with blue paint to give the impression of a porcelain panelling.

3b History and development

The Pillnitz pleasure palace was built on the site of an old manor in several stages. The old manor was gradually demolished and only an obelisk and a lion’s head from the 17th century are a reminder of these buildings. From 1694 the manor was in the possession of the electors of Saxony. The charming position in the landscape and the near-by Royal Residence led to the decision that Augustus the Strong should have a pleasure palace built in this place. The first building, the water palace near the Elbe river with the large outside flight of steps, was erected from 1720 to 1725 after designs by Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann. Opposite the water palace the nearly identical hill palace was built from 1723 to 1724. The old palace church had to give way to a banqueting hall which was built in 1723. Before 1725 it was substituted by a church in the near-by vineyard from plans by Pöppelmann. A large number of the furnishings from the old church were transferred to the new church.

Essential parts of today’s garden were created during this first construction period: a pleasure garden and a hedge garden, an avenue of chestnut trees (Maillebahn) towards the west, a palace garden behind the hill palace with twelve rows of trees as well as a playground in the north-west, which was later redesigned.

The further extension of park and palace took place after 1778, when Elector Frederick Augustus III – the later king Frederick Augustus I – made Pillnitz his summer residence. Wings were added to both sides of water and hill palaces continuing the Far-Eastern design of their roofs. Their original interior design has partially been preserved. An English park in the north-west part with the so-called English pavilion (after Bramante's Tempietto) was laid out beside the playground. The park was extended also in the north-east part –in 1785 by the Dutch garden and in 1790 by the Chinese garden, the latter with the Chinese pavilion which was built in 1804. The famous *Camellia japonica* came to Pillnitz around 1780 and was planted out in the English garden in 1801. Today, it seems to be the oldest Japanese camellia in Europe. Landscape design went far beyond the palace ground and included the near-by Friedrichsgrund after 1780. The brook flowing through the grounds was partially fortified and developed as a waterfall in one place. In addition to this, bridges and an artificial ruin were built on an elevation above the ground. When the old palace burnt down in 1818, the court architect Christian Friedrich Schuricht received the order to build a new palace in the same place. The classicist complex was finished in 1830. With its pagoda-shaped roofs it follows the tradition of Pöppelmann. After that the architectural design of the palace complex was mainly finished. Smaller functional buildings from the 19th century like the guard house, the winepress and the palm house as well as the orangery supplement the complex. Substantial changes took place in the palace gardens in the second half of the 19th century. The planting in the yard of the New palace with high-stem lilac trees and the plantation of conifers in the abandoned playground do still exist along with the design of the pleasure ground according to proposals by Peter Joseph Lenné. The Elbe river island in front of the palace was functionally connected with the palace over a longer time. It was included in festivities at the Pillnitz court in the Augustan Era and served as an electoral pheasantry in the following century. The Pillnitz Elbe island remained as the only island in the river, while all other islands were successively removed in the course of river regulation after 1850. The plan is to preserve it following the idea of a landscape garden. Palace and park are the heart of the whole ensemble and surrounded by the seemingly untouched landscape elements (river, wooded island, Borsberg and Friedrichsgrund). Pillnitz was the property of the royal family from 1694 until 1924. After the abdication of the Saxon king in 1918, the complex became the property of the Saxon state in

1924. The town of Dresden was responsible for Pillnitz from 1952 until 1993. The Free State of Saxony has again been the owner since 1993.

During the air raid in March 1945 the royal stables, the orangery, the palm house and the house of the court gardener were damaged. The palace itself remained undamaged. From 1946 until 1965 collections from the Old and New Masters Picture Galleries were shown in water and hill palaces. Collections in the arts and crafts museum, which was established in both palaces in 1965, have been shown since 1963.

3d State of conservation

The original interior decorations in the hill palace were restored and completely reconstructed under the auspices of the then Institut für Denkmalpflege. The so-called Watteau hall with paintings from the late 18th century and decorations in the Neo-Rococo style was restored and completed in 1975. The water palace was reopened with the original interior design after eight years of reconstruction in 1992. After 1945 the palace complex showed a number of cases of constructional damage, which were corrected in the course of a long-term programme for the restoration of palace and park. It should be pointed out that extensive paint investigations on the facades were carried out, especially in the area of the painted concave moulds. Restoration was based on these investigations. Especially to be mentioned is the repair and restoration of the vineyard church, which was saved from decay by a citizens' action committee in 1989. Mention should also be made of the renewal of the ageing avenue of chestnut trees in the hedge garden and the Maillebahn after 1950, the redesign of the hedge garden between 1956 and 1960, the work on the pavilions and the palm house in the 1990s as well as the building of a mobile glass house for the valuable *Camellia japonica* in 1992.

The state of the palace complex with park and annex buildings can be assessed as very good after the above mentioned extensive restoration work has been completed. It is still essential to implement the car park concept in harmony with the landscape to enable better control of the stream of visitors. Urgent action is also required for the maintenance of the Borsberg and the Friedrichsgrund, where the monument conservationists and nature conservationists have basically different approaches, which need to be reconciled.

This concerns the repair of old stone bridges or keeping free historic views.

4f Agreed plans related to property

The general urban development plan (No. 753) "Dresden-Pillnitz" for the Pillnitz area was concluded in 2000. It includes problem solutions for the development of land and federal institutions (Pillnitz Palace , College of Technology and Economy, Land Institution for Agriculture) as well as traffic solutions in the area. Better access by developing the public suburban passenger traffic thereby plays a part as well as proposed solutions for the car park situation, especially for the people working in the scientific institutions and for the tourists in this highly sensitive area. Special attention was paid to proposals concerning the improvement of the local and landscape sites.

Maria am Wasser protestant parish church and churchyard, Kirchgasse 7, 01326 Dresden

The Maria am Wasser parish church in Hosterwitz and the adjoining churchyard are cultural properties acc. to 3 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of the property

The small hall-type church is slightly elevated and picturesquely situated above the Elbe embankment not far from Pillnitz Palace. The surrounding oval churchyard is enclosed by a mighty flood protection wall.

The plastered rubble wall with three-sided choir close, plain plaster structure and slightly curved West gable, high ridge turret and pointed roof is a typical building in this area of the river. The late Gothic building is characterised in its outer appearance by 17th and 18th century alterations – this concerns especially the gable, the ridge turret, the windows and the portals as well as the light-yellow plasterwork. The interior is of markedly simple design. The light hall with flat plaster-covered ceiling is surrounded by galleries on both long sides and dominated mainly by furnishings of classicist style.

The churchyard was perhaps planned simultaneously with the new church building between 1497 and 1500 and is one of the oldest arrangements on Dresden's territory. The rubble wall serves as flood protection and has two gates on the north side only. The churchyard shelters a number of remarkable gravestones from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

3b History and development

The first mention of the church dates back to 1406. A new building was erected as parish and pilgrimage church for the Elbe seamen between 1497 and 1500. It was changed and extended in the first half of the 17th and in the 18th centuries. The sanctuary was enlarged in 1774 and in the same year the sacristy and private prayer boxes located above were added. The oldest piece of decoration is a small window picture in the south choir window showing the crucifixion and dating back to 1555. The interior of the church, e.g. the altar was permanently renewed including older pieces (pulpit altar with portico from 1930 using the predella from 1664 and parts from 1774).

3d State of conservation

The constructional condition of the church can be regarded as good. The building including roof and ridge turret were fundamentally restored in 1972/73. The interior was completely refurbished between 1984 and 1987.

Laubegast historic village centre

The Laubegast historic village centre is a protected property area acc. to § 21 par. 1 SächsDSchG. More than 30 cultural properties are to be found in the area.

3a Description of the property

The elongated area is situated between the Laubegast shipyard and the downstream Elbe river meadows: the old village centre in the area of “Altlaubegast” and “Fährstraße”, the Laubegast embankment and north of it the area of the former yarn guilds and the bleaching area. Building stock and urban structures are heterogeneous because of the historic development. We find small half-timbered houses from the 18th/19th centuries beside multi-storeyed urban tenement houses from 1900. The embankment offers a multiform panorama. A substantial element are the mighty flood protection walls with wedge-shaped guard stones against ice, which for some buildings are used as foundation walls. The development is characterised with the exception of a few fishermen’s houses mainly by grand villas and multi-storeyed tenement houses, numerous trippers’ restaurants and water sports club houses.

3b History and development

The origin of Laubegast village is a settlement of fishermen and farmers in the 13th century because it was situated at a convenient crossing point over the Elbe. Craftsmen of the yarn guild settled downstream of the Elbe crossing (between bleaching area and "Altlaubegast") in the 18th century. The commercial use of the area can still be recognised today by the existence of individual buildings and the bleaching meadows. The preserved ferry house (1733) gives evidence of the economic boom during that time. The decades after 1870/71 were especially important for the development of the village. Numerous public houses for excursionists and stately villas along the embankment were built at that time. The Hartmann villa requires special mention. The decorations in it are like the ones in the Semper Opera House. Small squares were planned at the road junctions near the river embankment.

At the same time a busy construction of urban dwelling houses began in the hinterland and was supported by the commune. The connection to the Dresden tram network and the building of a modern water supply at the beginning of the 20th century encouraged this process of urbanisation. Laubegast was incorporated into Dresden in 1921. High pressure for change has existed since 1990, because hardly any changes took place in this area during the preceding decades and the state of the buildings deteriorated. The passing of the Denkmalschutzgebietssatzung (regional statute for the protected property area) is a reaction to this development.

3d State of conservation

The state of conservation of the area can in general be regarded as good, but varies from object to object. It was possible to restore the Hartmann villa in 1982/83 and the historic restaurant "Volkshaus Laubegast" in 1997/98. The latter is today used as a meeting centre and for residential purposes. Another building, the Marienhof villa (Iglauer Str. 17), which is situated in a similarly exposed place on the Elbe river side, still requires urgent refurbishment.

4f Agreed plans related to property

The area enjoys special protection as a protected property area. The outer appearance of the former village, roads, paths and squares, the characteristic urban structures, main design features as well as property enclosures and landscape-

related structures are protected by law. Changes require the permission of the responsible authority.

Besides that, a preservation statute of the Dresden capital acc. to § 172 par. 1 No. 1 BauGB and § 4 SächsGemO is valid for the historic Laubegast village centre. The development statute “Laubegast embankment” must still be concluded and will regulate the plans for the free space design of the Elbe embankment near Laubegast. Thus, the connection of used areas with the adjoining protected landscape area require a high-quality decision.

Laubegast Shipyard of the “Deutsche Binnenwerften GmbH”, Österreicher Str. 95, 01279 Dresden, and steamboat fleet of the “Sächsische Dampfschiff-fahrtsgesellschaft”

The shipwright’s shop, the depot (former office with public-servant flat) and the slipway of the Laubegast shipyard are technical monuments acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG. The historic side-wheelers (DIESBAR, DRESDEN, LEIPZIG, MEISSEN, PILLNITZ, PIRNA, KURORT RATHEN, STADT WEHLEN, KRIPPEN) are also technical monuments acc. to § 2 par. 5 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of the property

The Laubegast shipyard is situated on the Elbe between the districts of Kleinzschachwitz and Laubegast. The heart of the yard is the slipway with 10 railtracks, the shipwright’s shop and the depot. Both buildings are typical examples of the industrial architecture around 1900 – modest, but impressive with plaster-covered architectonic structuring elements and window lintels of red clinker.

The historic fleet of steamboats of the “Sächsische Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft” includes at present nine historic bucket-wheel steamers. The ships are between 52 and 70 m long, have a chimney and (except the DIESBAR) an upper deck. Typical are the long, flat hull with green stripes on white ground and the broad wheelhouses with the name of the ship painted on them.

3b History and development

Dresden merchants founded the “Elbdampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft” in 1836. The gradual tourism development of Saxon Switzerland led to an increasing concentration

on passenger traffic and to the growth of the company. In 1896 the company bought suitable land and founded a new shipyard, after the shipyard in Blasewitz used hitherto had become too small. The constructions built during that time are now protected monuments. The oldest, still working passenger steamer was put into service in 1879 and was built in Blasewitz like most ships of the fleet. The last ships to be built were the steamers DRESDEN and LEIPZIG. The ships have been in almost constant use. Over several decades they were remodelled several times and adapted to the corresponding technical and economical requirements.

Elongation, broadening, the addition of upper decks, the complete or partial replacement of the engines and the new constructions of hulls were carried out at Laubegast shipyard. The technical life expectancy could be substantially prolonged and the ships could be preserved by constant maintenance and usage of the steamers. The existence of the shipyard was and is directly connected with the side-wheeler fleet. The heart of the plant – the slipway and the manufacturing shop – remained in the original form because maintenance and repair of the ships were always the main work to be carried out there.

3d State of conservation

The buildings of the shipyard are in a varying condition. The depot was renovated in 1996 and is used as an office building. The slipway and manufacturing shop have not yet been renovated but are in a usable condition. Eight of the original ten side-wheelers underwent a general repair in 1992 to 1994. The interior furnishings and decks were almost completely renewed. Disfiguring installations of the past decades were, thereby, removed and the historic interior was restored using traditional craftsmanship. Seven of the ships got oil firing, only the DIESBAR still has coal firing. The bucket wheel steamer KRIPPEN was bought only in 1999. It underwent a general repair and was incorporated into the fleet. The engines of the steamers SCHMILKA and JUNGER PIONIER dating back to the time when they were built, have survived intact and have been professionally preserved and stored.

Tolkewitz crematorium and urn grove, Wehlener Str. 15-17, 01279 Dresden

The Tolkewitz crematorium and the adjoining urn grove are a cultural property acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG with individual protected goods acc. to §5a, c, h SächsDSchG.

3a Description of the property

The monumental structure of the crematorium, built during 1909-1911 on the basis of plans by the architect Fritz Schumacher, makes a strong impression far into the area of the Elbe. The building is, furthermore, visible from the main parts of the surrounding cemetery as well as from the Elbe area and forms an essential landmark. The building is characterised by the oval ground plan of the central ceremony hall and continues towards the river with an urn hall in the form of a cloister. The distant effect of the building is given by the chimneys which are directed towards the Elbe and hidden in blunt towers and connected by a crossbar. The sandstone facades seem to have several layers as a result of the different processing of the stone. The high-quality architectural sculptures on the facades and in the ceremony hall were created by the sculptor Georg Wrba.

The neighbouring urn grove was created after 1911. Characteristic gravestone installations are the Columbarium, the large and small Rosarium, the terraces with pool and the walls arranged in rows. A number of artistically valuable creations are among the individual gravestones. The constructions are determined by design elements of the reformatory movement for cemeteries. They are skilfully connected by a network of paths and integrated into the existing pine tree woods. The crematorium and urn grove represent a synthesis of the arts as a cemetery in the woods, characterised by the unity of architecture, garden architecture and sepulchral culture. Modern style and the reformatory movement determine the stylistic character of the constructions and the individual gravestones which have survived from the early decades.

3b History and development

The urn grove had been extended to the east by the purchase and redesign of the Tolkewitz Volkspark in 1928/29.

Two new chimneys were built in 1970. This was allowed only as a provisional solution. A time limit exists also for the new building of a combustion plant beside the west cloister (until 2003). An annex building with technical and office rooms was attached to the east cloister of the urn grove in 1971. The grave-arrangement plan for the victims of the Stalinist despotic rule was redesigned in 1993.

3d State of conservation

Extensive restoration took place over the past few years. The roofs of the cloister and the office buildings were renewed, the gate houses at the entrance to the urn grove were restored and partially also the Columbarium. The supplementary buildings set up after 1945, which are not regarded as monuments, will be removed acc. to present plans by 2004 and replaced by a new building with less volume and fitting better into the ensemble.

Loschwitz Bridge

The Loschwitz Elbe river bridge, called “Blaues Wunder” (Blue Wonder) is a cultural property acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of the property

The bridge was built as connection between the municipal districts of Blasewitz and Loschwitz between 1891 and 1893 from plans of Claus Koepke and Hans Manfred Krüger. The outer appearance is a suspension bridge. Statically seen, the bridge consists of two huge cantilevers in latticework construction. The upper and lower girders have been designed as rigid triangular connections kept together by rivets. These four triangles are self-supporting and elastically connected with each other by flat springs. The blue-coloured steel structure rests on two sandstone piers with a span of 147 m between them.

The bridge had been a remarkable technical work at the time of construction. Within the Dresden Elbe valley cultural site it marks the crossing from the urban centre to the suburban-rural environment. The historicising merlons and blazons on the piers and parapets of the bridge staircases are in contrast to the purely technically designed bridge constructions.

Together with the two mountain railways on the Loschwitz Elbe hill it forms an ensemble of transport constructions from the Gründerzeit period (new industrialisation period after 1871), which were built on the Elbe hills to develop the new villa suburbs. In this respect the above mentioned technical monuments play a special part in the development of the Dresden Elbe valley cultural site.

3b History and development

In 1934/35 the walkways were relocated from the traffic lane to the outside on balcony-like attachments. This possibility of extension had already been planned when the bridge was built. Between 1956 and 1959 the wooden planks of the walkways and the crosscut-wood pavement were removed and a steel-plate traffic lane with bitumen cover was installed.

3d State of conservation

Tram traffic over the bridge had to be stopped for static reasons in 1985. Extensive repair work followed. Rivet connections, joint components and the traffic lane were repaired. The joint in the centre of the bridge was replaced by tensioning links.

Loschwitz suspension cable railway, Pillnitzer Landstraße 5/Sierksstraße 2, 01326 Dresden

The suspension cable railway is a technical monument acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description

The suspension cable railway was built as single-rail suspension railway between 1898 and 1901. The first suspension mountain railway enabled the development of the Schöne Aussicht (beautiful view) plateau, which was systematically divided into lots, made ready for construction work and built upon with villas and country houses in rapid succession. A steel supporting framework with two rails swings upwards and overcomes a difference in altitude of 84 m between the two stations. The passengers are carried in cars, which are suspended from carrying beams and are moved by cables. The driving engine is accommodated in the hill station. According to the building regulations for Loschwitz it was not allowed to erect a high chimney on the hill. The engine and boiler house are therefore shaped as a castle-like tower in which the chimney was hidden.

3b History and development

The whole construction was in operation over the first eight decades of its existence without substantial changes.

3d State of conservation

The suspension cable railway was renovated between 1984 and 1991. The supporting framework with the rails had to be fundamentally renewed. New cars had to be built. They resemble largely the appearance of the originals. Hill and valley stations, driving engine, gear wheels and the bases of the gear wheel supports have survived from the originals. More work is being carried out at present like the replacement of the overhead carrier rails and the upper supports as well as new roofing of the two stations.

Loschwitz funicular railway , Bergbahnstr. 9, 01324 Dresden

The funicular railway is a technical monument acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of the property

The funicular railway was built in 1894/95 and connects the Loschwitz district with the fashionable “Weißer Hirsch” (white stag) residential district. It overcomes a difference in altitude of 95 m over a length of 547 m and passes two tunnels and a bridge. The cars roll on rails and are moved by a cable, which is guided between the rails on pulleys. The uphill- and downhill-going cars meet at a passing place. The driving engine is accommodated in the hill station. The hill station with waiting hall and engine room were built by the architect Breest & Co. in Swiss style. Part of the complex is also the hall for the cars, which was built in modern style in 1913/14 from plans of the architect Martin Pietzsch. The transformer station was also built during this time.

3b History and development

The history of the funicular railway is closely connected with the “Luisenhof” restaurant, which was built opposite the hill station in 1885. The restaurant is in direct chronological and functional connection with the funicular and is also called the “Balcony of Dresden” because of its exposed location above the Elbe valley and the far-reaching view. Since 1900 it has been exclusively used for passenger transport. Steam-powered operation was replaced by electric operation in 1909. The town of Dresden bought the facility in 1912 and had the hill station modernised in 1913/14: a hall for the cars and a transformer station were built and the chimney of the steam

boiler was removed as it was no longer needed. The valley station had been partially destroyed in 1945 and was rebuilt slightly altered.

3c State of conservation

The whole construction was extensively renovated and restored for the sum of 13 million DM in 1994/95. The upper tunnel was provided with a shotcrete cover and a concrete bottom to protect it from moisture. The bridge of the rail track over the Sandweg was demolished and rebuilt. Both cars had to be manufactured anew because they showed substantial safety defects. Modern safety equipment was installed. The original driving engine of 1909 survived and was equipped with a few new parts. The buildings were refurbished in accordance with the monument protection requirements. The facades were cleaned, the original paint was removed, ornaments were renewed, weak parts of the girders and parts of the sandstone work were repaired, roofs were covered with slate. The lost ridge turret of the hill station was rebuilt acc. to old plans and photographs. The roof of the valley station was rebuilt in modern steel construction taking the original structure as a pattern.

Blasewitz Elbe embankment

The Blasewitz Elbe embankment between Schaufußstraße and Händelallee, being situated in the applied for world heritage area, is part of the protected property area “Blasewitz/Striesen-Nordost” and was decided upon on the basis of § 21 SächsDSchG in connection with § 4 SächsGemO already in 1996. Besides that, many buildings in this area are cultural properties acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of the property

The Dresden district of Blasewitz shows hardly any altitude modulations and has an effect on the Elbe landscape only in the immediate vicinity of the river. It can be characterised as a villa suburb with an urban centre. The areas near the river are part of the cultural site “Dresden Elbe valley” and reflect accurately the characteristic feature of the city district described. The residential area has an open development and shows an enclosure development only at Schillerplatz square. The Schillerplatz with the approach to the bridge and the villa district with a lot of green around Waldpark are the central points of this area. The latter includes the axis

Barbarossaplatz – Friedensplatz – Lothringer Weg up to the Elbe river meadows with Albrechtsberg Palace as point de vue.

The representative villas and country houses are built in the historicising style, modern style and different versions of the traditional native style. The special charm consists in the striking diversity of the construction forms. Each house is an individual and fits harmoniously in the whole structure. The buildings are arranged in park-like properties. The villas situated at Käthe-Kollwitz-Ufer (embankment) are, therefore, of an especially high architectonic value with silhouette quality. We find in this area also villa estates which show very vividly the connection between architecture and natural space. The highly representative villas are situated in spacious park grounds which in their design are related to the opposite Elbe hill and in this way integrate the building into the Elbe river landscape. The most important examples are the properties in Goetheallee 55 and 57, Käthe-Kollwitz-Ufer 76 and 98, Tolkewitzer Str. 53 and Heinrich-Schütz-Str. 1.

Schillerplatz square is the business centre of the district and characterised by an enclosure development from the period 1891-1903. The multi-storeyed buildings with the corner towers continue the urban gate situation of the approach to the bridge and are, thus, related to bridge and river.

3b History and development

Blasewitz had been a fishermen's and farmers' village at the Elbe crossing to Loschwitz. The ferryboat was mentioned for the first time in documents in 1471. Blasewitz experienced a rapid expansion during the second half of the 19th century when industrialisation and a growth of the population connected with it took place. The closeness to the Royal Residence and the beautiful landscape with a view to the Elbe hills were decisive factors in the development into a villa district. The development of industrial enterprises had been forbidden by law from 1878. The first villas were built around 1860. An important step of urban development was the foundation of a Waldpark Association which supported the conversion of the Blasewitz woods into a Waldpark (wooded park) and the development of a fashionable residential district at its borders. The suburb was connected to the city centre by the Residenzstraße (today: Loschwitzer Straße). A horse tram line was put into service already in 1872.

The constructional development of the district was finished around 1920.

World War II brought only slight damage to the building stock in Blasewitz. Total losses of individual buildings were registered at Königsheimplatz and in the eastern and southern parts of Schillerplatz.

The time after German reunification in 1990 was characterised by a strong pressure for changes. A number of new buildings, which in respect to cubature and materials fit quite badly into the traditional structure, were built on as yet undeveloped properties during the first few years. These properties were taken out of their historical environment. The villas – most of them needed refurbishing – were able to be renovated to an increasing extent.

3d State of conservation

The majority of the individual buildings was refurbished to an above-average standard. A small number of built-up properties is under sequestration and their condition is worsening. This concerns at present the following: “Gasthof Blasewitz”, Schillerplatz 11, Schillerplatz 4/5, Käthe-Kollwitz-Ufer 91. There is also an uncertain future for Tolkewitzer Straße 53, which in its structure is not yet imminently threatened but will require constructional measures in the near future.

4f Agreed plans related to the property

The Blasewitz Elbe embankment between Schaufußstraße and Händelallee is part of the Blasewitz Striesen north-east protected property area and enjoys special protection. Characteristic development structures, traditional heights of ridges and eaves, the existing appearance of roads, paths and squares, the historic property enclosures, the park-like gardens and the outer appearance of the villa district with its relations to the Elbe river space are protected by law. Changes require the permission of the authorities responsible for property protection.

The development plan “Dresden-Blasewitz, city district” (B-plan No. 145) of Dresden was established for the area in 1996. It plans the maintenance of the appearance, housing control as well as the prevention of permanent changes to the district character by means of planning regulations.

Dinglinger vineyard, Schevenstraße 59, 01326 Dresden

Dinglinger vineyard is a cultural property acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG and at the same time part of the protected property area “Dresden Elbe hills”.

3a Description of the property

The Dinglinger vineyard is situated in the vicinity of the three Elbe palaces on Loschwitz Elbe hill. The main building is smaller than the palaces, however the property with the vineyard and the belvedere belonging to it acts in the same way far into the river landscape.

A country house on an L-shaped ground plan is part of the premises as well as the former baroque garden with water basin east of it, the partially preserved skittle-ground with pavilion, the belvedere near the slope edge, the flagstone-covered free space between country house and belvedere, the baroque sculpture, the vineyard itself, several outside staircases, supporting walls and the enclosing wall including gates. The country house consists of a half-timbered building with original beamed ceilings from the time of construction and a stone building with baroque prestige rooms. The banqueting hall with rich painted ceiling paint decoration having an anemometer in the centre is located in the stone building.

The individual parts of the property form a functional and artistic unity. They are connected with each other by viewing axes, staircases and paths.

The Dinglinger vineyard is one of the few preserved examples of middle-class baroque culture in Saxony. The type of the "Villa in the vineyard" was created after the example of Roman premises like the Villa d'Este in Tivoli illustrating perfectly the connection between terraced garden and country house.

3b History and development

The Dinglinger vineyard is one of the oldest properties in Dresden-Loschwitz. It was mentioned in documents for the first time in 1628. The timbered part of the building dates back to the time before 1650. The vineyard was purchased by the Saxon court jeweller Johann Melchior Dinglinger in the first decade of the 18th century. He was one of the most famous goldsmiths of European baroque. He had the stone house built around 1710 and the whole property redesigned. The terrace on the slope was created and planted with vine stocks and flanked by triple flights of steps. The belvedere including the small festival ground in front of it and the small garden with the skittle-ground were added.

The property was hardly changed over the centuries. A one-storied annex was added to the half-timbered wing of the building. Flats were integrated in the half-timbered part as well as in the ground floor of the stone house. The phylloxera epidemic

extinguished the vine stocks in 1886. They had characterised the Elbe hills over centuries. The Dinglinger vineyard was therefore rooted out. Fruit and vegetables were grown and later the dry-warm chestnut oak woods spread out. This was the beginning of a protected biotope acc. to § 26 SächsNatSchG.

The premises have always been private property and still today are mainly in private hands, only a smaller part is owned by the city.

3d State of conservation

The premises have been continuously inhabited and cared for. The country house was re-roofed and plastered in 1959. The weather vane was reconstructed in 1975. The belvedere was refurbished in 1977 (securing of the outer wall by ring armatures and bracings, the roof framework was renewed and re-roofed, the building got new plastering and was painted in traditional structure and colour). A steel balcony structure was able to be attached in front of the banqueting hall in 1982.

The state of conservation of the property with buildings and garden can as a whole be regarded as satisfactory. The condition of the baroque garden including skittle-ground and pavilion is good. The still existing lime-containing concrete floor of the skittle-ground is covered by a layer of mould and therefore well preserved.

Supporting walls and post holes of the skittle-ground have also been preserved. The wild growing trees were removed on the historic main part of the Dinglinger vineyard and new vine stocks were planted in 1999/2000. Walls and staircases were partially repaired.

Renovation and restoration work is required for the country house. The structure is not acutely endangered. Various securing measures were carried out in 1998.

Archaeological investigations of paint and constructions were continued especially in the historic banqueting hall.

Elbe palaces

The three palaces on the Loschwitz Elbe hill, Schloss Albrechtsberg (Bautzner Straße 130), Villa Stockhausen (Bautzner Straße 132) and Schloss Eckberg (Bautzner Straße 134) are together with their outbuildings and parks cultural properties acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG and at the same time part of the protected property area "Dresden Elbe hills).

3a Description of the property

The palaces which are visible from far away and a characteristic feature of the Elbe river valley are situated on the Loschwitz Elbe hill in a wide landscape park. The representative Albrechtsberg Palace and the somewhat smaller Villa Stockhausen are located in one park designed after an English prototype. Both buildings were erected in the style of Berlin Late Classicism after the example of Roman Renaissance villas between 1850 and 1854. This example is vividly shown in the arrangement of Albrechtsberg Palace. A grand terrace with fountains, water basins and flights of outside steps is arranged between the palace and the Elbe. The splendid original interior has been almost completely preserved in Albrechtsberg Palace.

Villa Stockhausen has a vineyard instead of a terrace, with supporting walls and with an access from the house via a staircase. The last resting place of the Dresden factory owner Karl August Ferdinand Lingner is accommodated in a small mausoleum at the foot of the hill, built probably in 1921/22 by Hans Poelzig. (Lingner invented Odol-mouthwash and did great service to the social-hygienic education of the population. The Dresden Hygiene-Museum was built on his initiative. It is the only one of this type in Germany.)

Eckberg Palace represents the ideas of late Romanticism about a medieval castle. The building, which was erected between 1859 and 1861, is in visible contrast to the other two palaces expressed by its irregular ground plan and elevation and by the forms of English Tudor Gothic and French Late Gothic. The interior of the ground floor has been completely preserved and restored in accordance with conservation requirements.

3b History and development

The development of Albrechtsberg Palace goes back to the vineyard and the country house of Lord Findlater belonging to it, which was built in 1811. After Findlater's death the country house became a favourite trippers' restaurant because of the unique view over the city. The property was later acquired by Prince Albrecht of Prussia who instead of a country house had a magnificent dwelling palace with terrace built following plans by the Prussian land architect Adolf Lohse between 1850 and 1854. The city of Dresden became the owner of palace and park in 1925. The park has been open to the public since 1930. Today the palace is used as an Art School for young people and to house different events.

Villa Stockhausen was built at the same time as Albrechtsberg Palace for the chamberlain of the prince, Baron von Stockhausen. The property was in private ownership until 1916 when the factory owner Karl August Ferdinand Lingner gave it to the city of Dresden as a recreation facility for the public. The city changed the interior of the palace in 1956/57 and removed part of the original furnishings (1854, beginning of the 20th century changed partially by Wilhelm Kreis).

Eckberg Palace was built for the great merchant John Daniel Souchay between 1859 and 1861 from plans by Christian Friedrich Arnold, a pupil of Semper. It was private property until expropriation in 1950. After that it was a hostel for students, then used as a laboratory and consequently was damaged. It was restored following conservation requirements between 1972 and 1985 and after that used as a hotel for young people. In this connection a house with additional rooms was built in the area of the former garden in 1984/85. It fits in cubature and material with the neighbouring original domestic buildings. In addition, park and hill slopes were restored. The palace was given back to the heirs of the last owner after restitution in 1993. It was then sold and is now used as a hotel.

3d State of conservation

Albrechtsberg Palace and Eckberg Palace are in a good to very good condition. The interior of Albrechtsberg Palace was substantially restored after 1978. The historic interior of Eckberg Palace was restored between 1980 and 1985. The original state of the park was restored in the 1990s. The park and terraces of both palaces have been restored since 1991. Only the orangery is still endangered because of its neglected condition. The historic vineyard of Albrechtsberg Palace was partially replanted with vine stocks in 1997. The planting of the vine stocks was done in the traditional way across the slope. Supporting walls and steps of the vineyard were also repaired.

The vineyard of the Villa Stockhausen had been replanted with vine stocks already in 1985. The house is unoccupied, but there is no danger to the building yet.

4f Agreed plans related to the property

A property conservation target for the park of Schloss Albrechtsberg had been worked out in 1992. It serves as guideline for the conservation work in the garden.

Preußisches Viertel (Prussian Quarter)

The “Preußisches Viertel” is part of the Äußere Neustadt (Outer New Town) and a protected property area acc. to § 21 par. 1 SächsDSchG. A number of cultural properties are situated in this area.

3a Description of the property

The fashionable residential district is situated on slightly rising terrain north of the Elbe river between the Äußere Neustadt district, which is densely built up with tenement houses, and the Loschwitz Elbe hill. Especially the buildings south of Bautzner Straße have an effect on the space of the river. The structure of the area is characterised by a regular grid of wide tree-lined roads on which two- and three-storeyed villas for renting are openly arranged. In most cases these are plaster-covered buildings in Neo-Renaissance style with a high ground floor, accentuated middle axis and architectonic structure. The extravagant iron fencing of the properties and stone columns give a characteristic feature to the appearance of the road. The premises near the Elbe embankment stand in contrast to the remaining villa district. In imitation of palace architecture the two-storeyed main buildings in the northern part are in some cases accompanied by domestic buildings in the foreground having the character of pavilions for palace officials; in the southern part extravagant parks stretch down to Körnerweg near the river. Garden and landscape architecture are in this part on a rare and extremely high level and are fine examples of the type of villa garden in the second half of the 19th century (Bautzner Straße 74, 80, 82, 86, 88, 94, 96).

3b History and development

The urban development of the area took place in several stages after the 1840s. The area had not been built upon for centuries and was only used as drill ground. It became a focus of interest for the first time in the second half of the 18th century. Attracted by the beautiful landscape with a view of the Elbe and the Altstadt, trippers' restaurants, summer houses and parks appeared. The main evidence of this time is the so-called Marcolini Vorwerk, built in 1787. The enormous growth of the population in the second half of the 19th century caused also a high demand for luxury living space and the availability of new building areas. In addition to this the barracks area

in the north of the city was developed after 1868. Dresden became the third-biggest garrison of the Prussian-German empire. Flats for the officers and their families were built in the immediate vicinity and therefore the new town district was called "Preußisches Viertel". Several plans ensured the planned and homogeneous development of the district in harmony with the city structure and the special features of the landscape. Open development, architectonic structuring, the design of property enclosures and the lining of roads with avenue trees were stipulated. The whole area was almost completely built up within a period of 30 years and is characterised by a considerably homogeneous architectural style. The villa district has been almost completely preserved in its outer appearance.

3d State of conversation

The state of conservation of the buildings can be regarded mainly as good. Large parts of the villas have been refurbished during the past ten years. The renovation was carried out at a high-quality level in accordance with the high market value of the properties. The repair and renovation work will be completed in the whole area in the near future. Losses have been noted as far as the property enclosures are concerned. They were removed gradually or could not be preserved because of their bad state of conservation. The gardens south of Bautzner Straße have been preserved almost completely in spite of the war losses and decade-long neglect, especially as far as the woods and the minor architecture are concerned.

3e Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

A study on the original gardens in the Elbe river area was carried out in 1997. The results have been presented to the present owners.

4f Agreed plans related to the property

The area enjoys special protection as a protected property area. The appearance of roads, paths and squares, ensemble-shaping building structures, park-like villa gardens, substantial architectural features and visual relations are protected by law. Changes require the permission of the responsible authority for the protection of properties. This is also valid for the numerous individual properties and the groups of

properties as a whole, in which a villa and a park and enclosure belonging to it are protected.

Besides that, a preservation statute (No. H-05) is valid for this area of Dresden, dated 13th March 1989, acc. to § 172 par. 1 No. 1 BauGB and § 4 SächsGemO.

Altstädter Elbfront (Altstadt Elbe river front)

The main parts of the Altstadt Elbe river front are the new synagogue building, the Brühl Terrace with its gardens, monuments and buildings (Albertinum, art exhibition wing, Academy of Fine Arts, Sekundogenitur), the Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady) which is being rebuilt, the Ständehaus (former parliament house), Royal Palace, Catholic Court Cathedral, Zwinger with Picture Gallery, Semper Opera House with Theatre Square and the restaurant "Italian Village", Saxon Parliament and the Erlweinspeicher storehouse. The new congress centre beside the storehouse - currently under construction - will be part of this area after 2003. Besides synagogue and congress centre all buildings and arrangements are listed cultural properties acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of the property

The Dresden Elbe silhouette, i.e. the Altstadt embankment area between Carola and Marien Bridge, is a very heterogeneous ensemble, the individual parts of it form, however, a varied overall picture. The historic and central point of the layout is Brühl Terrace, a high fortification from the 16th century consisting of huge sandstone blocks with far-reaching casemates and a city gate in the interior. The terrace is accessible via flights of steps. The monumental art exhibition wing of the Academy of Fine Arts with its glass dome and the adjoining Academy of Arts are characteristic buildings on the terrace. In contrast to this is the two-storeyed Sekundogenitur built in Neo-baroque style with its delicate plaster structure and the copper mansard roof. It was built as a reminder of the first baroque development of the terrace and gives an idea of the original appearance.

The Ständehaus, built between 1901 and 1906 by Paul Wallot, forms a counterweight to the massive buildings of the Academy of Fine Arts and the art exhibition wing. With this building together with the tower of the New Townhall, the Dresden Elbe silhouette got its characteristic appearance. The Ständehaus and

Catholic Court Cathedral form, together with the Georgenbau of the Royal Palace, the Schloßplatz (Palace Square) which gives access to the Augustus Bridge.

The Catholic Court Cathedral was built by the Roman architect Gaetano Chiaveri and is a characteristic feature in the town silhouette. The building was not east-oriented, which was against tradition, but it was placed according to urban layout requirements. The riverside tower determines the view upstream of the river as a result of the orientation of the choir to the south-west and at the same time the lateral front has an effect downstream into the river valley. The constantly changing view of the church can be regarded as a masterpiece of architecture and layout. The tower has been matched with the Hausmannsturm of the palace as far as height, material and cap roof are concerned. Both form a harmonious pair in many views of the Elbe river front. The Hausmannsturm had been increased in height between 1674 and 1676.

The third complex beside Brühl Terrace and Palace Square/Court Cathedral is Theatre Square with the Semper Gallery of the Zwinger, the "Italian village" restaurant and the opera house. The Semper Opera House is counterbalanced by the recently built Jewish Synagogue at the other end of Brühl Terrace.

The Sächsische Landtag (Saxon Parliament), which is situated upstream behind the opera house, is below the height of the town silhouette. The city storehouse, named after its architect Erlwein, is compatible with its main cornice to the historic Dresden middle-class houses, its ridge height corresponding to that of the Court Cathedral.

The dome of the Yenidze forms, together with the Marien Bridge, the final point of the characteristic Altstadt Elbe river front after the congress centre presently being built.

The Yenidze is an industrial building in the form of a mosque and was built with aspects of advertising for a tobacco enterprise from 1907 to 1909.

3b History and development

The above mentioned Altstadt Elbe river front is a creation grown from the 16th century until today. The stone Augustusbrücke was a main starting point and probably built by the end of the 12th century. It was mentioned in documents for the first time in 1275 and is the oldest and was for a long time the only bridge of the town. It was reconstructed several times: The main stages were rebuilding acc. to plans by Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann and Johann Gottfried Fehre between 1727 and 1731,

new construction acc. to plans by Wilhelm Kreis and Hermann Klette from 1906 to 1910 thus being in keeping with the previous bridge and repair after war damage in 1945.

Important development stages of the Elbe front were the erection of the fortifications and the Royal Palace in the Renaissance period, the increase in height of the palace tower in the late 17th century, the building of the Frauenkirche and the Hofkirche during the baroque period and the nearly simultaneous transformation of the riverside fortifications into gardens with beautiful buildings by the Prime Minister Count Brühl after 1740. The Brühl Terrace, named after him and later called the “Balcony of Europe”, became a Dresden landmark. The buildings of that time have not been preserved, but the use as garden and promenade have been lastingly established, especially after the addition of the large staircase in 1814. Two fountains and two sphinx have remained as elements from Brühl times. Together with the corresponding green they are part of the younger garden layout.

The opening of the fortifications was started with the building of the Zwinger, which can be regarded as the peak of baroque in Europe. At first the Zwinger courtyard consisted of a wooden arena for festivities of the Saxon elector Augustus the Strong in the north-west corner of the still existing fortifications. This was in 1709. This wooden installation was changed into a stone festival building by Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann by 1728. The impressive architectural sculptures were created by the sculptor Balthasar Permoser.

The appearance of the Elbe river front and of the whole town changed at the end of the 19th century. The Brühl buildings still existing on the Brühl Terrace were demolished and replaced by the above mentioned representative buildings. Although they turned out to be bigger than the baroque buildings, concern for the skyline was a main criterion for their size.

The Theatre Square took its final shape as an independent square surrounded by monumental single buildings based on plans by Gottfried Semper in the middle of the 19th century. The unfinished baroque northern side of the Zwinger yard was closed in by the Semper Picture Gallery in 1855. The first Semper Opera House from 1841 was destroyed by a fire in 1869. The second Royal Court Theatre, today named Semperoper, was built between 1871 and 1878 in the same place and was a grand building in Neo-Renaissance style built under the supervision of Manfred Semper, the

son of Gottfried Semper. The faithful rebuilding of the interior took place between 1977 and 1985 after it had been heavily damaged in World War II.

The Jewish Synagogue had also been built by Semper on Hasenberg. It was destroyed in the so-called "Crystal Night" in 1938 and replaced by a modern new building, which adheres to the scale of the Altstadt Elbfront. The "shade" of the Semper Synagogue is reflected in the yard opening onto Altstadt.

The main buildings of the Altstadt Elbe front are mainly unchanged as far as their usage and outer appearance are concerned. All buildings and arrangements were heavily damaged during the bombing raids in 1945. However, it was possible to rebuild and restore them during the following decades, e.g. the Zwinger between 1945 and 1964, the Catholic Court Church between 1945 and 2001, the Royal Palace between 1945 and 1949 (securing), 1962 to 1984 (securing) and after 1986, the opera between 1953 and 1955 (securing) and from 1977 to 1984, the Picture Gallery from 1955 to 1959, the Taschenbergpalais from 1947 to 1950 (securing) and from 1992 to 1995, the Stallhof (Stable Court) and the Johanneum from 1950 to 1957 and 1975 to 1979, the Ständehaus from 1945 to 2001, the Academy of Arts from 1945 to 1950 and between 1994 and 2001.

The Frauenkirche has been in the process of being rebuilt in an exemplary way since May 1994. All re-usable material has been recovered, restored and installed in the original place. The church will consist of about one third of the original materials when the work is finished. The "Archaeological Rebuilding" is carried out in accordance with the findings on the construction site and with the help of the almost completely preserved historic plans and construction bills, which have been preserved in Dresden. New stones of the same material (Elbe sandstone) are used for rebuilding beside the original stones and finished on the visible surfaces by traditional craftsmanship. The rebuilding has been prepared by extensive scientific work and is being recorded.

3e State of conservation

The properties belonging to the Altstadt Elbe front are in a good condition. The buildings are continuously cared for. The year-long renovation and restoration work in the Catholic Court Cathedral is shortly to be finished. The art exhibition wing of the Academy of Fine Arts could be preserved after partial destruction only as a secured ruin for several decades and only during the past few years was extensive

renovation started. The work has not yet been completed. A new usage has been found for the Ständehaus (old parliament house). The building – its interior had been mainly destroyed in 1945 – is today used as the seat of the Higher Regional Court (since 2001) and the Land Authority for the Protection of Monuments (since 1945). For this purpose the interior has been rebuilt. All main historic ground plan structures and especially the vestibule with the historic stairwells have been preserved. The Royal Palace – built between the 13th and 19th centuries – is at present being rebuilt as a museum centre of the Dresden State Art Collections (Green Vault, cabinet with copperplate engravings, numismatic collection, armoury). It will illustrate in a special way the history of culture and art in Saxony.

Japanese Palace with gardens, Palaisplatz 11, 01097 Dresden

The Japanese Palace with gardens is a cultural property acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of property

The Japanese Palace was built by the leading architects of the electoral-royal building authorities of Saxony in 1715 and between 1727 and 1733. It consists of Saxon sandstone and has a copper roof of striking appearance. Four wings are arranged around an inner court and accentuated by corner pavilions at the sides. The centre of the long facades is accentuated by projections, which are additionally emphasised by gables and pavilion roofs on the town and Elbe side. The roofs of the corner pavilions show concave shaped ridges; the architects had borrowed from Far-Eastern architecture as they had done in Pillnitz. All walls have lesenes, balconies and a delicately shaped surface relief. The main part of the decoration are the 24 herma figures in the inner court, which represent Chinese and were probably created by the sculptors Johann Christian Kirchner and Johann Matthäus Oberschall after drafts by Pöppelmann around 1730. The subject of China and, thus, of porcelain had been continued on the gable of the entrance facade. The tympanum relief shows Chinese and Saxons worshipping the goddess Saxonica with porcelain vessels. On the side of the gable we find corner figures representing Europe and China – the two regions from which porcelain came. The Chinese motif is continued in the interior with two pairs of herm figures at the stairways.

The Japanese Palace is the result of a joint planning process and combines different stylistic peculiarities into a synthesis. The basic form of the four-wing arrangement with accentuated corner pavilions was out of date at the time of construction and is attributed to a fancy of the building's owner. The outside facades with the plain lesenes and fine panels, which were created by Longuelene, were already influenced by classicist baroque architecture. Pöppelmann's inner court with the herm sculptures, the movement of which is caught in the stones, remind one of the Zwinger architecture of High Baroque inspired by southern Germany and Austria.

3b History and development

The origins of the Japanese Palace can be traced back to the year 1715. Minister Count Jakob Heinrich von Flemming had a palace built diagonally opposite the Royal Palace on the right-hand side of the Elbe in this year. Augustus the Strong bought it in 1717, had it re-designed by Pöppelmann and a rectangular square and the Königstraße arranged on the town side in 1722/23. A park of French style was planned being connected with the river by a flight of outdoor steps. Similar to the palaces in Übigau and Pillnitz it was intended to have a gondola harbour. Augustus had planned to equip the palace only with porcelain and had it generously extended. The architects of the royal building authorities Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann, Jean de Bodt, Zacharias Longuelune and Johann Christoph Knöffel changed the palace into a magnificent four-wing building between 1727 and 1733. The Dutch palace with the vestibule and the triple flight of steps by Pöppelmann remained as the core of the Elbe wing. The outside of the building was finished by 1733, the design of the interior, however, was not implemented at the beginning, but the plans for completion do still exist.

The palace was re-constructed to be a building for collections and as a library between 1782 and 1786 after having been demolished in the Seven Years' War. Ceilings were inserted in the halls of the upper floor more than ten metres high. The collection of antiquities was shown in the palace among other collections. Gottfried Semper was responsible for the new pictorial design in the exhibition rooms on the ground floor of the southern and western wings in 1835. The new pictorial design was based on mainly antique examples and thereby the public was acquainted with the polychromy of Graeco-Roman times for the first time.

3d State of conservation

The palace burnt out in 1945. Roofs and interior were destroyed, the facades were heavily damaged. Stonework walling and stairs in the interior could be repaired. The building was rebuilt step by step between 1953 and 1987 whilst using the historic plans and in accordance with the findings. Semper's pictorial design in the centre hall of the Elbe wing, the "Hall of groups" of the collection of antiquities was restored. A comprehensive documentation with colour slides, drawings and copied paintings exists for this and the other rooms with Semper's paintings. There exist also remains of the original decorations.

The baroque garden was restored to its basic arrangement in 1984/85. It had also been possible to reconstruct the pavilion from the 1930s on the remains of the old bastion.

In accordance with the museum concept of the Free State of Saxony for the Dresden region it is intended to complete rebuilding of the palace after restoration of the damaged facades and roofs have been mainly finished. The plans include the dismantling of inappropriate installations in the interior and with this the restoration of important baroque arrangements of rooms, the completion of the roof design and making available the courtyard for various events. There exists a plan for monument conservation for this.

Ostragehege (Ostra enclosure)

The Elbe meadows and flood channel are part of the protected landscape area "Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms". They are protected landscape areas acc. to § 19 SächsNatSchG and part of the flood plain of the Elbe river in Dresden (acc. to § 32 par. 1 WHG). Pieschener Alle and the tall oat grass meadow at the western border of the Ostragehege are natural property areas. The area of the stockyard and abattoir within the abattoir ring is a cultural property acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG. The Übigauer Fährweg (today Übigauer Allee) is a cultural property acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of property

The Große Ostragehege (great Ostra enclosure) is situated in the immediate vicinity west of the town centre. It begins downstream of the Marien bridge and is enclosed

by one of Dresden's typical Elbe bends to the north. The Friedrichstadt Elbe harbour and the baroque Friedrichstadt form the southern border of the 200 ha area. The character of the former lowland landscape is created by the river course and the Elbe meadows with typical biotopes (e.g. extensive tall oat grass meadows) and species (e.g. meadow cranesbill, genuine longwort, corncrake, Elbe beaver, hermit crab). A flood channel approximately 300 m wide – in the eastern part with sports grounds, in the western part agriculturally used – intensifies the impression of expanse. The sports park is to be found in the eastern part. Part of its facilities reach far into the flood channel. The central ensemble of buildings is the protected stockyard and abattoir. It was built by the municipal building officer Hans Erlwein in the first decade of the 20th century. The whole ensemble includes 68 buildings of clear urban design and is reminiscent of a large estate. The grand architecture ranks stylistically between Modern Style and functional modern trend. The boiler and engine house is remarkable. Its chimney was hidden in a tower-like building with dome and lantern in order not to disturb the city skyline. It is proof of responsible handling of the sensitive silhouette of the town, in which the building is visible but not intrusive or strange.

3b History and development

In 1568 elector August had a Vorwerk (home farm) built for the supply of the court and the fortress of Dresden. The meadows north of the Vorwerk are still today called "Ostragehege" after the deer park was enclosed in 1696. Plans envisaged uniting the area with the Royal Residence on the basis of an extensive palace and park concept but were not implemented. Only the Pieschener Allee and the Übigauer Fährweg bear testimony to this idea. The character of the area changed fundamentally in the late 19th century. During an extensive alteration programme, including the complete Friedrichstadt district, the harbour was built between 1891 and 1895. The municipal stockyard and abattoir were built on a flood-free raised area of the Ostragehege between 1902 and 1910 as the then most advanced and biggest abattoir in Europe. The remaining part of the Ostragehege was meant to be changed into a "Volkspark" (municipal park).

The Great Ostragehege has been irregularly developed since 1950. The western part of the abattoir island is characterised by uncontrolled commercial development; storage areas exist alongside the Pieschener Allee. Sports facilities and allotment gardens give, on the other hand, evidence of the use as an area for leisure-time

activities, which seems to be a chance for the further development of the Ostragehege. A heap of rubble from ruins from the Second World War has been recently reclaimed and partially planted.

3d State of conservation

The stockyard and abattoir are in a partially desolate condition. About 50 % of the buildings require renovation in spite of the extensive construction measures which took place during the past few years. A large part of the historic buildings has housed the Dresdner Messe (Dresden Fair) since 1999. After renovation, replanning and supplementary construction measures it may be regarded as the most beautiful regional fair in Germany because it boasts of a unique historic building stock and combines history with architecture of the present.

The state of the areas which are protected by Saxon law on nature conservation can be regarded as good. It was possible to increase the diversity of species because the meadows were mown only once or twice a year and the use of the meadows as pasture for sheep was limited in time. Hay making and pasturing are differently planned in areas with the existence of four to five breeding pairs of the specially protected corn crane, which is endangered by extinction. These areas are adapted to the habitat requirements of the corn crane.

4f Agreed plans related to property

The town-area utilisation plan of Dresden – dating back to 10th December 1998 – declares the abattoir island a special area for sports and leisure facilities as well as exhibitions in connection with green and open areas. Plans for the implementation of this concept are explained in an urban skeleton plan (No. 736) “Great Ostragehege and surroundings”, which had been worked out on the basis of the results of the competition IGA 2003 and signed by the city council. This plan includes the creation of a leisure park and the establishment of the Dresden exhibition centre within the Schlachthofring (lit. abattoir ring). The expected number of visitors to the sports and leisure facilities will be followed by other facilities and thus result in an improvement of the situation in the Friedrichstadt district. Basic urban building targets are the legal planning of the differentiated offers in sports and leisure activities, laid down in the complex of sports and cultural facilities as well as the provision of a bus parking area and a temporary ground for public festivals within the framework of the skeleton plan.

The concept for urban, landscape and architectural development includes as central motif the “green river” of the flood channel and the “blue river” of the Elbe. The ribbon of sports and cultural facilities (“Sport- und Kulturspange”) follows the flood channel - the “green river” - in a bend and prolongs the curved quay of the Albert harbour in one piece up to the New Terrace on the Elbe front of the Altstadt. The complex of sports and cultural facilities imitates the natural topography of the area and brings onto the plateau all above-ground constructions for sports (halls, stadium, training facilities). All flat-spread facilities, i.e. sports fields without above-ground constructions, are to be located in the flood channel, because no buildings should be arranged there because of flood protection and keeping the flood channel free from obstacles. The already existing sports area should be basically re-arranged with the described arrangement of the above-ground buildings and the sports fields. This re-arrangement has the effect that - besides the improvement of the quality of the appearance of the area and free space – the system of development can be optimised. Taking into account the recent millennium flood, the arrangement of the sports facilities is being furthermore improved.

The embankment zone of the Pieschener Allee represents, however, with the exception of the refurbished industrial building of the Yenidze, an undeveloped free space in close vicinity to the inner city with no redeeming features. It is the intention to give the embankment zone a preserved park-like appearance against the background of the future intensive development of the free spaces on the abattoir island. Therefore, the Pieschener Allee is a space-structuring element, which will be prolonged in the direction of the railway bridge taking into account the requirements concerning the flood area of the Elbe.

The planned bus parking space in the immediate vicinity of the railway bridge must meet the high design requirements resulting from its location near the Elbe and the inner city. The organisation of public festivals for the period until the completion of the festival area in the vicinity of the Waldschlößchen bridge is not in conflict with the urban construction plans. The former rubble heap will be used as an open-air area. The development plan “Dresden Friedrichstadt, Ostragehege/east area” (plan B No. 77) of Dresden, which was decided upon by the meeting of the city council on 10th January 1991, offers the basis for a re-planning of the existing sports facilities. The first sports facilities, used mainly by the “Dresdner Sportclub 1898”, were built in 1911. The stadium Heinz-Steyer-Stadion, built in 1956, the ice sports hall, built

between 1969 and 1972, and the speed skating track from 1980 are most used in today's sports park. In their present state these facilities show, however, substantial defects as far as technical equipment, functional reliability and safety are concerned. A generally accepted standard can be reached only by reconstructing old and erecting new buildings as planned in the urban skeleton plan for construction. The reason for having a procedure for a guide plan for construction was the setting up of the above mentioned bus parking space within the guide system for tourist coaches and of a provisional site for the public festival area in the south-east area of the embankment. There exists a decision of the city council from 3rd May 2001.

The development plan "Dresden Friedrichstadt/Ostravorwerk/Hafenkopf" (plan B No. 138) of Dresden is meant to ensure an orderly urban development by creating an attractive entrance to the abattoir island corresponding to the growing requirements of the Ostragehege. The main access for the development of the exhibition centre and the planned leisure and communication park is possible through the existing Schlachthofstraße and the abattoir bridge.

In this respect the already planned, but still postponed prolongation of the tram line to the Ostragehege is being taken into account as far as area planning is concerned. Besides that it is intended to provide parking spaces in the area of the Magdeburger Straße. It is thereby necessary to treat the existing structures carefully (Ostravorwerk, listed country houses, valuable trees, allotment gardens) in order to appreciate adequately their historic and ecological importance in connection with urban development. The transition from the open construction of the Friedrichstadt with allotment gardens and scattered buildings to the Ostragehege should especially be taken into account. The planning in the area between Hafenkopf (harbour top) – Schlachthofstraße – rubble heap and Magdeburger Straße – Waltherstraße is meant to provide efficient access to the open-air festival ground, the abattoir island and the commercial harbour. It has been possible to reach general agreement on a planning request for these areas with the Sächsische Binnenhäfen Oberelbe. In addition to this it is intended to ensure a visual axis between Friedrichstadt and the commercial harbour in harmony with the economic use of the harbour. This means that fixed high-rise installations in this area should be avoided. The Sächsische Binnenhäfen Oberelbe have in mind to create a small historic artificial harbour.

It is intended in the landscape plan (partial landscape plan in the town limits of 31st December 1996) to change farm land north of the harbour into permanent grassland

and, thus, have the typical tall oat grass meadows. It is also intended to remove commercial areas between Pieschener Allee and Elbe embankment and integrate them in the Elbe embankment area. The planting of trees in continuation of the Pieschener Allee along the Schlachthofstraße or the Magdeburger Straße will supplement historic avenues, improve the general appearance of the city or support the development of the road network.

A maintenance and development plan exists for the areas belonging to the protected landscape area “Dresdner Elbe meadows and old river arms”. The implementation of the confirmed skeleton plan for the Ostragehege will have a strong effect on the bordering free areas as far as the exposure to tourism is concerned.

Übigau Palace with the former baroque park and adjoining building, Rethelstr. 47, 01139 Dresden

Übigau Palace with the surrounding park, the adjoining building, the preserved garden sculptures, the supporting walls and the flight of steps leading down to the river is a cultural property acc. to § 2 par. 1 SächsDSchG.

3a Description of the property

Übigau Palace is situated opposite the Ostragehege and forms the western final point of the river-related palaces and prestige architecture of the Dresden Elbe valley. The building with the park belonging to it was built on behalf of count Flemming, minister and marshal of Augustus the Strong, as maison de plaisance between 1724 and 1726. The architect was probably Eosander von Göthe. The palace over a rectangular ground plan is a two-storeyed plaster-covered building. Ground and upper floors are surrounded by arcades which are nowadays partially glazed. The ground floor is completely covered with striped rustication. The columns of the arcade arches on the upper floor are accentuated by pilasters. A strong cornice which is subdivided by pedestals forms the transition to the bent roof. The main decoration of the building are the two coats of arms above the cornice. At the entrance side it is the coat of arms of Augustus the Strong and at the park side it is the Saxon-Polish coat of arms between the figures of Hercules and Mars. The palace is an example of late baroque architecture with a stylistic impress which is unusual for Dresden. The architect Eosander von Göthe was a pupil of the

Stockholm architect Nicodemus Tessin the Younger and was attracted like his teacher to the Italian Renaissance. The ground plan, like the structure of the facade, follows the example of Italian villas. The idea to equip the building with open arcades comes also from Italy. Contemporary sources report Übigau as a pleasure palace in “Persian style”. This is obviously related to the interior in the then modern Chinese fashion. Consequently, Übigau Palace stands alongside the Japanese Palace and Pillnitz Palace which had been designed in this style.

3b History and development

Flemming sold the palace to the Elector in 1726. He had then built a flight of steps leading down to the river as well as a gondola harbour. The pleasure palace was thus directly connected with the river and corresponded to the other palaces along the river (Pillnitz, pleasure house on the Jungfernbastei, Japanese Palace). The location was not accidentally chosen. Augustus the Strong had the idea to connect the opposite Ostragehege with the planned palace. Several avenues were arranged for this purpose, among others the partially preserved Übigauer Allee. Übigau Palace was built as a point de vue in the optical prolongation of this avenue and thereby connected with the city.

The palace became neglected in the second half of the 18th century and the interior was destroyed in the Napoleonic War in 1813. The royal dynasty of Saxony sold the palace in 1831. After that it often changed ownership and served, among other things, as a trippers’ restaurant and administration building for the nearby industrial firms. It was in the possession of Andreas Schubert and his “Dresdner Actien-Maschinen-Bau-Verein” after 1836. Schubert constructed the first German steam locomotive “Saxonia” here.

3d State of conservation

At present the building with its park is a private property and unoccupied. It is in a neglected condition. The roof has been secured by emergency measures. The original ground plan with garden hall on the ground floor, banqueting hall on the upper floor and stairwell has been mainly preserved. Investigations have shown that historic paintings do still exist under later paint layers. Preliminary studies were carried out for the refurbishment of the building. A plan for the restoration of the property can then be worked out.

The palace gardens were created on the model of the classic French baroque garden. They were, however, already radically changed and reduced in the 18th century. It is possible that the great water basin and fountain had been dismantled and installed in the Japanese Palace already in the 1730s. Today the park has become overgrown and smaller in its area. The main elements of the property, especially the three terraces, the flight of steps leading down to the river, the supporting walls and the balustrade have been preserved. The same is true also for the baroque sculptures in the garden, especially the putto pairs. It may be that structures of the baroque garden do still exist under the present ground level. The Übigauer Allee has been preserved partially.

Bodendenkmale (archaeological sites)

Archaeological sites, which give valuable information on the early history of the cultural site are to be found in the Dresden Elbe valley. The excavations are carried out by the Saxon Land Authority for Archaeology; objects found are stored in the connected Dresden Saxon Prehistoric Museum (archaeological archive Saxony).

3a Description of the property

Excavations have been carried out for a long time in Dresden Palace, near the Frauenkirche, on the area of the former Franciscan monastery (area behind the Taschenbergpalais), on the Altmarkt and Neumarkt. They were started in the course of planned construction measures and are of importance especially for research into the history of the origins of Dresden's city centre. The opposite embankment of the Altstadt (area of "Innere Neustadt") had also been investigated between 1968 and 1976 when new buildings were erected. This embankment has always been in a subordinate position compared with the left-hand riverside settlement.

The excavation campaign in the Elbe bend of Dresden Übigau (south of Werftstraße) in the years 1994/95 was one of the most important ones outside the city centre. It brought new knowledge concerning the use of the area as a burial ground in the Bronze Age.

Especially settlements of the Bronze and Ice Ages as well as burial grounds characterise the Elbe valley as a pre-historic settlement place. Three fortified archaeological sites from pre-historic time near Pillnitz are regarded as the most

important archaeological sites in the cultural site “Dresden Elbe valley” applying for the inscription on the world heritage list. The following archaeological sites from the Middle Ages and the early modern times are to be found in this area:

- the village centres of Zschieeren, Söbrigen, Oberpoyritz, Pillnitz, Niederpoyritz, Wachwitz, Laubegast, Tolkewitz, Loschwitz and Übigau;
- the city centres of Dresden and Altendresden (today Dresden-Neustadt)
- the separately standing Hosterwitz church;
- the wall from Pillnitz to Kanapee;
- the previous buildings of Dresden, Übigau and Pillnitz palaces.

3d State of conservation

All archaeological sites in the applied for area are of a strong urban character. This applies not only to the pre-historic archaeological sites but also to the city centre of Dresden as well as to the heavily eroded wall from Pillnitz to Kanapee and to the historic village centres. Although important findings from the foundation of the city can still be expected in the Altstadt area, we must at the same time observe that we cannot reckon on preserved wood in the applied for area “Dresden Elbe valley” and hardly any valuable findings will be made concerning the political conditions in Saxony between the 9th and 11th centuries, which have still not been cleared up.

3 c Form and date of most recent records of the cultural site

The special agencies of the city of Dresden and the regional authorities for the protection of properties, for archaeology as well as environment and geology - being responsible for maintenance and management of the cultural site – have extensive collections of documents on the constituents of the cultural and natural site.

Up-to-date information on the cultural site “Elbtal Dresden” and its constituents can also be found in the secondary literature (see bibliography).

Records concerning the whole territory

Atlas for the environment

The atlas for the environment of Dresden combines the main data on the state of conservation of the natural environment.

The department for environment of Dresden issued for the first time an environmental report for the city area. This “Environmental report 1991” contained the inventory registration of the then existing environmental data, the registration of spatial and thematic pressure points as well as the formulation of principles and targets for preventive/planning and controlling/enforcement-oriented environmental protection. The atlas for the environment, a cartographic reference book, was published for the first time in 1995. It includes information on Dresden relevant to nature and the environment, subdivided into subjects, presented in relation to space and with detailed explanations. It gives information on city and ecology, nature and landscape, ground and geology, water, city climate, air and noise. The atlas for the environment is continuously being expanded and brought up to date. The legal basis for the atlas is the “Law for the implementation of the regulation 90/313/EWG of the council from 7th July 1990 on free access to environmental information” from 8th July 1994.

Integrated city development concept (INSEK)

The expansion of the city area of Dresden by the incorporation of villages, fast building development and by structural changes having a substantial influence during the past few years forced the Dresden town planning authority to examine the hitherto existing plans for the city area of Dresden critically and continue them in an Integrated City Development Concept (INSEK; draft September 2001).

Not only the general urban sectors of housing, working, traffic, environment and nature as well as general use were examined but also the spatial emphasis of city development. The areas of the inner city, Friedrichstadt/Ostragehege and Leipziger Vorstadt (suburb)/Pieschen are partially located in the applied for “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site. A development in the sector housing is intended in these areas only to a minor degree in accordance with the town-area utilisation plan.

Commercial developments for (1.) public use/services/trade concern especially the inner city and the Ostragehege, for (2.) research/science the Johannstadt and for (3.) the full utilisation of traditional commercial areas the Friedrichstadt harbour, Übigau and the Leipziger Vorstadt.

Free space developments by structural enrichment, reduction of traffic noise, measures for the improvement of the microclimate, maintenance and securing of the fresh air currents as well as the rehabilitation of the lakes and rivers are shown in the field of environment and nature.

Centres of gravity for national culture, sports and leisure facilities are located in the Ostragehege, the Friedrichstadt, the inner city, in Johannstadt and Pillnitz.

The renovation areas Äußere Neustadt, Pieschen and Loschwitz as well as the Innere Neustadt get special support as promotion areas with urban conservation status. These areas will be extended by the promotion areas Leipziger Vorstadt/Pieschen, Ostragehege/Friedrichstadt, Neumarkt and the old village centres of Mickten, Übigau, Laubegast, Wachwitz, Niederpoyritz and Hosterwitz.

Planned measures in the partial area of the inner city concern especially the recovery and development of the building structure as well as the design of the open space.

The historic centre with the Neumarkt and the Elbe embankment areas are thereby characterised as areas with a special duty of care.

Qualification areas and restructuring areas for general use/sports/leisure, the creation and upgrading of the network of paths as well as the restructuring and upvaluation of landscape space/city green are planned in the Ostragehege and the Friedrichstadt.

The Leipziger Straße as a linear element of the city space will be upgraded within the partial area Leipziger Vostadt/Pieschen. Mixed use, housing and general use/sports/leisure as well as the path network must be re-arranged in order to better enjoy and use the Elbe area.

Records on individual objects and partial areas

In the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen:

List of properties of the city of Dresden (constantly brought up to date)

Map plotting properties of the city of Dresden (scale 1:5000)

Photographic documentation of the properties included in the list of properties

Files on properties in the file archive

Slides and reports on investigation results in the slide collection/collection of findings and plans

Photographs in the picture collection

In the Denkmalschutzamt of the city of Dresden

Object files in the file archive

In the Landesamt für Archäologie Sachsen with Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte
Archaeological archive Saxony

In the Naturschutzamt of the city of Dresden

List of natural properties of the city of Dresden

Map plotting of natural properties, protected landscape areas and nature reserves
(scale 1: 50 000)

3e Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

1. General

Engagement of the local residents

The inhabitants of the city of Dresden have extraordinarily strong and emotional bonds to their town and the Elbe valley. This is shown by the vivid interest of the citizens in the traffic-planning, town-planning and politico-cultural decisions of the city. Planning of the federal highway to Prague, the extension of the Königsbrücker Straße, the planning of the Waldschlößchenbrücke and the Glass Manufactory of the car manufacturer VW have been accompanied by commitment and critical attitude. Many of today's active fighters in this field came together in the GDR before 1989 to prevent the large-scale demolition of historic living quarters – as for instance parts of the Äußere Neustadt. Individual objects like the church in the vineyards in Pillnitz or the George Bähr church in Dresden-Loschwitz would not exist any more without the engagement of Dresden's citizens. The rebuilding of the Frauenkirche is also the result of a citizens' initiative. Besides that we have a number of promoting associations which give financial and idealistic support to individual objects and institutions. Numerous cultural events in the Dresden Elbe valley are organised and supported by citizens' initiatives. The town has furthermore about 60 volunteer monument curators who support the Denkmalschutzamt of the city and the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege effectively.

Voluntary work in nature protection, associations for nature protection, environmental organisations and the Regional Society for the Protection of Local Traditions (Landesverein Sächsischer Heimatschutz) are focal points for many active citizens carrying out extensive practical and educational work even in schools for the protection of nature and landscape.

Activities of the city

The city of Dresden is the main associate of the Dresden-Werbung und Tourismus GmbH (DWT). The main task of this organisation is to support the city in further increasing the degree of publicity for the city, information on the number of visitors and overnight stays, improving the urban infrastructure from a tourist's point of view, promoting socially and environmentally acceptable tourism and in working out and implementing tourism aspects of city marketing. An overall marketing strategy has been worked out concentrating mainly on the promotion of cultural and congress tourism. DWT co-operates with many partners on a regional, national and international level and is therefore the main interface for tourist marketing of the city.

Programmes and policies related to the whole territory

2.1 Promotion

The promotion programmes of the continued in 2002 Sächsisches Kulturraumgesetz (SächsKRG) from 17th December 1993 – supplemented in the 3rd administrative regulations of the Saxon State Ministry for Science and Arts on the application and appropriation procedure and the distribution and use of allowances acc. to § 6 SächsKRG from 28th November 1997 – are valid for “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site applying for inscription on the World Heritage list. Dresden forms – as Kreisfreie Stadt (town constituting an administrative district of its own) – an urban cultural region acc. to § 1 par. 4 SächsKRG.

It is the target of the Kulturraumgesetz (law on cultural regions) to preserve and promote cultural facilities and measures in the Free State of Saxony, which as only State of the Federal Republic of Germany has made cultural care a compulsory task for the communities and the land districts. A cultural fee is required from the members in these cultural regions for the implementation of this task. Besides that, the Free State of Saxony gives annual financial support. The thinking behind of this is the strengthening of self-responsibility on one hand and supporting the idea of solidarity in the surrounding area for the cultural facilities existing in these centres on the other hand. Applications for promotion of individual cultural facilities and projects should be presented to the cultural secretariat of the corresponding cultural region.

Enquiries to be made to:

Dresdner Kultursekretariat
Kulturraum 11 (Kulturstadt Dresden)
Der Kulturamtsleiter
Königstr. 15
01097 Dresden
Tel.: 49-0351-4888920

2.2 Presentation

The area that is subject to this application is completely developed as far as tourism is concerned. More than 6 million tourists visit the capital of Saxony annually. Numerous events are organised along the river bank (under strict conditions) in spite of the character of the Elbe valley as a protected area. The Dresden Elbe valley is a fixed constituent of Dresden's cultural life. Thousands of Dresdeners and tourists flock to the events in the Elbe valley every year. The following description of a few examples will illustrate the integration of the Elbe valley into tourism and cultural programmes of the city.

Elbe cycle track

The Elbe cycle track stretches between Bad Schandau and Hamburg over a length of about 600 km. About 180 km are on Saxon territory. On more than 90% of the length the cycle track has its own lane, which is, in most parts, well developed. The track is advertised, among others, on the internet where information on service stations, accommodation, cultural offers and sights can be obtained.

Oberelbe-Marathon

In 2002 the Oberelbe-Marathon between Königstein and Dresden took place on the Elbe cycle track already for the fifth time. The distance is one of the most beautiful marathon running courses in Germany and the event has in the mean time become one of the biggest and most attractive running events in Saxony.

“Sächsische Weinstraße” (Saxon wine route)

The Sächsische Weinstraße is one of ten “wine routes” in Germany. It extends from Pirna to Diesbar-Seußlitz and goes directly through the Saxon wine growing area along the Elbe river. The tourist association “Tourismusverband Sächsisches Elbland” organises the marketing of the wine route and awards a quality seal for the tourist attractions. The attractions include, among others, journeys, vintage festivals and the annual “Open vineyard days in Saxony”.

International Dixieland Festival

The International Dixieland Festival has been organised since 1971. Hundreds of thousands of visitors attend the festival every year to listen to bands from all over the world at different places in the city (about 1 million visitors in 2000). A great final parade through the town concludes the festival.

“Dresdner Filmnächte am Elbufer”

The so-called “Dresden film nights at the Elbe embankment are” organised every year in July and August. This is an open-air concert and cinema event attracting thousands of visitors every year. The historic background – directly opposite the Brühl Terrace – contributes especially to the popularity of the event among Dresdeners and their guests.

Elbhangfest (Elbe slope festival)

Another popular event with increasing numbers of visitors is the “Elbhangfest” taking place between Loschwitz and Pillnitz every year in June. It was brought into being by a citizens’ initiative in 1989 and since then has been a highlight in the city’s life.

Other folk festivals like the festival event in Albert harbour, the highland festival on the Elbe hills or “Mnemosyne”, the cultural festival of the Dresden female artists’ association “Sezession ’89”, are an expression of the cultural engagement of Dresden’s citizens.

Both city district newspapers, “Elbhangkurier” and “Die Fähre”, are issued through citizens’ initiatives every month.

Dresdner Striezelmarkt (Dresden Christmas market)

One of the tourist attractions of the city is the Dresdner Striezelmarkt, which took place in 2002 for the 568th time and attracted more than 2.5 million visitors.

Elbauen (Elbe lowland)

Every year many volunteers come to the spring activity "Sauberes Elbufer" (clean Elbe embankment) and clear the embankment of the rubbish washed ashore by the spring flood.

The international Day of the Open Monument has also been organised in Saxony since 1993. Numerous cultural properties, which cannot be visited otherwise, are open to the public on this day. Guided tours and similar events offer the possibility to get to know the objects more closely. In Saxony and therefore also in the Dresden Elbe valley the number of open properties has nearly doubled between 1993 and 2001.

The Dresden Museums' Night took place for the fourth time in 2002. It was possible to visit 37 museums, the Botanical and Zoological Gardens in the whole city area until late in the night. More than 250 events were offered and attracted tens of thousands of visitors in 2001.

3. Programmes and policies related to individual properties

3.2 Presentation

Dresden city defines itself to a substantial degree through cultural properties, which are located in the application area. For this reason the presentation of the city is closely connected with the presentation of the cultural properties in the Elbe valley. Their publicity is used especially by the tourist sector to make a number of travellers interested in the city. The cultural properties mentioned below are very popular among the visitors and stand therefore in the centre of tourist advertising.

Historic paddle-steamer fleet (Sächsische Dampfschiffahrts-GmbH)

The number of visitors on the historic side-wheelers has increased since the re-establishment of the firm in 1993: About 400,000 passengers took part in the cruises before that year and this increased to more than 700,000 in 2000. A number of special cruises and charter possibilities can be used by the passengers besides the offers in the standard timetable. The firm is represented on the internet and gives beside information on the historic ships also explanations on the most important sights and different areas along the river. The ships are a fixed constituent of the cultural life in the city and are used, for instance, for events of the International Dixieland Festival.

Historic mountain railways in Loschwitz

Both historic mountain railways in Dresden-Loschwitz are – after their opening 100 years ago – still a favourite means of transport for the town's citizens and its visitors. 278,400 passengers used them in 2000. Among these passengers were 35,460 visitors who had booked a trip with the Dresdner Verkehrsbetriebe as an organised sightseeing tour.

Pillnitz Palace, Brühl Terrace, Zwinger

The properties Pillnitz Palace and park, Brühl Terrace and Zwinger as well as the Royal Palace, which is being rebuilt, are among the main tourist attractions of the Dresden Elbe valley and visited by millions of inland and foreign tourists as well as by local people.

Pillnitz Palace and park, Brühl Terrace and Zwinger are managed and marketed by the Staatliche Schlösser und Gärten Dresden (state-owned castles and gardens Dresden), a subordinated authority of the State Ministry of Finance. Plans for use are worked out for the individual properties. They must ensure that, on the one hand, questions of conservation are taken into account and that, on the other hand, that the properties are presented in a visitor-friendly way.

More possibilities of usage are opening up in Pillnitz Palace where the New Palace is being refurbished at present. Visiting of the rooms will be possible with guided tours. A few of the rooms can be used for exclusive events.

Presentation and use of the objects is promoted by broad and manifold public relations of the State Castle Management and the Saxon Castle Management.

Mention must be made not only of work with the media and advertising but also the co-operation with the tourist industry, e.g. tour organisers, visitor agencies, hotels and the Saxon Steamship Company. The objects mentioned are the characteristic features of Dresden and, thus, of Saxony and are therefore marketed by Dresden Werbung und Tourismus GmbH (DWT) and the Tourismus Marketinggesellschaft Sachsen (TMGS).

Numerous events are organised in the properties, not only in the buildings but also in the open (e.g. the Elbhangfest in Pillnitz, the City Festival and the Dresden Music Festival on Brühl Terrace). Care is taken that only events take place which are in keeping with the properties. The performances are organised only in places, which are especially suitable for this.

The Free State of Saxony, together with other concerned parties, is working out a tourist guiding system for the main sights of the city. There exist visitor guiding systems within the properties (e.g. Pillnitz) or they are still at the planning stage (e.g. Zwinger).

The advertising industry is also discovering more and more the beauty of the town and especially of the cultural properties. Therefore the cultural properties of Dresden appear more often in advertising spots and in advertisements.

4. Management of the cultural site

4a Ownership

The proposed “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site is situated on the territory of the Saxon capital. The majority of the proposed Altstadt area and its most famous properties (Brühl Terrace with buildings, Ständehaus, Royal Palace, Semper Opera House, Zwinger) are in the ownership of the Free State of Saxony. The meadows of the Ostragehege, the Wachwitz vineyard, the Pillnitz vineyard including Friedrichsgrund, Borsberg and Elbe island, the Japanese Palace as well as Pillnitz Palace and park belong – as elements influencing the character of the cultural site – also to the Free State of Saxony.

The main properties of the city of Dresden are parts of the Ostragehege, most of the Blasewitz and Johannstadt Elbe meadows, Blasewitz Waldpark as well as Schloss Albrechtsberg and villa Stockhausen.

The properties in the villa districts of the town are mainly private properties. Other owners are private and municipal commercial enterprises, the Protestant Territorial Church and agricultural enterprises.

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Der Ministerpräsident

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Landesverband sächsischer Haus-,

Wohnungs- und Grundstückseigentümer

Rähnitzgasse 27

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1. Breakdown of the ownership proportions related to the total area of the applied for area "Dresden Elbe valley" cultural site in per cent

(Only 90.8 % of the total area were included in the analysis because only such pieces of land can be analysed, which are located completely within the city perimeter. This results from the fact that computer-aided area determination was applied.)

The ownership proportions are:

Federal Republic of Germany: 11.3 %

Free State of Saxony : 17.5 %

Dresden, capital of Saxony : 26.2 %

Private owners : 45.0 %

2. *Breakdown of the ownership proportions related to properties with conservation- and nature-relevant character and areas of the “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site in per cent*

(64.5 % of the analysed area of the cultural site “Dresden Elbe valley” have properties with conservation- and nature-relevant character.)

The ownership proportions are:

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--|
| Federal Republic of Germany: | 17.6 % | (corresponds to 11.3 % of the analysed area) |
| Free State of Saxony | : 24.1 % | (corresponds to 15.6 % of the analysed area) |
| Dresden, capital of Saxony | : 38.6 % | (corresponds to 24.9 % of the analysed area) |
| Private owners | : 19.7 % | (corresponds to 12.7 % of the analysed area) |

4b Legal status

The individual objects are either cultural properties, conservation areas, natural properties, nature reserves or protected landscape areas. They are subject to special safety regulations.

Cultural properties acc. to § 2 SächsDSchG are - created by human-beings - objects, entireties of objects, parts and traces of objects including their natural bases, the preservation of which is of public interest because of their historic, artistic, scientific, town-shaping and landscaping importance.

Conservation areas acc. to § 21 SächsDSchG – especially roads, squares or villages, ground plans, settlements, parts of settlements, groups of buildings, production plants – are areas of special public interest because of their historic, artistic, scientific, town-shaping and landscaping importance.

Natural properties acc. to § 21 NatSchG are areas up to 5 ha or individual products of nature, the protection and preservation of which are necessary because of (1.) their scientific, natural history, landscaping or cultural importance; (2.) the necessity to safeguard symbioses or living places of certain animals and plants or (3.) because of

their rarity, peculiarity or typical landscape beauty. Natural properties must be declared as such by legal or individual regulations.

Nature reserves acc. to § 16 NatSchG are areas determined by legal regulations, in which a special protection of nature and landscape in its entirety or in individual parts is required (1.) to preserve or develop symbioses or biotopes of certain wild animal and plant species, (2.) for scientific reasons or reasons relating to natural history or landscaping or (3.) because of their rarity, characteristic features or outstanding beauty.

Protected landscape areas acc. to § 19 NatSchG are areas determined by legal regulations, in which special protection of nature and landscape is required (1.) for the preservation or recovery of the capacity of the ecology or the ability to use natural objects, (2.) because of the diversity, characteristic features or beauty of the landscape or (3.) because of their special importance for recreation purposes.

4c Protective measures and means of implementing them

A number of cultural properties, which are under protection in accordance with the Law for the Conservation of Properties, are located in the application area. In addition to this we have nature reserves, natural properties and protected landscape areas falling under the Nature Conservation Law. Special characteristic features in several areas are protected by Construction Law (preservation and design statutes). Other laws have also an effect on the cultural landscape.

1. Protective and management regulations

| Title and date | Description |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Saxon law on the conservation and upkeep of cultural properties in the Free State of Saxony – Saxon law on property conservation (SächsDSchG) in the version published 3rd March 1993.</p> | <p>The law on the conservation of properties defines the term “property” and establishes measures of administration for the registration and documentation of cultural properties. In addition to this the prerequisites and the handling of authorising procedures as well as the consequences of violations against legal regulations for the conservation of properties are included.</p> <p>The law is valid for individual cultural properties as well as for designated protected areas in the application area.</p> |
| <p>2. Saxon law on nature conservation and preservation of the countryside – Saxon nature conservation law (SächsNatSchG) in the version published in May 1995.</p> | <p>The nature conservation law defines the terms nature reserve, natural property, protected landscape area and protected constituents of the landscape.</p> <p>Precise protection measures as well as the consequences of violations and the administrative procedure are formulated.</p> <p>Furthermore, the terms of intervention in nature and landscape are defined and prerequisites for the permissibility of such interventions and the scale of compensation payments are laid down. The law is valid for all nature reserves, natural properties and protected landscape areas in the application area.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>3. Law on nature conservation and landscape preservation (federal law on nature conservation BnatschG) in the version published 29th September 1998.</p> | <p>The federal law on nature conservation defines the targets and principles of nature conservation and landscape preservation, the tasks the authorities and public offices have, interventions in nature and landscape, the protection, preservation and development of certain parts of nature and landscape (e.g. nature reserves), the protection and preservation of wild animal and plant species, recreation in nature and landscape as well as the co-operation of associations, breach of the regulations and exemptions.</p> |
| <p>4. Forest law for the Free State of Saxony (SächsWaldG) in the version published 21st April 1992.</p> | <p>The forest law defines the terms forest, forest with special status, types of forest ownership; it determines the access to the forest, management and forest organisation.</p> |
| <p>5. Federal law on water supply management (water supply law – WHG) in the version published 18th November 1996.</p> | <p>The water supply law regulates the scope of application, usage, wastewater disposal, keeping water clean, maintenance and development of a stretch of water, including regulations for ground water and water management.</p> |
| <p>6. Saxon water law (SächsWG) in the version published 21st June 1998.</p> | <p>The water law defines the terms natural and artificial stretch of water, the fundamentals of management and protection of the stretch of water, utilisation, water supply and wastewater disposal, maintenance and development of above-ground stretches of water.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>7. Building law (BauGB) in the version published 27th August 1997</p> | <p>The building law concerns that part of the public building regulations which deal with the construction of properties and their use in the interests of a sensible urban building order and development, the so-called urban building regulations or urban property or planning regulations.</p> |
| <p>8. Saxon building regulations (SächsBO) in the version published 18th March 1999 (came into force 1st January 1998)</p> | <p>The building regulations have been laid down by the regions in the regional building regulations. They concern the permission for and construction of buildings and their arrangement on properties. The formulated requirements have the purpose of averting dangers, preventing the erection of unsuitable buildings as well as protecting the appearance of settlements and landscape. The last two aims are relevant for the special character of the cultural site "Dresden Elbe Valley".</p> |

2. Protection measures and their implementation

2.1 Application of the Saxon law on property conservation

Architectural and cultural properties come under the protection and care of the state acc. to par. 11 par. 3, 1st sentence of the Saxon constitution. This is the goal, which the state has set. Therefore the entire power of the state is used for the consideration of all aspects of the preservation and conservation of architectural and cultural properties.

Owners and proprietors of a cultural property are obliged to treat it carefully, preserve it (as far as acceptable) as a protected property and protect it from damage. For this reason cultural properties may be restored, repaired, changed or impaired in their appearance or fabric, provided with extensions and superstructures etc., removed from their surroundings or disposed of only with the permission of the authority for the conservation of properties.

Adherence to the legal regulations for the conservation of properties is guaranteed and supervised by the corresponding authorities. One of the main tasks of these authorities is to give advice and information to the owners and proprietors of cultural properties.

All construction projects for individual protected objects require the permission of the authority for the conservation of properties (§ 12 SächsDSchG). Unauthorised construction projects or the neglect of cultural properties can be punished with administrative fines and – in individual cases – with penalties. The authority can demand of the owner or the proprietor to make good any inappropriate measure or make an order for compulsory maintenance.

All changes to the appearance of an area within protected landscape areas require permission (§ 21 par. 2 SächsDSchG).

2.2 Application of the Saxon nature conservation law

Nature conservation has been laid down in art. 10 par. 1 of the Saxon constitution as a main obligation of the state. The Landtag (parliament) of the Free State of Saxony has published the nature conservation law for the protection of nature.

Natural properties (§ 21 SächsNatSchG) must not be removed, damaged, destroyed, changed or lastingly disturbed.

All acts are forbidden in nature reserves (§ 16 SächsNatSchG), which could lead to the damaging, destruction or alteration of the protected area or its constituents or to a lasting disturbance.

According to legal enactments all acts are forbidden in protected landscape areas (§ 19 SächsNatSchG), which would change the character of the area, damage the balance of nature, adversely affect the appearance of the landscape and people's enjoyment in nature or be otherwise contrary to the special purpose of protection. Adherence to the regulations for the conservation of natural properties is supervised and ensured by the authorities for nature conservation.

General interventions in nature and landscape are allowed only under the prerequisites laid down in the nature conservation law and must be compensated in accordance with it.

The setting up of landscape skeleton plans and landscape plans has also been laid down in the Saxon nature conservation law:

The landscape skeleton plan (§ 6 SächsNatSchG) defines the goal of the land development plan for nature and landscape in the region and includes the measures for nature conservation and landscape care for the planning area. (The regional plan Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge (upper Elbe valley/eastern ore mountains) is valid for the Dresden Elbe valley).

The setting up of landscape plans is regulated in § 7 SächsNatSchG for the communities. These plans serve as an ecological basis for outline planning of construction work. They contain evaluation of the state of nature and landscape and formulate local goals of nature conservation and landscape care as well as measures for their implementation. (The partial landscape plan is valid for the Dresden city area within the city boundaries of 31.12.1996).

2.3 Application of the law on water supply management and the Saxon water law

§ 1 of the law on water supply management reads: "Stretches of water must be safeguarded as parts of the balance of nature and as a habitat for animals and plants." Natural and "close to nature" stretches of water are to be maintained. A plan assessment procedure, which corresponds to the requirements of the law on environmental compatibility tests, must be carried out before the stretch of water or its banks are built, removed or changed. Flood areas are determined in order to

preserve, improve, protect against erosion-promoting interference and regulate flood discharge (§ 32 WHG).

The SächsWG § 3 establishes the principle that free access should be given to running and standing water for the welfare of the general public, unless otherwise regulated in Saxon water law.

It is stated in the SächsWG § 50, embankment areas, that a strip of land of at least 5 m width can be required outside settlements to protect the embankment and vegetation cover in consideration of the interests of city development and the property owners concerned.

It is, among other things, forbidden to remove trees and bushes in order to maintain the ecological function and to prevent the input of diffuse material. Exceptions are the extension or the maintenance of the stretch of water, maintenance of the status quo, regular forest management, protection against danger or the new planting of shrubs and trees which are not native to the site.

It is decreed in SächsWG § 69 that the securing of the embankments – especially by vegetation native to the site and “close to nature” construction – and keeping the embankments free for water outflow are included in the scope of maintenance work for a stretch of water. Besides that it is required to maintain or restore the ecological and cultural function. Navigable waters must maintain their navigability.

2.4 Application of the statute book on building and the Saxon building code

Parallel to the above mentioned laws it is also necessary to use the regulations laid down in the statute book on building and the Saxon building code for the cultural site.

Building statute book

Numerous instruments for the conservation and the further development of the built and natural environment, which are being applied to the Dresden Elbe valley cultural site, are provided for in federal building law.

The obligation of communities is explained: to set up guidance plans thereby taking into account the interests of property conservation and care, environmental protection and nature conservation as well as landscape care to an appropriate degree (§ 1; § 5 par. 4 No. 5, 7; § 8 BauGB). Area utilisation and guidance plans for building are thus

an important instrument for the protection and development of townscape and landscape.

§ 172 BauGB regulates the publication of Erhaltungssatzungen (statutes on the preservation of the architecture, utilisation and social structure by the community). The demolition, alteration or change of use of buildings in this area require the permission of the community or the authority permitting construction in order to preserve the urban architectural character of the defined area, and to preserve the composition of the population or in the event of urban re-structuring.

Saxon building code

§ 83 SächsBO controls the publication of local building regulations by the communities. The statutes may contain, among others, regulations on the outer appearance of constructions and advertising installations in order to implement architectonic intentions; they may also contain special requirements for constructions etc. concerning the conservation of certain buildings, roads, squares or districts of historic or artistic importance, the conservation of cultural and nature properties as well as the preservation of urban sites.

Adherence to building regulations is supervised and ensured by the building supervisory board. Violations are treated as a breach of the rules.

4d-e Agencies with management authority and description of responsibilities

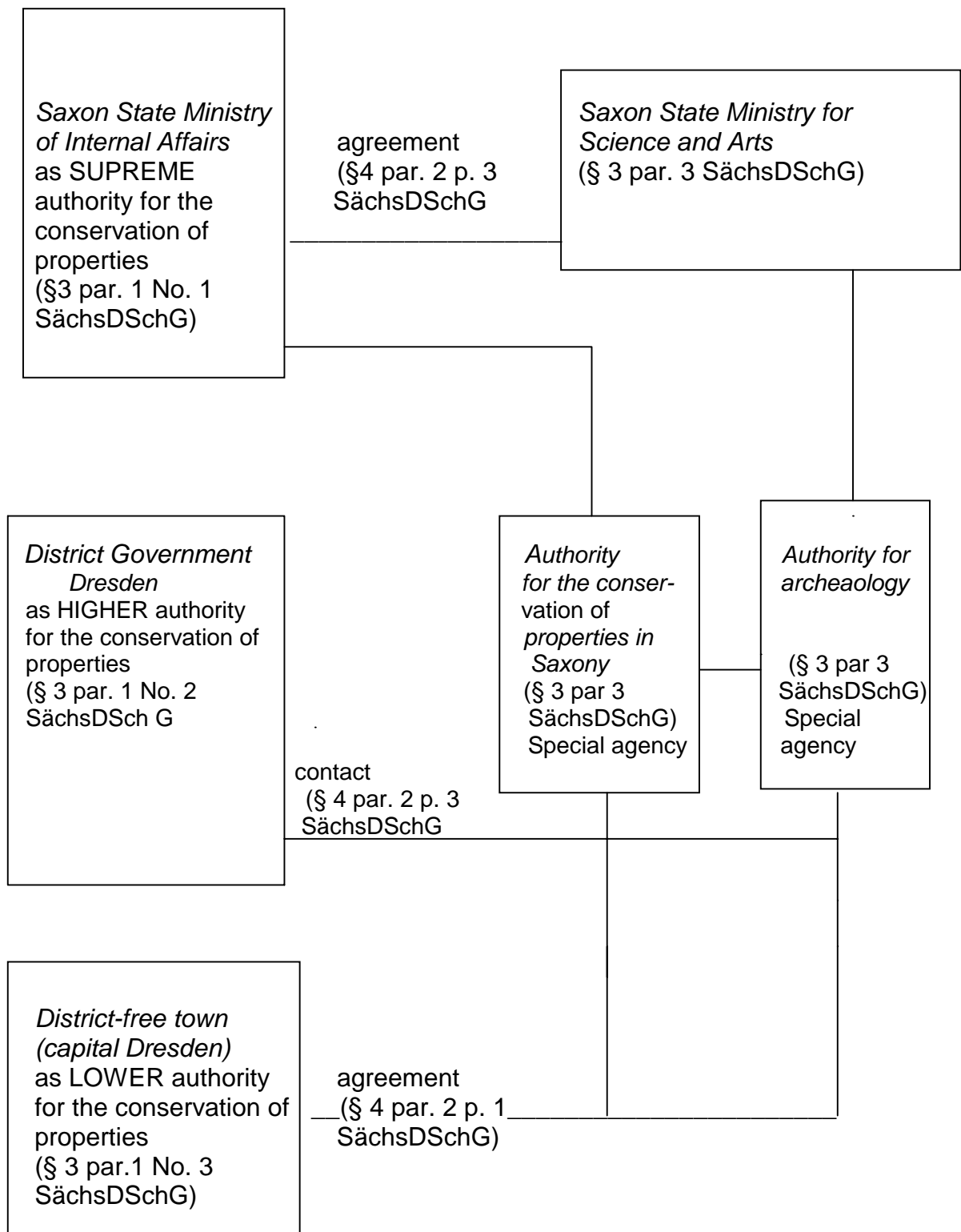
Various administrative agencies co-operate in the conservation of the Dresden Elbe valley. The responsibility of an agency for an individual property is mainly determined by the type of individual property.

Conservation of architectural properties, nature conservation and water protection lie within the competence of the Free State of Saxony, which regulates legally the responsibility of the agencies for architectural conservation, nature conservation and water protection.

1. Conservation of properties

The protection of cultural properties is the task (mainly) of the authorities for the conservation of properties.

1.1 Organogram



1.2 Responsibilities

The lower authority for the conservation of properties has basic responsibility unless the properties are in the ownership of the capital of Saxony, the state of Saxony or the Federal Republic. In this case the higher authority for the conservation of properties accepts the responsibility. The corresponding authority for the conservation of properties grants, therefore, also the permits for changes etc. to cultural properties.

The higher authority for the conservation of properties is also the counter-authority, i.e. it decides, if a legal protest should be lodged against a permit or the non-granting of a permit and if the lower authority does not comply, i.e. if it sticks to its decision. Besides that, the higher authority for the conservation of properties grants the certificates for tax consequences.

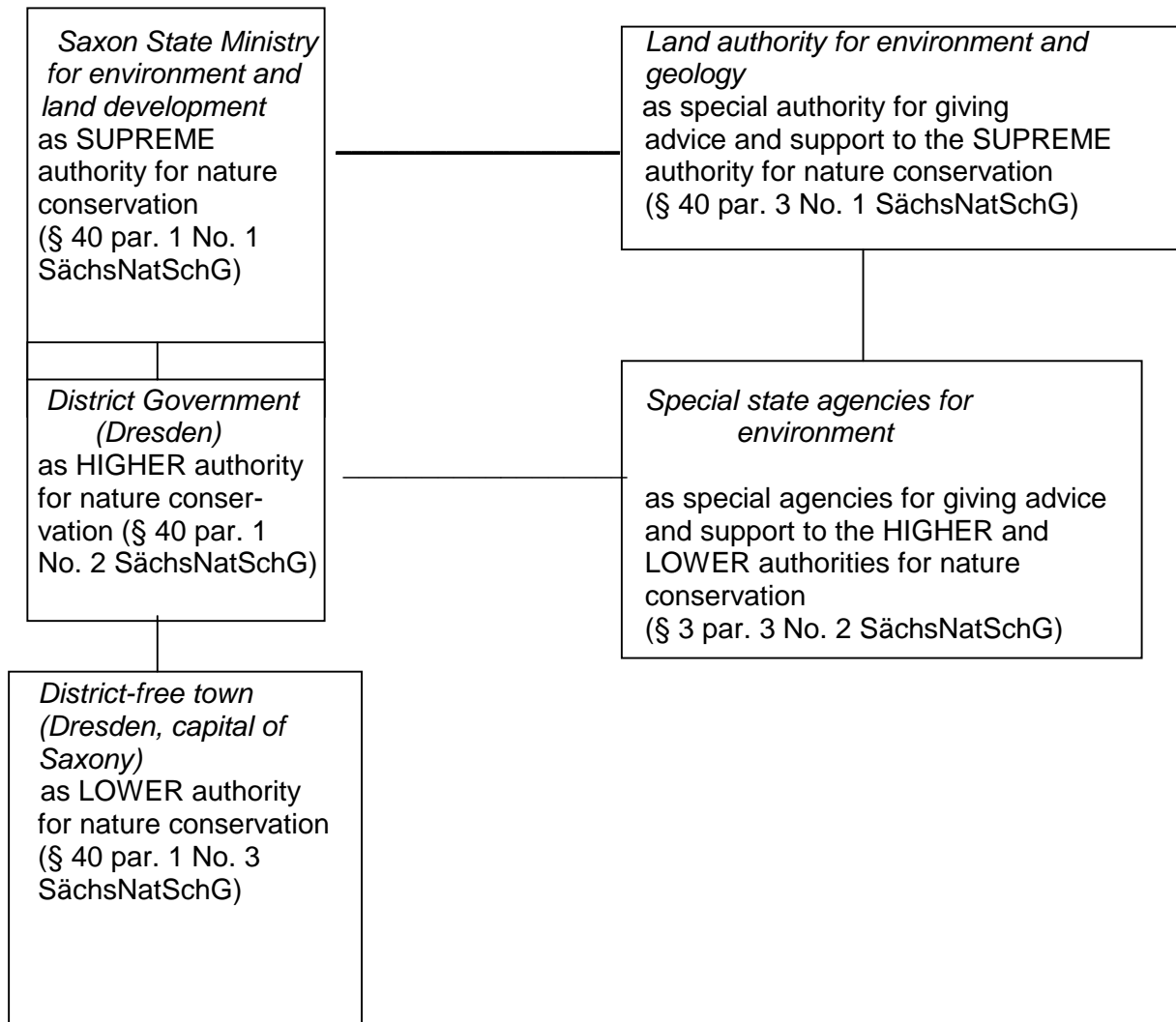
The land authorities for archaeology and for the conservation of properties – as special agencies – should be involved in all questions of the conservation of properties. This is done by agreement on part of the lower or contact on part of the higher authority for the conservation of properties. The special agencies also take active part in all decisions. They are responsible for the registration of cultural properties.

The higher authority for the conservation of properties is the supreme decision-making body of the administration in case of disagreements between the higher and lower authorities for the conservation of properties. The subordinate agencies have to comply with the decisions of the higher authority for the conservation of properties.

2. Nature conservation

The conservation of natural properties, protected natural areas, protected landscape areas and biosphere reserves is (mainly) under the responsibility of the authorities for nature conservation.

2.1 Organogram



2.2 Responsibilities

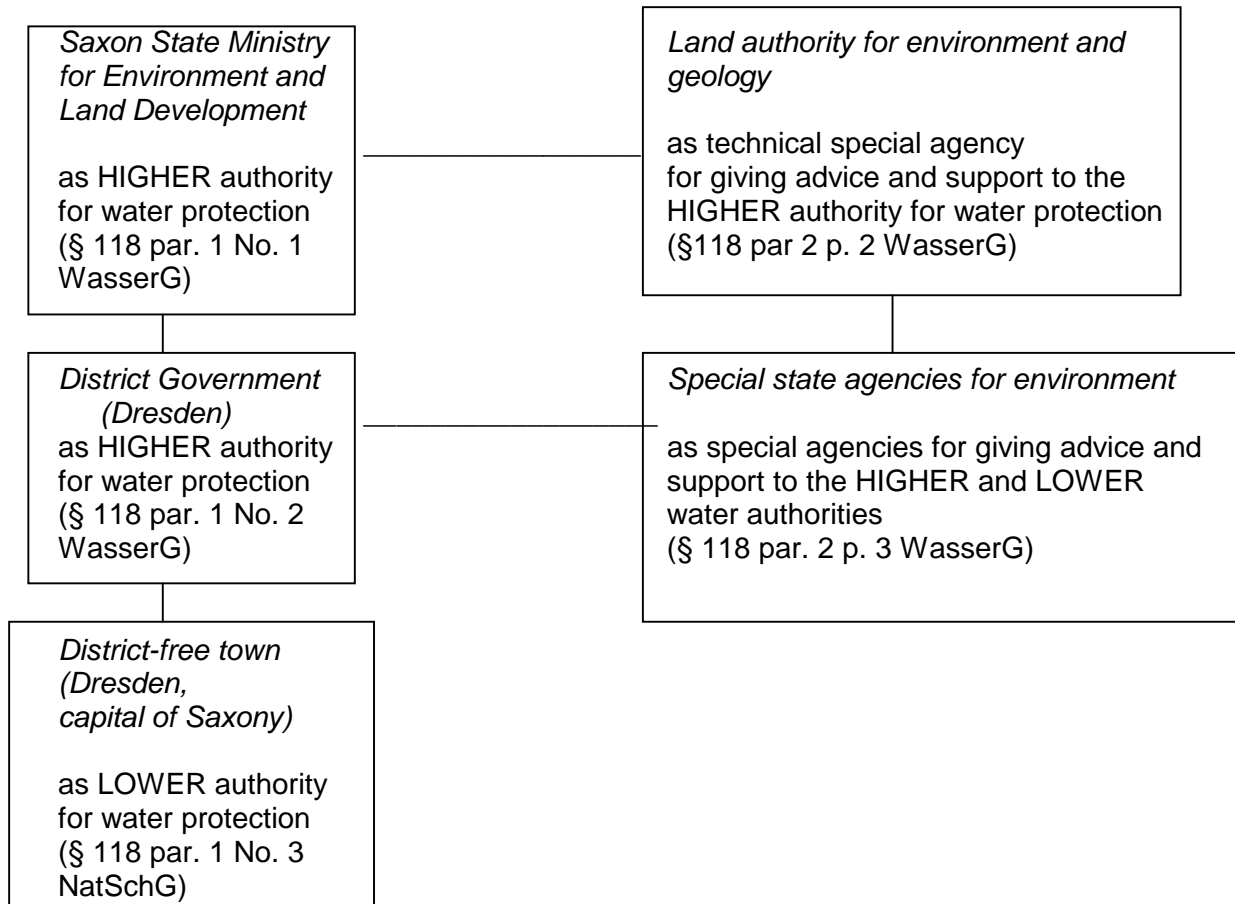
The authorities for nature conservation must principally be involved in all decisions concerning nature conservation. If an approval (permission, consent, acceptance or another decision) is required for interventions acc. to other regulations than the law on nature conservation, the responsible authority must take this decision in agreement with the authority for nature conservation of the same administrative level, if it is not opposed to federal law. If an agreement cannot be reached, the next higher authority decides in agreement with the authority for nature conservation of the same administrative level. The intended measures must be submitted to the authority responsible for nature conservation in writing before implementation, if an approval etc. is not required. The authorities for nature conservation are also responsible for issuing permits in certain cases not regulated by law.

As a rule, the Lower authority for nature conservation is responsible for issuing permits. The Higher authority is responsible – as an exception to this rule – if (1) several Lower authorities for nature conservation are responsible for a matter, (2) the Lower authority for nature conservation acts against an instruction, (3) there is danger in delay and the LOWER authority cannot intervene in time, (4) district government is responsible in a process based on the other legal regulations, in which case the responsible authority for nature conservation must be involved or (5) the territorial authority – for which the Lower authority for nature conservation is responsible – is itself involved.

3. Protection of stretches of water

The protection of stretches of water is (mainly) under the responsibility of the authorities for water protection.

3.1 Organogram



3.2 Responsibilities

The utilisation of stretches of water requires official approval or permission, if the regulations of the WHG or other legal regulations of the Land (SächsWG) do not state otherwise.

The Higher water authority works out skeleton plans on water management for river areas or economic areas or parts of such acc. to § 36 WHG. The Lower water authority can determine, change or abolish water-protected areas and flood areas.

Navigable waters can be used by everyone for shipping and rafting. The responsible water authority can restrict navigability to certain watercraft in agreement with the State Ministry for Economy and Labour and the State Ministry of Internal Affairs.

4. Dealing with legal building regulations; town planning

4.1 Survey

Regulatory building authorities are (acc. to § 59 SächsBO)

1. State Ministry of Internal Affairs as SUPREME regulatory building authority,
2. District Government (Dresden) as HIGHER regulatory building authority,
3. District-free town (Dresden, capital of Saxony) as LOWER regulatory building authority.

4.2 Responsibilities

The regulatory building authorities must ensure that the public-legal regulations and the administration orders issued in accordance with them are adhered to, when buildings are erected, changed, repaired, demolished or used (§ 60 par. 2 SächsBO). The tasks of the lower regulatory building authorities consist in giving directives (§ 60 par 1 SächsBO).

The Dresden District Government as higher regulatory building authority is responsible - instead of the city of Dresden - when it is a matter of a project of the city of Dresden to which objections are raised or of a project to which the town of Dresden has raised objections as participating party (§ 61 par. 2 SächsBO). The supreme regulatory building authority is empowered to issue legal directives for the implementation of building regulations and legal building regulations.

4f Agreed plans relating to the cultural site

Regional planning policies, land utilisation plans and construction guidance plans are an important instrument for the conservation and development of town- and landscape.

Regional planning policy

The land development plan for Saxony and the Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge regional plan take into account the high status of the Dresden Elbe valley with its adjoining hills in respect of urbanity and nature.

It is the aim of regional planning to preserve the hills in the landscape in their characteristic appearance. The existing wooded areas are represented in their special functions for recreation, soil protection, climate-related protection and protection against emissions. Part of the Elbe hills and the river lowland have the special rank of "Nature and Landscape". The plans illustrate also their importance for flood protection, aeration of the Elbe valley, drinking-water supply and wine growing. Existing and planned gravel-excitation areas are shown, for which concepts concerning environmentally friendly and landscape-friendly location have been worked out. Not only the property-conservation and protected-landscape areas are indicated but the area is also represented as an area with a very high and high importance for an aesthetic landscape. This can be experienced by using beautiful cycle tracks.

These are the fundamentals illustrating the importance of the area for urban shaping and form the basis for the land utilisation plan.

Land utilisation plan

The legally binding land utilisation plan (FNP) of the capital of Saxony (partial land utilisation plan within the city boundaries of 31st December 1996) takes into account in its planning intentions the uniqueness of the Elbe area in its symbiosis of landscape and built-up area. The land utilisation plan represents the main features of the utilisation of ground for the whole city area. These descriptions result from the intended urban development and the predictable needs of Dresden. It has no legal

power as an outline guidance plan for construction but is used as a basis for the binding guidance plans for construction.

A special category “Housing areas with a predominant proportion of greenery” has been introduced and a special representation chosen in order to show clearly the urban-shaping areas of the Dresden Elbe hills and Elbe valley with their harmonious picture of a predominantly rural and villa architecture embedded in greenery. The Elbe palaces are depicted symbolically indicating their utilisation. The connection of the protected landscape areas “Dresdner Heide” (Dresden heathland) and “Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms” with the protected parks, in which the palaces are embedded as jewels, is very clearly shown.

The outstanding importance of the meadows along the Elbe for the townscape, environmental protection and nature conservation has been marked by depicting this protected landscape area as “agricultural land with a high ecological value”.

The heading “Functional mixing of leisure, culture, exhibition” has been introduced in order to describe the importance of the Ostragehege in respect of its town-centre-related, urban, cultural-historical and landscape-planning importance.

The representation of the traffic areas shows that no main traffic arteries are planned in the Elbe area, which would affect the townscape and landscape. Options for five new bridges are represented beside the existing bridges. A final decision concerning number and location has not yet been taken, except for the Waldschlößchenbrücke (decision of the city council No. V2012-44-2002 from 30th May 2002).

Commercial developments are shown only at the traditional locations in the areas of Übigau, Pieschen and Friedrichstadt harbour. Unobstrusive works buildings within the mixed construction areas of the Neustadt harbour and the centre have been planned in addition to the special construction areas with work facilities (for research, public administration, accommodation, wharf and harbour). It has, thereby, been taken into account that residential areas will be located within the mixed construction areas in the direction of the Elbe.

The character of the application area “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site, which is worth protecting, has been confirmed also by informal description of protected landscape areas and nature reserves, protected parks, property conservation areas, areas with protected waters, flood areas and areas with preservation statutes.

The planning targets in respect of nature conservation and environmental protection can be clearly seen in “Beiplan 8” (by-plan) of the land utilisation plan “Green and

free spaces/development and action plan". Thus an outstanding role is being played in the preservation of the Dresden Elbe valley and further development of a mainly "close to nature" landscape and cultural site, the preservation and further development of existing and the new development of planned green areas and connections, the improvement of the water quality of the Elbe and of its tributaries and the designation of areas with special protection status.

Binding guiding plans for development

The development plan includes the legally binding regulations for the urban architectural order of each individual property within its jurisdiction. Legally binding development plans (B-plans) have been worked out for about 20 % of the application area "Dresden Elbe valley" cultural site. A few of these will be described briefly as examples in the following. The object- and area-related plans, programmes, statutes etc. for the individual parts of the cultural site "Dresden Elbe valley" have been partially mentioned in detail already in the above description (item 3).

B-plan "Dresden-Friedrichstadt No.1, Weißeritzstraße/Bahnhof Mitte" (No. 65)

It is the aim of planning to develop an area with central functions for Friedrichstadt in the area of Bahnhof Mitte (central railway station) and to connect the city districts Friedrichstadt and Wilsdruffer Vorstadt by developing the area in front of the station and the surrounding area by high density building as a prerequisite for the development of a major city structure. The aim of urban development of the Friedrichstadt consists in further developing the preserved spatial structures. The areas being located in the application area of the cultural site "Dresden Elbe valley" are described in the plan as areas with residential houses and mixed development with a lot of greenery.

B-plan "Dresden Friedrichstadt No. 2, Ostragehege/Eastern part" (No. 77)

In this part of the Ostragehege the existing sports facilities will be subjected to re-planning and a parking space for buses will be arranged behind the Marien Bridge as well as a temporary area for the festival ground.

B-plan “Dresden-Altstadt II No. 1, Johannstadt North” (No. 79)

It is the planning aim in this area to revitalise the originally existing perimeter block building from the Gründerzeit (period of new industrialisation after 1871), which exists only in remnants after the heavy destruction in the Second World War. The 10- to 15-storeyed large blocks built with prefabricated panels in this city area after the war struck an unjustified jarring note within the city views of Dresden with their completely new scale of height, which, seen from the hills of the Elbe valley and from the Brühl terrace, compete with the historic skyline of the Altstadt of Dresden. It is intended to complete and correct the building up of the Elbe embankment in keeping with its historic development.

B-plan “Dresden-Altstadt I No. 11, Pirnaische Vorstadt/Terrassenufer” (No. 85)

The development area adjoining the Dresden Altstadt had been almost completely destroyed in the Second World War and after that redeveloped as pure residential area in open row construction. It is intended to create instead of a few architecturally extremely disturbing high-rise buildings, which block the view to the Elbe hills, a development which is appropriate to the high status of the location. It is, thereby, necessary to find an optimum location for district-related supply facilities as well as a sensible scale for buildable building modules enabling a step-by-step medium- and long-term development.

B-plan “Dresden-Neustadt No. 9, Leipziger Vorstadt/Pieschener Hafen” (No. 95)

This development plan is meant to improve first of all the access to the Elbe river area, to guarantee the areas for the Elbe cycle track, the existing green and open-space areas and to supplement the building structures along Leipziger Straße carefully in order to build up public land.

B-plan “Dresden-Kaditz/Mickten, urban extension Kötzschenbroder/Lommatzscher Straße” (No. 110)

This plan includes the supplement to existing structures in the named districts. It is furthermore the declared aim to create free spaces of high quality with identity-creating effects in addition to the development of such functions as housing, commerce and supply.

B-plan “Dresden-Zschieren, Krippener Straße” (No. 128)

This plan has the aim of building a residential area with a lot of greenery in a sensible way. The development of inner areas is possible by constructing new roads in these inner areas. A large property is intended in the plan to be used as a wooded area. This “close-to-nature” mixed deciduous wood is a main constituent of the structure in the area of Zschieren.

B-plan “Dresden-Friedrichstadt No. 4, commercial area Bremer Straße/Hamburger Straße” (No. 129)

The road areas of Hamburger and Bremer Straße will be redesigned as “city entrance” to Dresden with three- to four-storeyed buildings along the roadsides. Office, administration, service and unobtrusive commercial buildings (favourable location to the Friedrichstadt marshalling yard, to the Elbe harbour and to the motorway) will be preferred. The concept enables an urban-architectural upgrading of the area while the majority of existing firms remain and the green areas north of Bremer Straße will be preserved.

B-plan “Dresden-Mickten No. 4, Lommatzscher Straße East” (No. 132)

In addition to B-plan No. 110 this plan is also directed towards the extension of this city district. Residential districts have been planned on the areas within the scope of this application. They will be connected with each other by attractive public spaces.

B-plan “Dresden-Friedrichstadt No. 5, Ostravorwerk/harbour head” (No. 138)

The development of the planning area is connected with the development of the abattoir island. It is the planning aim to create an architecturally attractive entrance with the main development of the exhibition centre and a leisure and communication park on the island.

B-plan “Dresden-Loschwitz No. 2, Elbe hills” (No. 141)

It is the aim of planning to preserve the appearance and the character of the Elbe hills near Loschwitz, to ensure the cautious construction completion of the villa quarter and the conservation of the links with natural space (about 190 ha).

B-plan “Dresden-Blasewitz, town district” (No. 145)

The construction development is directed towards the sensitive preservation of the existing use as residential district as well as the further development of the town district as a location for residential buildings, the prevention of a lasting change to the district character, which is characterised by the villa structures. This will be possible by design regulations.

B-plan “Dresden-Altstadt I No. 23, Dresdner Druck- und Verlagshaus (printing and publishing house)/Ostra-Allee” (No. 176)

An architecturally suitable rounding off of the inner city of Dresden towards the Ostragehege is planned in the direct vicinity of the Zwinger, Semper Opera House, Regional Parliament and Palace in the area of the Packhofviertel (Packhof quarter) by erecting distinct blocks of buildings. Uses, which are typical of the inner city, are planned for the revival of the area, i.e. commercial facilities (especially for media enterprises), administration, culture as well as retailers. Existing procedures make it possible to build in the area on the basis of § 33 BauGB.

B-plan “Dresden-Zschieren No. 3, Fanny-Lewald-Straße” (No. 205)

It is the aim of this plan to round off the existing settlement structures in an architecturally orderly way to prevent uncontrolled urban spread. Existing green and wooded areas are furthermore fixed as such or used for the implementation of compensating measures. A car park is provided for the directly adjoining outdoor swimming pool.

B-plan “Graupaer Straße /Borsbergstraße” (No. 263)

The decision to set up a plan is intended to develop a residential district in this area.

B-plan “Dresden-Altstadt II No. 10, festival ground Waldschlößchenbrücke” (No. 281)

The setting up of a development plan is meant to ensure the legal planning of the area as a festival ground west and east of the Altstadt bridgehead of the Waldschlößchenbrücke. The use of this area has been decided by the city council.

B-plan “Dresden-Loschwitz No. 3, Pillnitzer Landstraße/Kirschplantage (cherry plantation)” (No. 285)

The statute is the basis for the careful urban development of a general, purely residential district with tenement houses.

B-plan “Dresden-Loschwitz No. 4, Kotzschweg” (No. 286)

The setting up of the plan is the basis for the urban development of a purely residential district with eight detached houses.

B-plan “Am Waldrand” (No. 419), statute for outer areas acc. to § 35 par. 6 BauG

The decision to set up the plan is intended to close gaps with residential houses.

B-plan “Viehbotsche” (No. 420), clarification statute acc. to § 34 par. 4 BauGB

The decision to set up the plan is intended to close gaps with residential houses.

B-plan “Lohmener Straße” (No. 421), supplementary statute acc. to § 35 par. 6 BauGB

The decision to set up the plan is intended to close gaps with residential houses.

Plans for development and civil engineering

These planning instruments are a special form of a development plan, which can be used for determining the admissibility of specific projects. The investor binds himself to the capital of Saxony in an implementation contract to bear the costs for development and planning totally or partially and to complete the project within a certain time.

Project-related development plans (VB-plans)

VB-plan “Dresden-Altstadt I, Congress centre” (No. 602)

The area of the New Terrace at the Elbe embankment, which is going to be developed, is located north-west of Theaterplatz and bordered by the Elbe embankment (near the Landtag, the Regional Parliament), the Marien Bridge and the north side of the Ostra-Allee. After the Erlweinspeicher (Erlwein storehouse) – the architectural landmark – the Yenidze follows at a larger distance to the north-west.

A completion of the damaged town silhouette in the area of the New Terrace as an extension of the inner city and as a preferred location for cultural events is a substantial aim of urban development. The project-related development plan was decided upon on 12th April/3rd May 2001 acc. to § 12 par. 2 BauGB.

The Erlweinspeicher will be reconstructed into a congress hotel and the congress centre will be built with a spacious, rising terrace and a tall high building set back far from the Elbe embankment. The new terrace offers the public a wonderful place to enjoy the Elbe panorama.

VB-plan "Dresden-Blasewitz No. 3, Schillerplatz/Berggartenstraße" (No. 607)

Already implemented statute from 10th March 1999 acc. to § 2 par. 1 in connection with § 12 par. 2 BauGB for the erection of a complex of buildings with multiplex cinema, retail shops and offices as well as flats in three individual city-type villas.

Project plans and plans for civil engineering (V+E-plans)

V+E-plan "Dresden-Loschwitz, housing, commercial and trading facilities Pillnitzer Landstraße 32" (No. 546)

The statute for the housing, commercial and trading facility "Loschwitzarkaden" has already been implemented.

V+E-plan "Dresden-Übigau, commercial area Werftstraße" (No. 552)

This planning serves the commercial development of the Übigau area. The unattractive commercial functions (wholesale trading hall with flat roof) have been assigned to the northern sector located at a greater distance from the Elbe embankment. The southern sector in the vicinity of the Elbe has been preserved for representative commercial buildings (e.g. administrative buildings). This is in keeping with the existing characteristic features of the area. In addition to this it has been ensured that the existing open meadow with fruit trees will be preserved and that the areas south of the high-water mark will be kept free from any building activity.

V+E-plan "Dresden-Loschwitz No. 2, residential area Pillnitzer Landstraße 64-74" (No. 561)

The statute for the residential area "Augustuspark" has already been implemented.

Erhaltungs- und Gestaltungssatzungen (statutes on the preservation of the architecture, utilisation and social structure including additional regulations for architectural design)

Dresden as the capital of Saxony has designated preservation areas in the form of individual statutes. Urban restructuring (e.g. if the use of buildings changes) requires permission in order to preserve the individual urban character and the composition of the population. Design statutes regulate the outer appearance of buildings or have special demands on the buildings (especially advertising installations) in an exactly defined area to protect certain roads, squares or districts of historic, artistic or architectural importance.

In parts of the application area "Dresden Elbe valley" cultural site there exists a preservation statute from 20th March 1998 of the city for the villa area "Preußisches Viertel" (No. H-05) in the city district Äußere Neustadt and from 28th September 2001 for the area "Innere Neustadt" (No. H-30) acc. to § 172 par. 1 No. 1 BauGB and § 4 SächsGemO). Furthermore, the village centres "Hosterwitz" (No. H-01-10), "Laubegast" (No. H-01-16), "Loschwitz" (No. H-01-22), "Mickten" (No. H-01-23), "Niederpoyritz" (No. H-01-25), "Oberpoyritz" (No. H-01-27), "Söbrigen" (No. H-01-36), "Tolkewitz" (No. H-01-40), "Wachwitz" (No. H-01-42) and "Zschieren" (No. H-01-44) are under the protection of a preservation order "Historic village centres" from 9th April 1993.

Design statute "Laubegast embankment"

This statute is being prepared and is aimed at working out an overall concept and a free-space design concept for the area of the Elbe embankment within the boundaries of Dresden Laubegast, which will be implemented in stages and lead to a high quality of public space.

It is, thereby, necessary to take into account the views from the Elbe hills and the design of the transition of used areas into the adjoining protected landscape area. Special attention is paid to the proportion of greenery and surface structures, the structuring of supporting walls, railings and similar things in the direction of the Elbe area, as well as to city illumination and street furniture and possible advertising installations.

Renewal and development statutes

Dresden has designated the areas in which an urban renewal measure should be carried out as renewal areas. This was done by a formal decision. There exists a renewal statute in the application area “Dresden Elbe valley” from 18th November 1991 for the “Äußere Neustadt” city district (No. S-01) and for the “Pieschen” city district “(No. S-02) from 9th December 1991. These districts are located partially in the application area of the cultural site. A renewal statute exists also for the former “Loschwitz” village centre (No. S-04).

Under certain prerequisites Dresden can designate an area in which an urban development measure should be carried out by making a formal decision (development statute). Urban development measures are intended to develop certain districts for the first time according to their special importance for urban development or direct them to a new designation within the framework of urban restructuring. This includes the new use of fallow land for housing purposes, the development of the environment of areas with large prefabricated blocks (e.g. in the “Johannstadt” urban development area, which is partially located in the application area “Dresden Elbe valley”) or the preparation of other projects of city renewal (e.g. with the district development project “Leipziger Vorstadt/Pieschen”, which is partially located in the cultural site application area).

In contrast to many other urban areas of industrial housing construction, the “Johannstadt” urban development area had been a densely populated area of the Gründerzeit before destruction in 1945. Ribbon and row development with different types of prefabricated buildings took place between 1957 and 1978 in this former old city area. This new building activity cannot be compared with rebuilding. The former building development from the Gründerzeit can be recognised only in the northern area between Arnoldstraße and Fetscherstraße as well as around Bönischplatz. The new development measures will be carried out to remove the existing architectural and functional defects, restore historic road and path networks as well as squares, strengthen the positive image of an attractive residential area close to the inner city by improving the appearance of the rows of houses and developing further the facilities of the social and cultural infrastructure.

Preliminary investigations are at present being carried out for the development project of the “Leipziger Vorstadt and Pieschen” city district. The strengthening of existing industrial areas and the opening-up of new industrial areas in the Leipziger Vorstadt, the improvement of the compact, mainly residential quarters from the Gründerzeit in the district of Pieschen as well as the development of existing harbour areas for leisure and recreational use and the setting-up of cultural facilities (sports facilities) are the aims of urban development measures in this area.

Landscape maintenance plan “Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms”

It has been possible to divide the protected landscape area into 14 homogeneous landscape areas on the basis of the results obtained from the analysis and assessment section of the maintenance and development plan for the protected landscape area “Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms” from 1999/2000.

Five spatial models were established:

- large-scale open landscape
- “close to nature” river embankment and ecological morphology of the Elbe lowland
- landscape following mining activities
- allotment gardens
- preservation of species and biotopes

General preservation targets were formulated in accordance with the regulation for the preservation of the protected landscape area in order to support these models. The models and preservation targets were specified for the different land users. An assessment of suitable general care and development measures for the individual users was carried out. It was related to the 14 landscape areas and described in as detailed a way as possible in order to guarantee a spatial relationship between the measures. The measures are concentrated on the careful use of meadows and pastures, on special conservation regulations for species and biotopes, on structural enrichment as well as on regulations for the management of visitors.

Parts of the protected landscape areas “Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms” and “Elbe hills Dresden-Pirna and Schönfeld Highland” are to be reported to the Commission of the EU as Flora-Fauna-Habitat (FFH) “Elbe valley between Schöna

and Mühlberg” and “Elbe valley hills between Loschwitz and Bannewitz”. It is the aim of the determination of these areas to protect the living spaces and species of common interest existing within them.

4g Sources and levels of finance

Numerous possibilities for financial support on the basis of federal and land programmes with city equity shares are being used for the restoration of the building fabric and the urban architectural structures in Dresden. Financial support by the EU (EFRE-structures) will also be used in the future.

Financial means for supporting urban architectural measures could be used for certain purposes. This had a positive result on the quality of life, on functionality and the outer appearance of the application area “Dresden Elbe valley”. The extension and new planning of areas to be supported is intended as a result of the positive results experienced. The anticipated financial support will amount to 72.6 mill. € (including equity share) for the period 2002 to 2005.

Altogether 124.2 mill. € have been spent since 1991 for the renewal areas (“Äußere Neustadt” with parts application area, “Pieschen” with parts in the application area and “Loschwitz”) and areas under the promotion programme “Urban architectural conservation of properties” (property conservation area “Innere Neustadt” with a supporting period from 1993 to 2006). 40.2 mill. € will be spent as financial support until 2005. The Johannstadt area, which will be developed further (with parts in the application area “Dresden Elbe valley”), has been supported with about 3.1 mill. € since 2000. This financial support will be continued. Altogether 2.3 mill. € will be provided for the programme “Urban architectural conservation of properties” (period 2002-2011) for supporting the historic settlement cores applied for: Friedrichstadt, Mickten, Übigau, Wachwitz, Niederpoyritz, Hosterwitz and Laubegast. The renewal area of the Neumarkt in Dresden’s Altstadt has already been supported with 5.1 mill. € since 2000 and another 7.5 mill. € are planned for the period up to 2005. The Free State of Saxony finances the preservation and restoration of cultural properties from the budgetary means, e.g. the Ständehaus (until 2001) with 34 mill. €, the Catholic Cathedral with 6 mill. €

Dresden as the capital of Saxony was granted a subsidy of 2.24 mill. € from the Free State of Saxony for the cultural area in 2002. These means are used for strengthening the cultural budget of the city of Dresden.

The following financial aid for projects and facilities, which are located in the application area of the “Dresden Elbe Valley” cultural site, has been estimated in the city budget for 2002.

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Albrechtsberg Palace (by 1999) | | 8.72 mill. € |
| Neue Messe (new fair) in the Ostragehege | | |
| subsidy for investment and running costs | | 42.88 mill. € |
| Congress Centre | subsidy for investment costs | 5.08 mill. € |
| Dresden Centre for contemporary music | subsidy for a city institution | 1.12 mill. € |
| Dresden Kunsthaus (house of arts) | subsidy for a city institution | 0.22 mill. € |
| Leonhardi museum | subsidy for a city institution | 0.15 mill. € |
| Carl-Maria-von-Weber museum | subsidy for a city institution | 0.065 mill. € |
| “Alte Feuerwache Loschwitz” (old fire station), Kunst- und Kulturverein e.V. | institutional subsidy | 0.076 mill. € |
| Gallery near the suspension ropeway | institutional subsidy | 0.012 mill. € |
| “Elbhangfest Dresden” e.V. | institutional subsidy | 0.015 mill. € |
| Tolkewitz crematorium | subsidy for a city institution | 3.00 mill. € |
| Johannisfriedhof (Johannis cemetery) | subsidy for a city institution | 0.49 mill. € |

The preservation of the Elbe meadows in the protected landscape area “Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms” is financially supported by the Free State of Saxony. The area Kaditz and Ostragehege are cared for with a flock of sheep. The shepherd gets an allowance in accordance with the regulation for supporting environment-friendly agriculture in the Free State of Saxony (UL) from 1st January 1999, part B: Cultural Landscape Programme, part 1 (KULAP). For the areas along the Käthe-Kollwitz-Ufer (embankment) Dresden gets financial assistance for performances which meet the corresponding regulation of the Saxon Ministry for Environment and Agriculture to support an environment-friendly agriculture in the Free State of Saxony (UL) from 8th November 2000, part E: Nature conservation and preservation of the cultural landscape (NAK).

Allowances according to the regulation and related to NAK are also granted to a horticultural enterprise for the zone around the Hosterwitz waterworks. The waterworks use the mowing of the meadows for making hay for horse owners. Allowances in accordance with KULAP 1 have been paid for areas around the Hosterwitz water works since 2001.

Thus, an area of about 304 ha is financially supported with about 50,000 € for the next five years.

No further allowances acc. to the regulations can be applied for because the remaining areas of the Elbe meadows are intensively used.

Besides the supporting measures for the whole protected area, individual objects located in this area will be granted allowances and supported by special programmes.

In accordance with § 8 SächsDSchG the Free State of Saxony can assist owners of protected properties financially to make it acceptable to the owner (“Administrative regulations of the Saxon State Ministry for Internal Affairs on granting allowances for the conservation and preservation of cultural properties in Saxony as well as for the qualification and further training in the field of conservation”, dated 20th December 1996). Besides that, instruments of urban architectural support serve the correct conservation of the cultural landscape (“Administrative regulations on the preparation, implementation and support of measures for urban architectural renewal in the Free State of Saxony”, dated 20.06.2002, especially par. D, measures for urban property conservation).

The owner of cultural and architectural properties as well as of buildings in renewal areas and urban development areas get – in accordance with §§ 7h, 7i, 10f, 10g income tax law (EstG) – tax concessions for expenditure on required preservation measures or for the proper use of the properties or buildings.

It is thereby guaranteed that the owner does not neglect the cultural property because of excessive expenses to obtain a proper use or because of excessive costs for the conservation of the cultural property.

4h Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

A number of scientifically working institutions with specialists in the corresponding special fields participate in the conservation of and care for the cultural landscape.

The regional level is represented by the people working in the Land authorities for property conservation, archaeology as well as environment and geology and the city level by the people working in the Denkmalschutzamt (office for property-conservation), the Stadtplanungsamt (city planning office), the Amt für Umweltschutz (office for environmental protection) and the Grünflächenamt (office for open spaces). The Free State of Saxony finances together with the Land Sachsen-Anhalt, the Institut für Diagnostik and Konservierung an Denkmälern in Sachsen und Sachsen-Anhalt e.V. (institute for diagnostics and conservation of properties). The main tasks of the institute are - besides giving expert opinions and advice - the application for as well as the management and carrying out of projects.

The Technical Colleges of the city play an important part in caring for and researching the cultural site. Individual aspects of the cultural site are investigated in several institutes of the Dresden University of Technology as, for instance, in the Institute for architectural history, architectural theory and conservation of properties, the Institute for landscape architecture or the Institute for the science of art and music. The training and advisory centre for property conservation and careful restoration of old buildings (registered association) should be especially mentioned. It belongs to the Dresden University of Technology and is active in giving advice and training by experts as well as in active public relations.

Other facilities are, for instance, the Sächsische Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft, Gartenbau und Landschaftspflege (regional institution for agriculture, horticulture and landscape preservation) and the Sächsische Landesstiftung Natur & Umwelt (regional foundation for nature & the environment).

Restorers are trained at the Technical College for Visual Arts. Research work on regional subjects is also carried out there.

The enormous building activities during the past ten years, which were mainly related to the renovation of listed properties, required that more apprentices were trained than before 1989 and that they were acquainted with and trained in traditional skilled handicrafts. Until 1990 the employees of the "Volkseigener Betrieb (VEB) Denkmalpflege Dresden" (people-owned enterprise for property conservation) were active in this field. Today the work is done by medium-sized enterprises in Saxony, which have all the necessary specialists from bricklayers via carpenters to stuccoworkers and stonemasons.

4i Visitor facilities and statistics

Dresden, the capital of the State of Saxony, is one of the most frequently visited places in Saxony and has a solid tourist infrastructure.

Accommodation available in 2000

92 hotels with approx. 13,600 beds

54 guesthouses and youth hostels with approx. 1,600 beds

total number of beds: 15,200

average utilisation: 40.5 %

Catering facilities

total number: 706

comprising 489 restaurants

123 pubs

66 cafés

10 bars/ places of entertainment

18 discotheques

Tourist development in Dresden

1992: 2.8 mill. visitors, total number; about 940,000 overnight stays

1999: 6.3 mill. visitors, total number: about 2.1 mill. overnight stays

2000: 7.1 mill. visitors, total number; about 2.4 mill. overnight stays

share of foreign visitors: 13.9 %

(most foreign visitors come from the USA, Japan, Switzerland, Great Britain).

Congresses/conferences

1992: 4,500 events, approx. 339,000 participants

2000: 10,900 events, approx. 540,000 participants

Individual objects

There is a central visitors' centre "Alte Wache" (old guard) in Pillnitz Palace as starting point especially for group travellers. A museum shop is planned in the Zwinger and will fulfil similar functions.

The number of visitors is not registered either in the Zwinger courtyard nor in Pillnitz park because there is no entrance fee to be paid in both facilities.

Approx. 80,000 visitors come to the performances in the Zwinger which number more than 50 annually. Pillnitz has also about 80,000 visitors to about 120 events.

4j Property management plan for the cultural site and statement of objectives

Management of the “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site is organised on a municipal and regional level. It is an advantage that only one community – Dresden, the capital of Saxony – is responsible for the management of the area. Maintenance and development of the area can, therefore, be carried out homogeneously and without frictional losses. Joint ideas about the objectives and strategies for their implementation are developed in the fields of property conservation and preservation as well as nature conservation and environmental protection thanks to the interlinking of municipal and regional authorities. The plans and programmes indicated give evidence of this co-operation. The “Dresden Elbe valley ” cultural site is covered by a network of conservation areas and other areas with different statutes guaranteeing an extraordinary standard of conservation and care. This is the result of a specific political will. At the same time it was possible to reach planning security for a further orderly development by setting up management plans for building.

Main contact partners are:

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Sächsische Staatsregierung
Der Ministerpräsident
Sächsische Staatskanzlei
Archivstraße 1
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Objectives of the State Castle Management

The State castle management of the Saxon castle administration in Dresden (“Staatliche Schlösser und Gärten Dresden”) consists of three agencies (Pillnitz

Palace and park, Great Garden, Brühl Terrace/Zwinger) and is operating as a State industrial enterprise. Advantages of this arrangement are:

- far-reaching, decision-making local competence
- economic flexibility by independent management of the budget for the objects, generation of revenue and its object-related use
- immediate response to current developments

4k Staffing

The different administrative levels and the special agencies have specialised and administrative staff acc. to plan and in a sufficient number.

Staff of numerous other enterprises participate beside these institutions in the preservation of and care for the cultural site. Special mention must be made of the Sächsische Schlösserverwaltung (Saxon castle administration), the State and city museums as well as the cultural and tourist facilities of the city.

In addition to this, many people are active as volunteers in the fields of property and nature conservation.

5 Factors affecting the cultural site

5a Development pressures

For cultural properties

Changes are taking place in the historic villa areas by re-designations. They are of different dimension in the individual city areas. The villas are used as various offices, attorneys' offices, medical practices, restaurants or tenement houses with several flats. This results in substantial changes to the space structures and the surrounding open spaces with restricted traffic. In this connection commercial advertising represents a problem.

Main tasks of city development are at present:

- closing war-related gaps in the “Preußisches Viertel” villa area
- complete or partial demolition of large blocks of flats in Johannstadt as indicated in plan B
- the Leipziger Vorstadt is planned to become a supported area “Urban architectural conservation of properties”
- the Ostragehege will become an EFRE-area
- supporting the building on fallow land in the city centre of the Altstadt, especially in the area around Neumarkt
- new use of the still unoccupied and endangered Übigau Palace
- re-development of the peripheral built-up zone at the Übigau Elbe embankment to abolish its unfavourable impact on the landscape
- re-development measures on the Elbe embankment in the vicinity of the Hosterwitz water works, which in size and form has a negative effect on the landscape

For natural properties

Examples of natural scenery, which one normally finds widely separated, have developed in the Dresden area in a relatively limited space: glacially shaped flat areas similar to the North-German Lowland, loess-covered and therefore intensively cultivated rolling land, layers of chalk sandstone, far-reaching plains and narrow river valleys (Dresden landscape plan).

The landscape of the Elbe valley with its bordering range of hills bestows on the city its unmistakable identity together with the major achievements in urban and garden architecture and, at the same time, represents the framework for the possibilities and limits of its settlement development. The traffic network has been developed historically as a result of this situation. The NW/SE-axis along the course of the Elbe-valley is dominant.

The ribbon and cross structure of the city is superimposed on the settlement cores of the villages incorporated into the city, which can still be recognised. This leads to a “polycentric network structure” typical for Dresden, which is worth preserving.

Even in periods of high settlement pressure the Elbe lowland and other sensitive landscape areas have not been built up haphazardly. Attention has been paid to a

close connection of built-up areas with the natural space by parks, open types of construction etc. The unity of urban and natural space must be taken into account when further developing the structure of settlement even from ecological points of view (landscape plan, FNP).

The large prefabricated blocks at the Carola bridgehead of the Altstadt and on the Johannstadt Elbe embankment as well as the gravel excavations in Zschieeren have a negative influence on the town- and landscape. The eco-friendly integration of the residual excavation holes will be carried out in accordance with the final operational plan after gravel excavation has been finished.

The settlement pressure on attractive areas like Pillnitz and Oberpoyritz still exists in spite of the decline of the number of inhabitants. Special measures (skeleton plan) are taken to control building within such areas. The right-hand Elbe-valley slopes, especially near Pappritz, Rockau and Malschendorf, are also endangered by modifications as a result of building development.

Other development pressures exist in the area of bridge locations (e.g. Waldschlößchenbrücke) through interference with the traditional settlement layout and the natural scenery, although continuing constructional development is not intended in these areas.

5b Environmental pressures

The water quality of the Elbe has generally improved after the political change in 1989. A negative influence of the settlement areas and of agriculture on water quality (class III, heavily polluted) comes from the tributaries of the Elbe, especially from the smaller right-hand rivers of the Elbe valley (Loschwitzbach, Wachwitzbach, Keppbach, Friedrichsgrundbach). It is the target for the coming years to try to obtain water quality class II (moderately polluted) for all surface waters.

The existence of the valley basin often causes the development of stable temperature layers, which have an inhibitory effect on the conditions for air exchange and can lead to long-term concentration of noxious substances. Fresh-air currents from the large open spaces on the slopes, which are mainly introduced through the side valleys of the Elbe, improve the aeration conditions substantially. Such an

improvement is also obtained – especially in winter – by the canalisation of the wind direction along the Elbe valley (“Bohemian Winds”).

During the past few years air quality has improved in large parts of the city by a reduction of the sulphur dioxide content. It is, however, not satisfactory because individual motor traffic has heavily increased. Traffic increase is not only a source for emissions in the inner city but also for an increase in the noise level in large parts of the city (landscape plan, FNP).

5c Natural disasters and their prevention

Dresden has mainly been protected against floods because the Elbe meadowland and the old river arm have been kept free for hundreds of years. As a result of the last high Elbe flood in 1890, two flood channels were built for faster water discharge; one of these separates the Ostragehege from the Friedrichstadt. The flood area of the Elbe was defined anew to enable protection against erosion-promoting interference and for controlling flood discharge.

In spite of these measures, the millennium flood from August 2002 has caused damages in the application area. It is intended to minimise damages of this kind in the future. This will be reached by flood protection measures in the upper areas of the Elbe tributaries and by further improving the flood alarm system.

Part of the Elbe hills of Loschwitz and Pillnitz belong to the areas which were identified by the city council of Dresden in 1985 and 1988 as areas endangered by storms. The following protective measures were planned for these areas:

maintenance/repair of the discharge installations including sand and debris traps, anti-erosion measures on agricultural land and the building of protective barriers. Heavy rains in the past few years, e.g. on 30th May 1959 in Friedrichsgrund near Pillnitz and the damage caused by them underline the importance of the agreed measures in the mapped areas (landscape plan).

5d Visitor/tourism pressures

Since the “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site represents a landscape ensemble stretching over a large area, we can speak of a concentration of visitors only in

certain areas. We can, therefore, hardly tell what the potential capacity for absorption is.

It is the aim of the city and other public institutions (e.g. the “Dresden State castles and gardens”) as well as the tourism branch (incoming agencies) to free tourist flow and to expand what is on offer. Further focuses are not only the expanded tourist attractions (e.g. Pillnitz Palace and park) but it is necessary to develop new attractions in the area of the historic cultural site.

The “Sächsische Weinstraße” (Saxon wine route from Pirna to Diesbar-Seußlitz) and the Elbe cycle track (international long-distance way from Prague to Hamburg) are of importance in this connection. They follow the course of the Elbe.

The pressure of visitors in certain areas along the Elbe will increase with the growing attraction of the city, e.g. by the completion of the rebuilding of the Frauenkirche and the Elbe cycle track and the development of the Ostragehege.

The control of visitor flow and the landscape-friendly introduction of secondary facilities (car parks etc.) are main factors for gentle, environmentally-friendly tourism. The “Dresden-Pillnitz” urban skeleton plan (No. 753) includes solutions for the problem of parking space for the Pillnitz area.

Individual objects

The Saxon castle administration with its palaces do their work with the claim to preserve and look after the valuable cultural heritage in their care and present it to the visitors as a synthesis of the arts and in a way which is not detrimental to the property. The cultural mission also includes the requirement to make the properties give visitors a living experience which is in keeping both with the property and the environment.

The present number of visitors is no danger for the preservation of the properties as cultural heritage. More measures are taken to prevent damage to the properties (e.g. guiding systems for visitors, guided tours, air-conditioning of the rooms) with the prospect of further growth in tourism in Dresden. Concepts of use are being worked out for this. Regulations for letting properties determine frequency and type of letting to third parties taking into account property conservation. The water and hill palaces of Pillnitz Palace were built as summer palaces and are open to visitors only in the

summer season (April to the end of October) even today. Damage caused by moisture is thus prevented.

All visitor-related measures are previously agreed upon by the appropriate authorities. This guarantees that the preservation of the properties and their public access are not in conflict with each other.

6 Monitoring of the cultural site

6a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

From the point of view of conservation of properties and town-planning

First of all, the historic documents on individual objects and the comparison with their present state form the basis for measuring the state of conservation of cultural properties. Investigations on the basis of the history of art, restoration, natural sciences and technique supplement this information. In the 1990s extensive registration work was carried out in the areas, in which most of the listed cultural properties of the “Dresden Elbe valley” cultural site are located. Statutes were worked out in the course of this work and serve as a basis for observing further development. Concepts and targets (e.g. concepts for renovation in renewal areas, targets concerning urban architecture and property conservation) are worked out on the basis of preparatory investigations in the development areas in accordance with the urban building regulations. They are used for determining the required support and for calculating the work. It is therefore possible to check the renovation and design progress published in performance reports.

From the point of view of environmental protection and nature conservation

The state of the natural environment is determined for the individual natural elements by means of scientific methods. Type and volume depend on questions raised and on the regulations with their relevant legal restraints and limitations. The changes in land use and selected biotopes and species are registered at intervals of 5 to 10 years.

Air quality is registered in Saxony round the clock in nearly 30 automatic multi-component measuring stations. Transmission of the data happens automatically via telephone lines to the centre of the measuring network of the Regional Authority for

Environment and Geology in Radebeul-Wahnsdorf. There the analysis and the publication of the measured values are carried out. The air-polluting substances sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), suspended dust, dust sediment, ozone (O₃) and nitric oxide (NO_x) as well as benzene, toluene and xylene (abbreviated BTX) are measured. A reading acc. to particle sizes of the suspended dust and the contained substances contained in the dust is carried out in a few measuring stations.

Exact information on land use and change of use are obtained from the registration of biotope-types by means of CIR air-photo interpretation. The chosen interpretation scale is 1:5 000 and enables direct reference to the cadastral and topographic maps of the same scale. Aerial photography over the city was carried out in 1993, in the city boundaries of 31.12. 1996, and over the whole city area with the villages newly incorporated into the city in 1999.

The changed use of land and the sealing of land are, for instance, seen as key indicators. The composition and number of species in small partial areas like nature properties are also such indicators. They have been mainly registered in an expertise assessing the worthiness of protection of these areas.

The clearing of dry-warm oak woods and subsequent wine growing or the felling of fruit trees and the subsequent use as building land are part of the changed use of land. From the environmental point of view the use of land for housing, commerce and traffic and the degree of sealing of this land is important especially in areas with heavy rains. The town-planning authority of Dresden has furthermore suggested the use of selected quality and action targets as well as quantitative and qualitative indicators within the framework of working out a system of indicators in order to assess continuously the fulfilment of the targets of INSEK for nature and the environment. The quality target is, among others, the safeguarding and development of natural space and landscape with the action target of increasing the interlinking and distribution of protected areas and biotopes. Other targets are the reduction of CO₂-emission and noise decrease.

6b Administrative arrangements for monitoring the cultural site

Law on property conservation

The Free State of Saxony and communities (according to their ability) have made it their task, in co-operation with the owners, to protect and care for cultural properties, to monitor their condition and do everything to avoid dangers on the basis of the “Law for the Conservation and Protection of Cultural Properties in the Free State of Saxony” (§ 1 of SächsDSchG) from 3rd March 1993. Responsibility for this lies with the lower authorities for the conservation of properties in the land districts, the district-free cities and the towns with an especially high number of properties; with the higher authorities for the conservation of properties in the district governments and with the Saxon State Minister of Internal Affairs as supreme authority for the conservation of properties (§ 4). Special authorities are the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege for all questions of property conservation, and the Landesamt für Archäologie for the archaeological sites (§ 3). The owners and proprietors of cultural properties are generally obliged to treat them carefully and preserve them within the framework of what is appropriate and to protect them against exposure to danger (§ 8). The list of cultural properties as a declaratory list forms the basis for such activities. The Landesamt für Denkmalpflege and the Landesamt für Archäologie are responsible for setting up these lists in consultation with the communities (§§ 10, 21, 22 and 23). All measures for cultural properties and excavations in the ground, in which such properties are expected to be found, require permission (§§ 12 and 14) and are regulated by corresponding procedures (§§ 13 and 20).

Water law

The Landesamt für Umwelt und Geologie (authority for environment and geology) as the responsible authority has the task – in accordance with the Saxon water law (SächsWasserG) – to determine, collect and process hydrological data (§ 10). The development of available water resources can thus be registered and used as a basis for planning, which will have an effect on water supply. Water quality has been registered at several measuring points in the Dresden Elbe valley since 1963 (Water law of the GDR). Continuous monitoring has been carried out on the basis of Federal and Land laws since 1990.

Environmental protection and nature conservation

The monitoring of the natural environment has been formulated in the Saxon law on nature conservation (SächsNatSchG).

The Landesamt für Umwelt und Geologie, as the responsible authority, carries out biotope mapping and sets up programmes for species protection, which are used for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of measures to protect, care for and develop wild animal and plant species. The periodical registration of selected populations is based on these programmes and carried out in accordance with the SächsNatSchG since 1992.

More statistical work concerning flora, fauna and vegetation is carried out by the Staatliches Umweltfachamt Radebeul (Radebeul environmental agency) and the Dresden city administration within their scope of responsibility for certain conservation areas acc. to the law on nature conservation.

The most important bases for air-quality monitoring are the Bundesimmissionschutzgesetz and the regulations deriving from it as well as – to an increasing degree – regulations and decrees of the EU.

The Borsberg slopes and Friedrichsgrund nature-protected area is, for instance, a long-term study objective for the observation of vegetation development and forest regeneration in abandoned vineyards. This is in addition to the permanent monitoring by volunteers working in the field of nature conservation.

6c Results of previous reports

Conservation of properties

There do not exist compact reports about the application area. Measures on individual properties were reported on, especially in:

- Denkmale in Sachsen (properties in Saxony)
ed. Institut für Denkmalpflege, branch Dresden. Weimar³ 1981
- Denkmalpflege in Sachsen 1894 – 1994, vol. I.
ed. Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen. Weimar 1997
- Denkmalpflege in Sachsen. Report of the
Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen. 1.1992 ff.
- Specific reports of the President of the Saxon Parliament
on the parliament buildings
- Specific reports of the Saxon State Ministry of Finance
on the buildings of the Free State
- Publications of the Denkmalschutzamt of Dresden

The above mentioned reports describe measures for the preservation and restoration of cultural properties and more measures can be derived from them. The Denkmalschutzamt of the city of Dresden constantly monitors, in agreement with the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen, the state of the properties within the framework of their legally permitted and advisory activity and is entitled – on the basis of the law on property conservation in Saxony (§ 11) – to take measures, which seem to be necessary with due discretion.

Environmental protection and nature conservation

Measured readings give proof of the fact that the quality of water and air has greatly improved during the past few years. This is above all the result of closing down and

renewing industrial enterprises – especially of the brown-coal-fired electric power and heat-generating stations – as well as of the changing of energy sources from brown coal to natural gas, oil and long-distance heating.

The measured data for the most important air-polluting substances show the obvious improvement in air quality. An exception is the average ozone concentration, which is mainly caused by increased traffic.

A continuous improvement has occurred also in water quality and the quality classification – moderately polluted – has been reached. This concerns chemical water quality as well as biological water quality.

As far as flora and fauna are concerned, we have positive (e.g. fish fauna) and sustainedly negative trends (e.g. partridge, field lark) for the 1990s.

7 Documentation on the cultural site

7a Photographic documentation

- Aerial photographs
- 1 View from the south-west to Söbrigen, the Pillnitz royal vineyard and Borsberg slopes, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 2 View from the south-west to Pillnitz palace and park with Pillnitz village, Elbe island, royal vineyard, Friedrichsgrund and Borsberg slopes, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 3 View from the south to Hosterwitz and Pillnitz with Keppgrund and Schönfelder Hochland, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 4 View over Laubegast shipyard to Niederpoyritz, Hosterwitz waterworks and Schönfelder Hochland, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 5 View from the south-west over Laubegast to Niederpoyritz with Helfenberger Grund and Schönfelder Hochland, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 6 View from the south-west over the Tolkewitz crematorium to Wachwitz, the Royal Villa, Wachwitz Palace and the Royal Vineyard, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 7 View from the south-west to the “Blue Wonder” bridge with the squares Schillerplatz and Körnerplatz, Loschwitz village and the Loschwitz Elbe hill with suspension ropeway, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 8 View from the south over Blasewitz Waldpark to the three Elbe Palaces and Dinglinger Vineyard, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 9 View from the south to the Äußere Neustadt with Martin-Luther-Church and the Prussian Quarter, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 10 View from the east over the Innere Neustadt with Königsufer and governmental buildings, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 11 View from the east over the Altstadt and Neustadt embankments to the city centre, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 12 View from the south-west to the city centre and upstream up to Loschwitz, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 13 View from the south-west to the Erlweinspeicher (storehouse), Landtag (new parliament house), theatre workshops, Marstall (royal stables) and Innere Neustadt, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.

- 14 View from the south to Albert harbour, flood channel and the former abattoir area to the Ostragehege, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 15 View from the west over Übigau to the Ostragehege with the former abattoir area and the Neue Messe (new fair), 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 16 View from the north-west over Mickten to the avenue Pieschener Allee in the Ostragehege and the city centre, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 17 View from the east to the Ostragehege with Neue Messe, Pieschener Allee and the former abattoir area, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 18 View from the north-west to Pieschen with Ballhaus Watzke and harbour as well as Ostragehege with Pieschener Allee, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 19 View from the south-west to Übigau Palace in the left foreground and the Ostragehege with Übigauer Allee and the former abattoir area, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- Present-day photographs and historic depictions of ensembles and individual buildings
- 20 Pillnitz Palace, flight of steps leading down to the river, view downstream of the Elbe.
- 21 Pillnitz Palace with flight of steps leading down to the river, sailing boat and side-wheeler, lithography around 1840. Photo Deutsche Fotothek Dresden.
- 22 Hill palace of Pillnitz Palace with pleasure garden, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 23 Chinese Pavilion in the park of Pillnitz Palace, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 24 The Maillebahn (maille lane) in the park of Pillnitz Palace, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 25 View of Pillnitz Palace with side-wheeler, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 26 Boatmen's church "Maria am Wasser" in Hosterwitz, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 27 Laubegast embankment, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 28 Tolkewitz crematorium, entrance, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 29 "Villa Marie" near the "Blue Wonder" bridge in Blasewitz, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 30 Suspension ropeway on the Loschwitz Elbe hill, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 31 View from Loschwitz Elbe hill to Körnerplatz, "Blue Wonder" bridge and Schillerplatz in Blasewitz, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.

- 32 View to Loschwitz Elbe hill with Dinglinger's Vineyard, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 33 View of Loschwitz Elbe hill with Albrechtsberg Palace, Villa Stockhausen and Eckberg Palace, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 34 Restaurant "Findlaters Weinberg" with view to the city centre, Carl August Richter, around 1820. Photo Deutsche Fotothek Dresden.
- 35 Loschwitz Elbe hill stretching to the west with "Italian villa", 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 36 View from Waldschlößchen restaurant to city centre, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 37 Sächsische Staatskanzlei on Neustadt embankment, in front of it the oldest side-wheeler "Diesbar", built in 1884, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 38 New synagogue, view from the south over the Elbe to the Staatskanzlei, 2001, photo Schöner, Dresden.
- 39 New synagogue, left-hand the parish-hall, in front of it the "shadow" of the Gottfried Semper building, which was destroyed in 1938, 2001, photo Junius, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege.
- 40 Parade of side-wheelers in front of Brühl Terrace, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 41 View of Theaterplatz with Catholic Cathedral, Royal Palace and monument to king Johann, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 42 View from the tower of the Royal Palace to Picture Gallery and Theaterplatz with Opera House, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 43 View from Marien bridge to the Altstadt, left-hand the Academy of Arts, the Sekundogenitur building, the site of the Frauenkirche, the Ständehaus, the Catholic Cathedral, Royal Palace, Opera House, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 44 View from the right Elbe embankment to the Altstadt, Bernardo Belotto, called Canaletto, around 1752. Photo Deutsche Fotothek, Dresden.
- 45 View of Theaterplatz with the Georgenbau of the Royal Palace, Catholic Cathedral, restaurant "Italian Village", Picture Gallery with Opera House seen from the opposite Elbe embankment, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 46 Japanese Palace, Elbe front of the garden, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 47 Dutch Palace (before rebuilding into the Japanese Palace in 1727) with baroque garden parterre and flight of steps leading down to the river, Johann August Corvinus 1717. Photo Deutsche Fotothek Dresden.

- 48 Former tobacco factory “Yenidze” near Marien bridge, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 49 View from Ballhaus Watzke to Pieschen harbour and the Altstadt silhouette, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 50 The avenue Pieschener Allee in the Great Ostragehege, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 51 View over the flood channel in the Great Ostragehege to the abattoir and the Neue Messe, 2001, photo Krull, Dresden.
- 52 View of Übigau Palace, Elbe facade, 1996, photo Karpinski, Dresden.
- 53 Übigau Palace with baroque garden and flight of steps leading down to the river, Christian Friedrich Boëtius 1729. Photo Deutsche Fotothek Dresden.

Pictures: Jörg Schöner, Foto-Design – BFF
 Lené-Glatzer-Straße 26
 01309 Dresden

Fotodesign Krull, DGPh/BBK
 Coschützer Straße 88
 01705 Dresden-Freital

Jürgen Karpinski
 Anton-Graff-Straße 14
 01309 Dresden

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen
 Wolfgang Junius
 Schloßplatz 1
 01067 Dresden

Sächsische Landesbibliothek
 Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden
 Deutsche Fotothek
 Zellescher Weg 18
 01069 Dresden

7b Copies of property management plans, extracts of other plans and statutes

- Land utilisation plan of Dresden, capital of Saxony
- Urban architectural skeleton plan “Great Ostragehege and surroundings”
- Urban architectural skeleton plan “Dresden Pillnitz”
- Map of the ownership conditions in the application area
- Preservation statute “Historic village centres” in the city area of Dresden

- Preservation statute “Preußisches Viertel”
- Preservation statute “Innere Neustadt”
- Regional statute for property conservation “Laubegast historic village centre”
- Regional statute for property conservation “Preußisches Viertel”
- Regional statute for property conservation “Blasewitz/Northeast Striesen”
- Regional statute for property conservation “Elbe hills”
- Property maintenance plan “Weißer Hirsch/Oberloschwitz”
- Property maintenance plan “Dresden Elbe hills and Elbe meadowland”
- Property maintenance plan “Dresden-Friedrichstadt”
- Landscape plan of Dresden, capital of Saxony
(partial landscape plan in the city boundaries of 31st December 1996)
- Maintenance and development plan “Protected landscape area Dresden Elbe meadows and old river arms” 1999.
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- Decree of Dresden, capital of Saxony, on the setting up of the Elbe flood area (is being revised)
- Short description of the project Waldschlößchen bridge
- Dresden tourism report
- List of archaeological sites
- List of architectural and art monuments

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- Böhnert, W.: Maintenance and development plan. (Ed.: City administration Dresden, lower authority for nature-conservation 1999).

7d Addresses where inventories, records and archives are held (selection)

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen
Schloßplatz 1
01067 Dresden

Sächsisches Landesamt für Archäologie mit Landesmuseum für Archäologie
Japanisches Palais
01097 Dresden

Sächsisches Landesamt für Umwelt und Geologie
PF 80 01 00
01101 Dresden

Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden
Archivstraße 14
01097 Dresden

Stadtarchiv Dresden
Elisabeth-Boer-Straße 1
01099 Dresden

Stadtmuseum Dresden
Wilsdruffer Straße 2
01076 Dresden

Sächsische Landesbibliothek –
Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden
01054 Dresden

Archiv des Stadtplanungsamtes
Landeshauptstadt Dresden, Dezernat Stadtentwicklung und Bau
Postfach 12 00 20
01001 Dresden

- 8** The nomination for inscription of the “Dresden Elbe Valley” cultural site on the World Heritage List is being applied for.

Dresden, 6th January 2003

Ingolf Roßberg

Oberbürgermeister der Landeshauptstadt Dresden

Dr. Matthias Rößler

Sächsischer Staatsminister für Wissenschaft und Kunst

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| WHC REGISTRATION | |
| Date | 30/1/03 |
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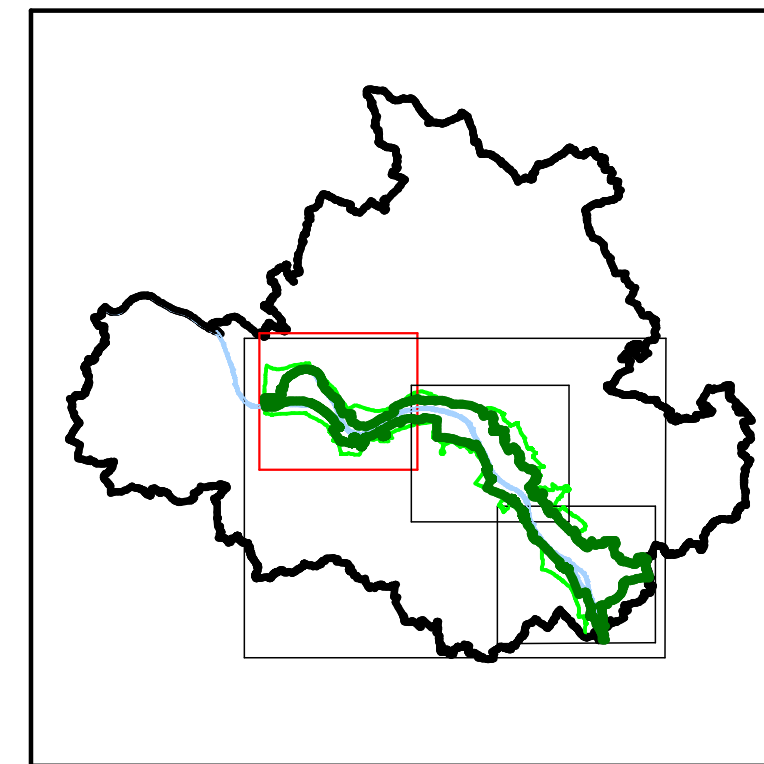
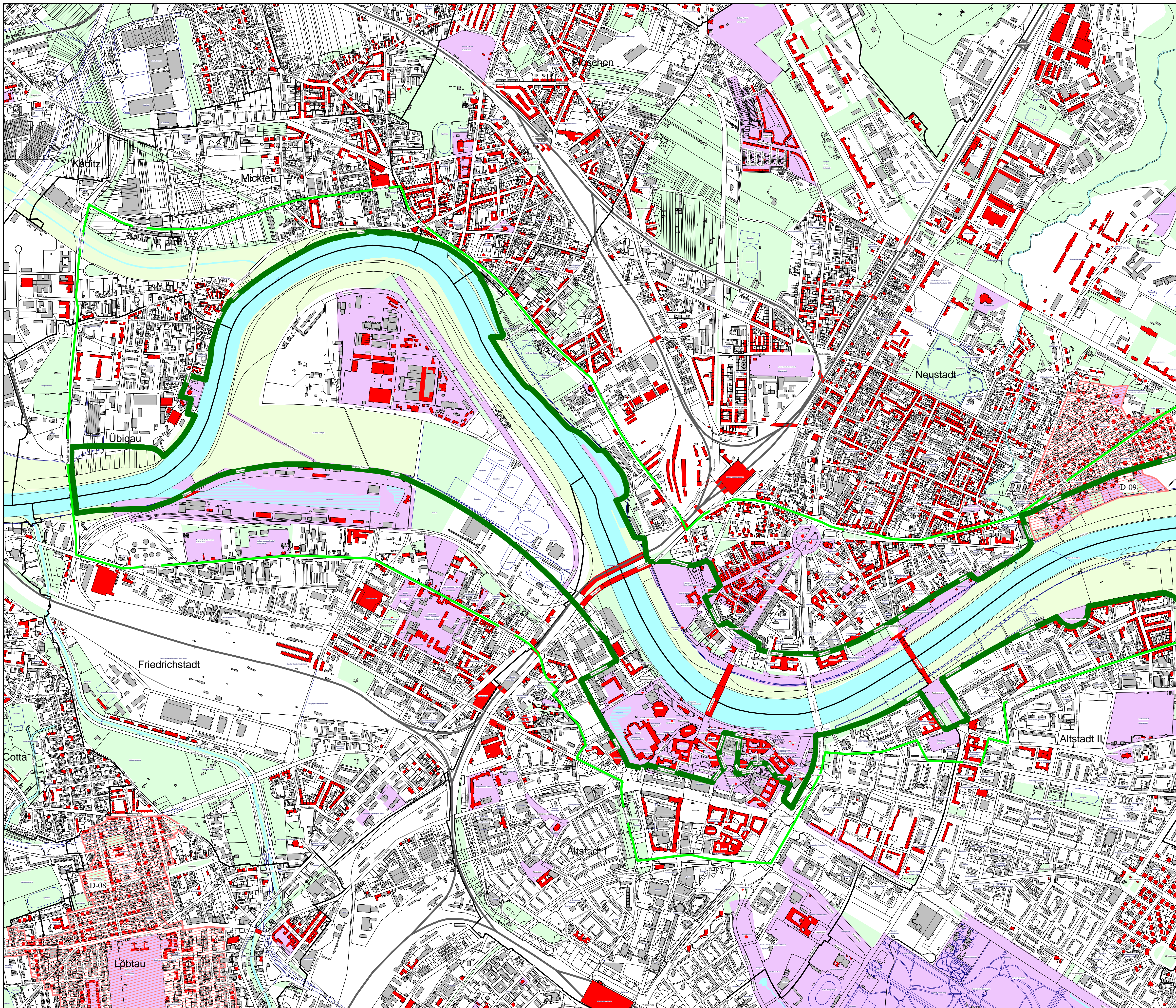
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Landeshauptstadt
Dresden

**Antragsgebiet
UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe
Kulturlandschaft
"Elbtal Dresden"**

Denkmalschutz

Übersicht Teil 1

Zeichenerklärung

- Kernzone des Antragsgebietes
- Pufferzone des Antragsgebietes
- Stadtgrenze
- Begrenzung und Name einer Gemarkung
- Begrenzung des Geltungsbereiches des Denkmalschutzgebietes gemäß § 21 SachsDSchG
- Kulturdenkmale (Sachgesamtheiten) gemäß § 2 SachsDSchG
- Kulturdenkmale (Bauwerke) gemäß § 2 Abs.5 SachsDSchG
- Straßen- / Wegverlauf
- Grün- u. Freiflächen; geschützte Parkanlagen; Dauer-, Nutz- u. sonstige Gärten; Wald- u. Flurgehölze in Anlehnung an den Flächennutzungsplan

Herausgeber: Denkmalschutzamt
Hersteller: Städtisches Vermessungsamt
Stand: 01/03
Bearbeitet: 28.10.2003
Kartengrund: Auswahl von Elementen der
 Stadtkarte 1 : 500 ; Stand: 09/2002
 Flurstückskarte 1 : 1000 ; Stand: 07/2002

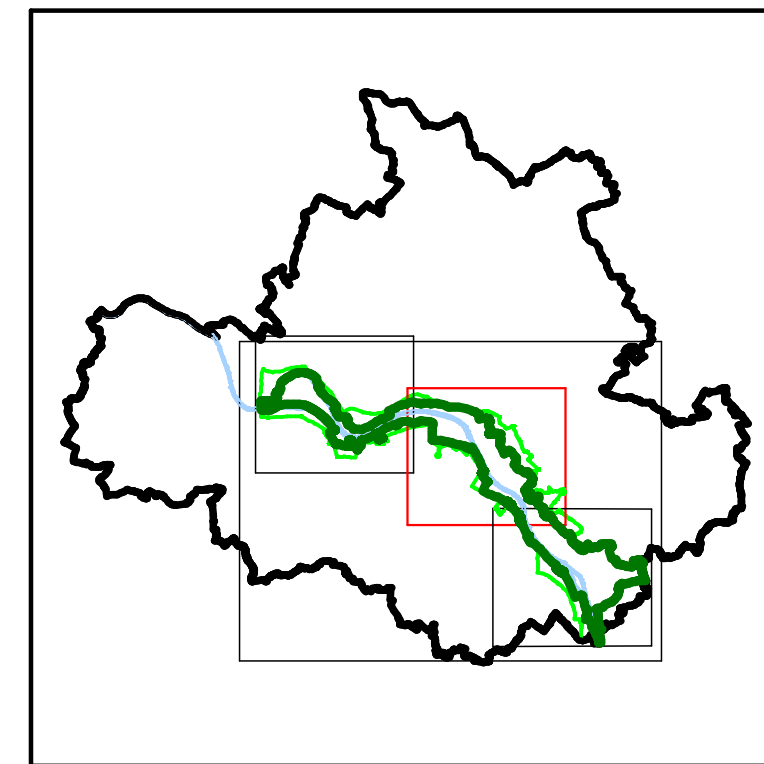
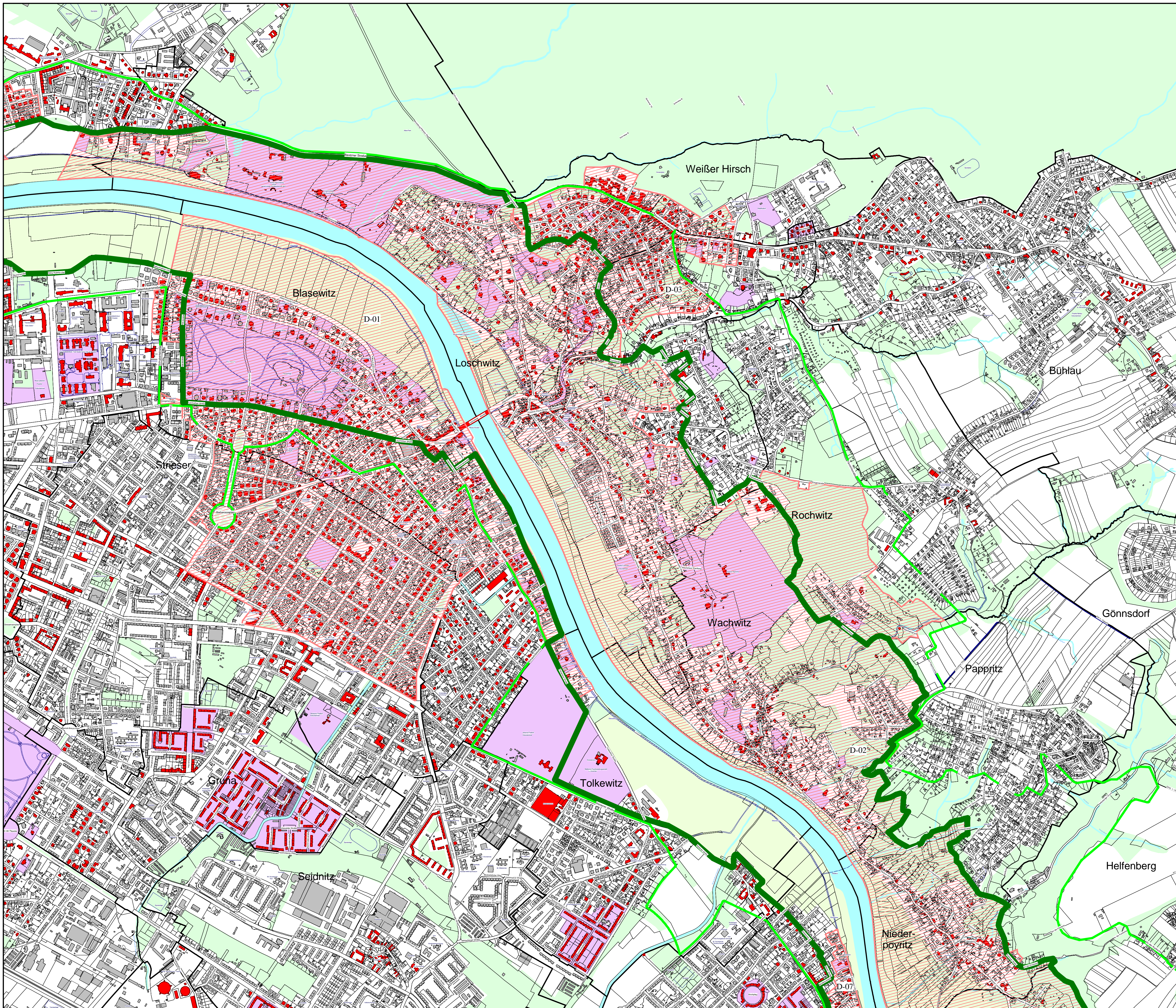
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Landeshauptstadt
Dresden

Antragsgebiet UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe Kulturlandschaft "Elbtal Dresden"

Denkmalschutz

Übersicht Teil

Zeichenerklärung

- Kernzone des Antragsgebietes
- Pufferzone des Antragsgebietes
- Stadtgrenze
- Begrenzung und Name einer Gemarkung
- Altstadt I
Begrenzung des Geltungsbereiches
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gemäß § 21 SachsDSchG
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gemäß § 2 SachsDSchG
- Kulturdenkmale (Bauwerke)
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Kartengrund: Auswahl von Elementen der
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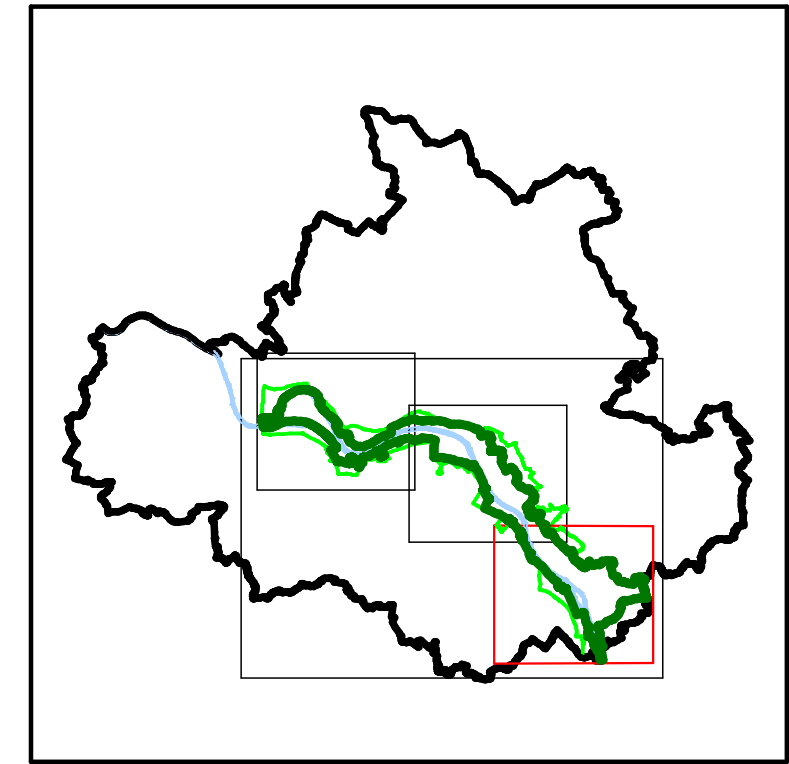
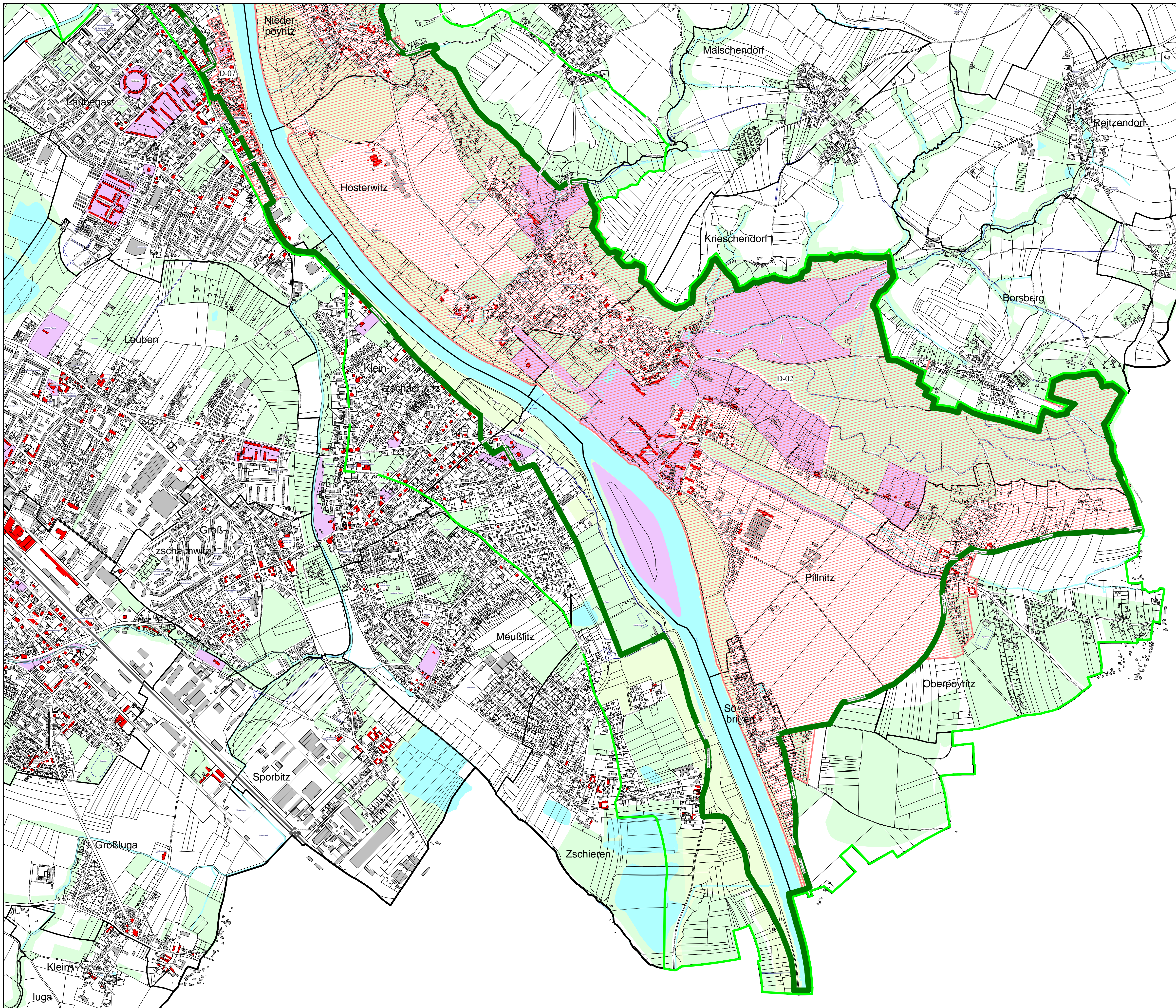
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Antragsgebiet UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe Kulturlandschaft "Elbtal Dresden"

Denkmalschutz

Übersicht Teil

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- Begrenzung des Geltungsbereiches
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- D-01
- Kulturdenkmale (Sachgesamtheiten)
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Dauer-, Nutz- u. sonstige Gärten; Wald- u. Flur-
gehölze in Anlehnung an den Flächennutzungsplan

Herausgeber: Denkmalschutzamt
Hersteller: Städtisches Vermessungsamt
Stand: 01/03
Bearbeitet: 28.10.2003
Kartengrund: Auswahl von Elementen der
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 Flurstückskarte 1 : 1000 ; Stand: 07/2002

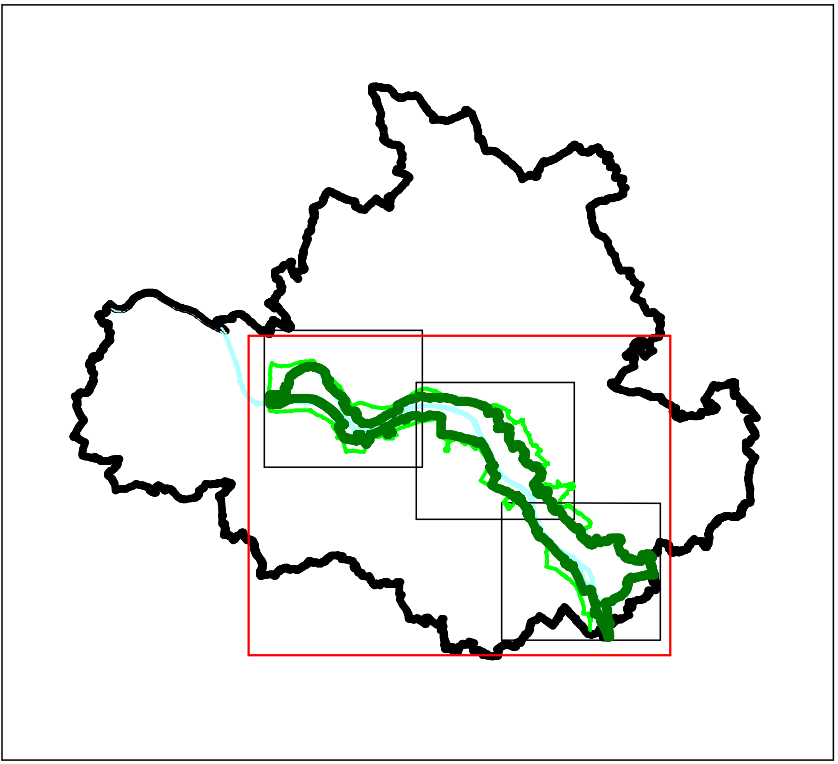
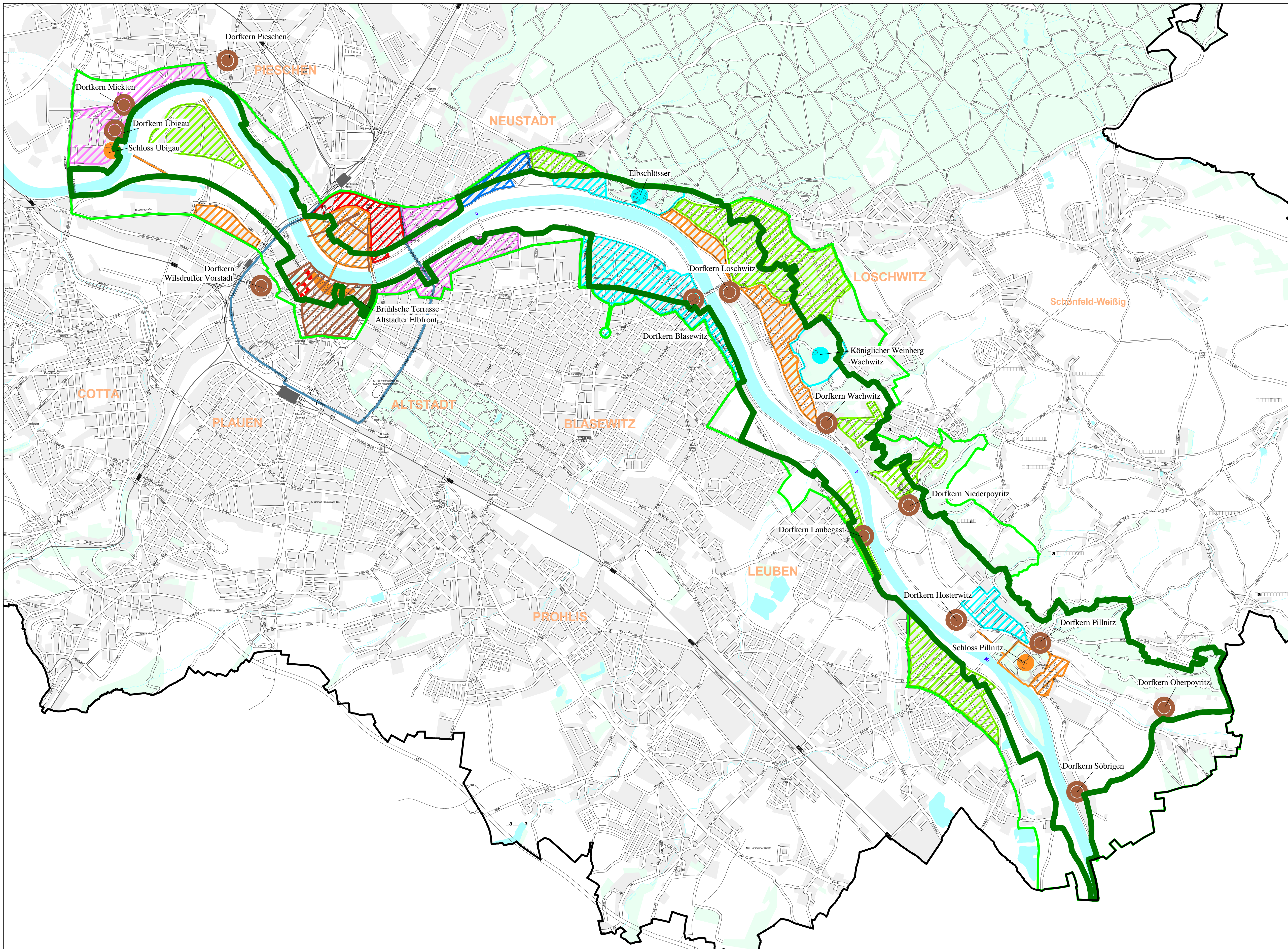
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- Zeichenerklärung**
- Kernzone des Antragsgebietes
 - Pufferzone des Antragsgebietes
 - Begrenzung "26er Ring"
 - Renaissance und Vorrenaissance
 - 18. Jahrhundert
 - 1. Hälfte 19. Jahrhundert
 - 2. Hälfte 19. Jahrhundert
 - 1870 - 1900
 - 1860 - 1930
 - 19. / 20. Jahrhundert



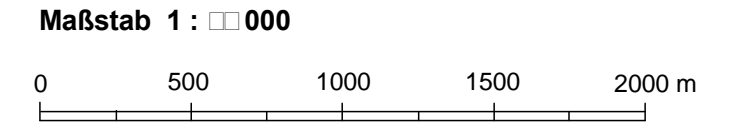
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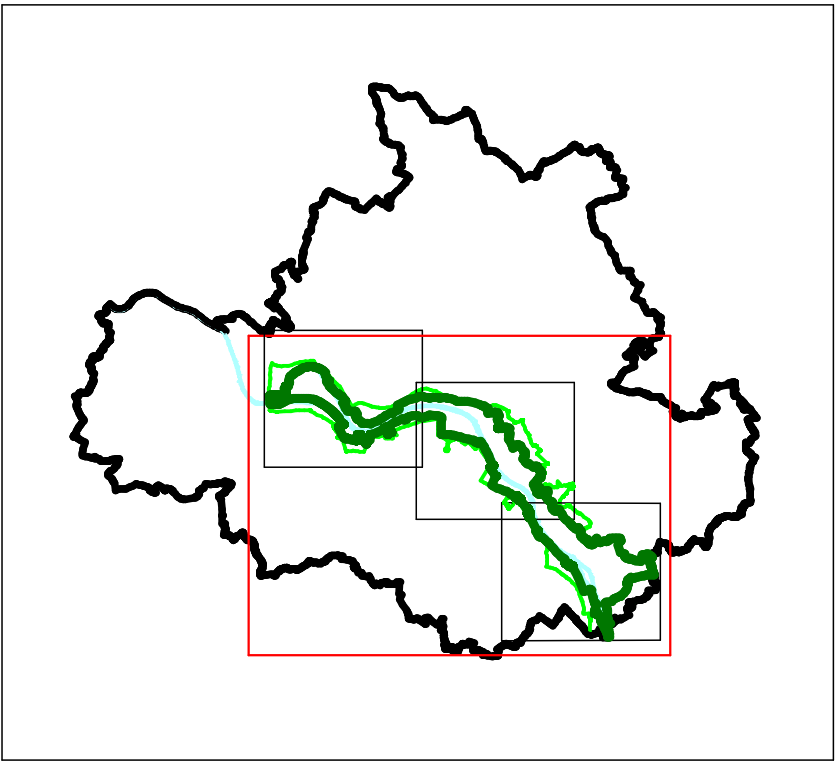
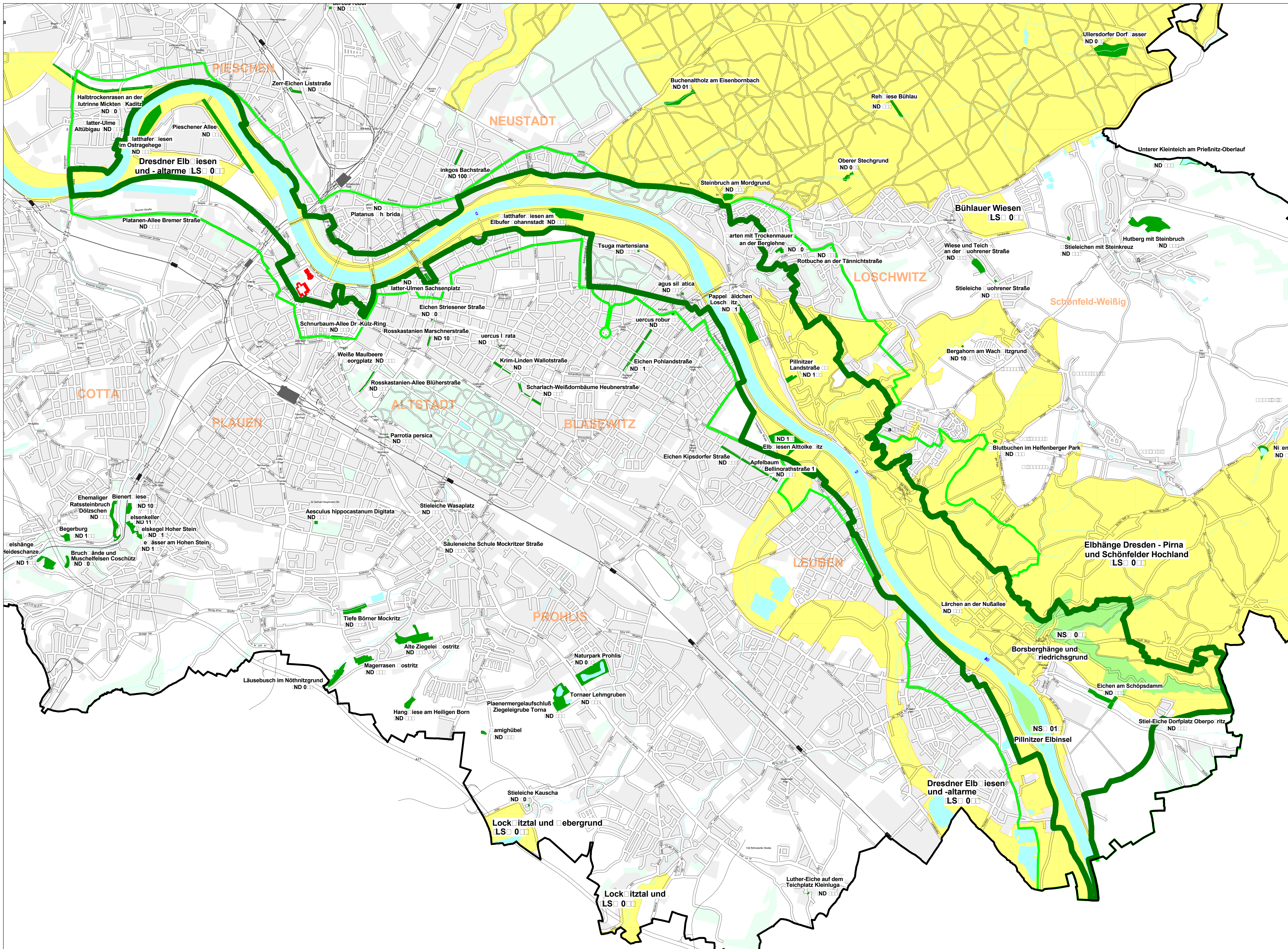
**Antragsgebiet
UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe
Kulturlandschaft "Elbtal Dresden"
Stadtentwicklung im Antragsgebiet**

- Stadtgrenze
- ALTSTADT** Name eines Ortes
- Schönfeld-Weißig** Name einer Ortschaft
- Name eines Ortsteiles

Hersteller: Städtisches Vermessungsamt
Stand: 04/01
Bearbeitet: 28.10.2003
Kartengrund: Übersichtskarte Dresden 1 : 25 000; Stand 02/03

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Dresden

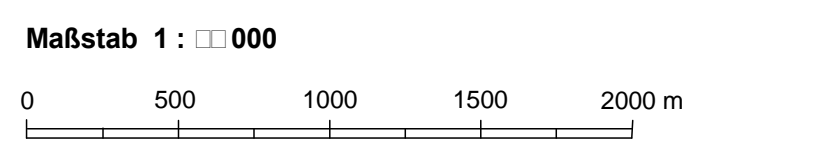
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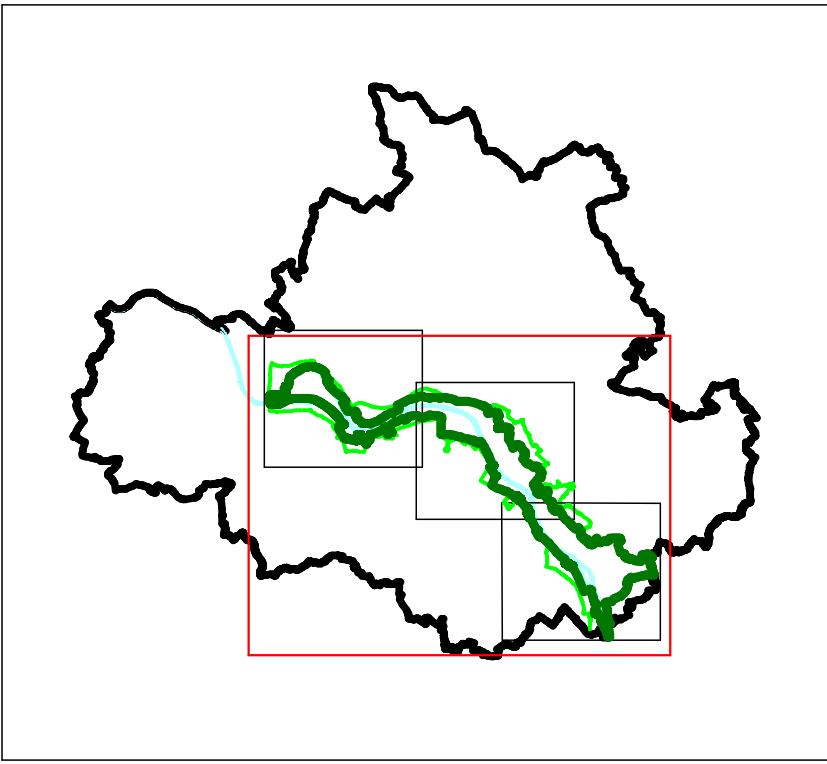
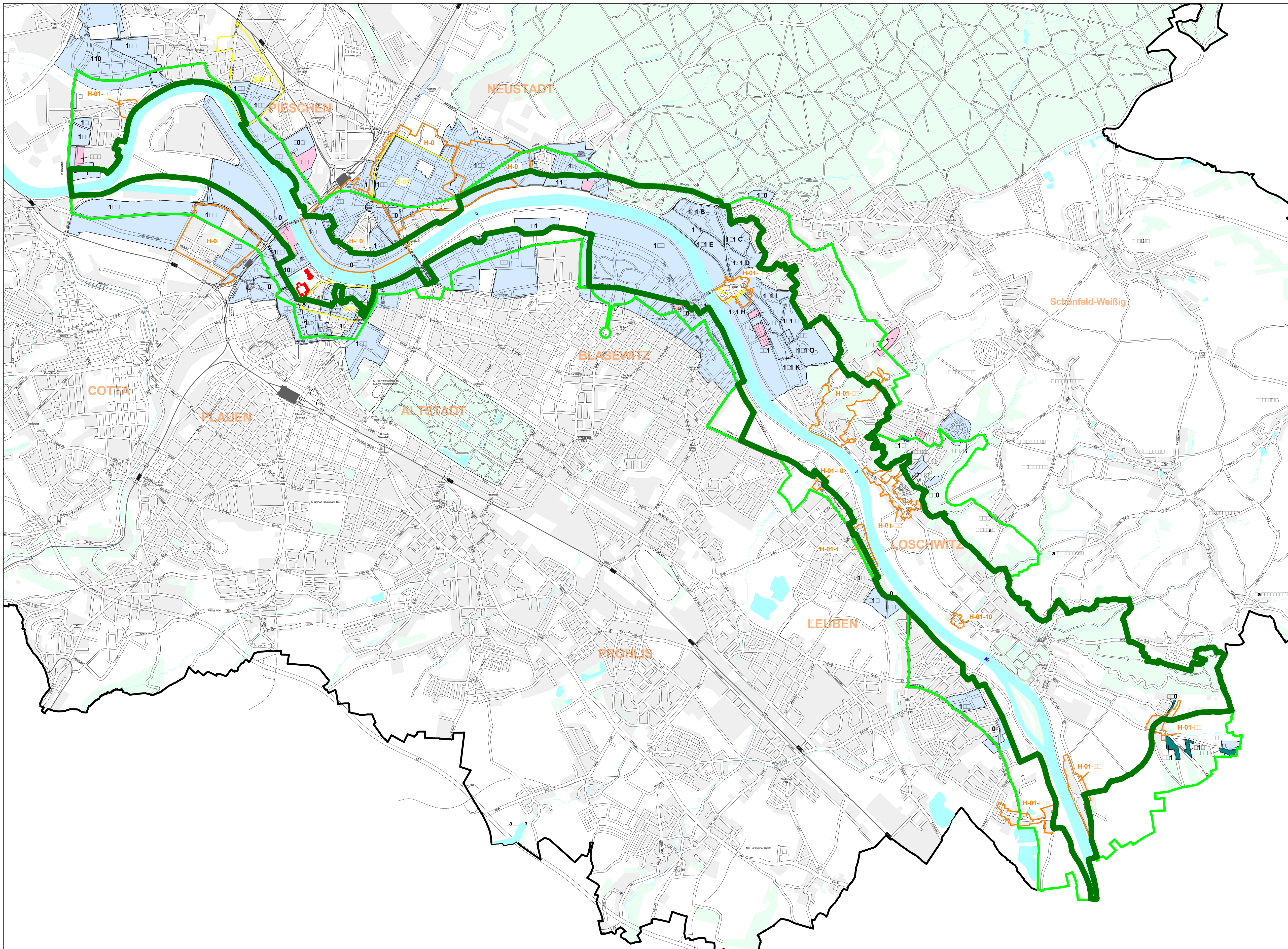
Natur- und Landschaftsschutz

- Zeichenerklärung**
- Kernzone des Antragsgebietes
 - Pufferzone des Antragsgebietes
 - Landschaftsschutzgebiete gem. § 19 SachsNatSchG
 - Naturdenkmale gem. § 21 SachsNatSchG
 - Naturschutzgebiete gem. § 16 SachsNatSchG
 - Stadtgrenze
 - ALTSTADT** Name eines Ortsamtes
 - Schönfeld-Weißig** Name einer Ortschaft
 - Name eines Ortsteiles

Hersteller: Städtisches Vermessungsamt
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Landeshauptstadt
Dresden

**Antragsgebiet
UNESCO - Weltkulturerbe
Kulturlandschaft
"Elbtal Dresden"**

Planungen und Satzungen

- Zeichenerklärung**
- Kernzone des Antragsgebietes
 - Pufferzone des Antragsgebietes
 - 104 Bebauungspläne
 - 556 vorhabenbezogene Bebauungspläne/
Vorhaben- und Erschließungspläne
 - S-10 Sanierungssatzungen
 - H-05 Erhaltungssatzungen
 - 421 Satzungen nach §§ 34, 35 BauGB
 - Stadtgrenze
 - ALTSTADT** Name eines Ortsamtes
 - Schönfeld-Weißig** Name einer Ortschaft
 - Name eines Ortsteiles

Herausgeber: Stadtplanungsamt
Hersteller: Städtisches Vermessungsamt
Stand: 31.07.2003
Bearbeitet: 28.10.2003

Kartengrund: Übersichtskarte Dresden 1 : 25 000; Stand 02/03

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Maßstab 1 : 000
 0 500 1000 1500 2000 m

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE,, DRESDEN ELBE VALLEY"

Description of an exceptional development

The Dresden Elbe Valley between Pillnitz and Übigau - 19.5 km long and occupying an area of 19.3 km² - represents a cultural landscape, which has developed not against the natural landscape but **with respect for the natural landscape** over a period of 600 years.

The town and the Elbe valley received the main influences - still felt today - during the reign of Elector Moritz (1541-1553) under whom the Renaissance fortress was built and during the reign of Frederick Augustus I, Augustus the Strong, who as Augustus II was at the same time King of Poland.

Augustus the Strong, who had been taught architecture when he was young and educated in Italy and France, regarded the Elbe river in respect to urban architecture as a Grand Canal on the Venetian model and had water staircases built at Pillnitz Palace, the Royal Residence, the Japanese Palace and at Übigau Palace. He had also developed the gondola harbour upstream in front of the fortress. In this way the later area of urban settlement had been marked out around 1730 without touching the nearly natural river landscape. Even in the centre, directly opposite the fortress, this happened. The vineyard hills stretching along the right-hand side of the river, which had been planned around 1400, run down in front of the city centre which has been a capital since the Middle Ages (first mentioned in 1206). The silhouette of the town - embedded in the surrounding landscape - is represented as a round horizon within the large Elbe river bend.

Artists of all centuries, coming from many European countries, have represented this setting again and again since the 16th century (see Fig. 34.1 ff). It cannot be compared with Florence, which lacks the natural river landscape, or with the parks of Dessau-Wörlitz and Potsdam, which as such were created artificially. Similar European cultural landscapes like Upper Swabia or Saint Emilion do not have the element of urban settlement.

The German poet Heinrich von Kleist (1777-1811) described the urban landscape situation of the Dresden Elbe Valley in a poetic way in a letter addressed to his sister Wilhelmine: "I was looking from the high river bank down on the gorgeous Elbe valley. It was lying under my feet like a painting by Claude Lorrain - it seemed to me like a landscape embroidered on a carpet; green fields, villages, a broad river, which turns quickly to kiss Dresden and when it has kissed it flees quickly - and the magnificent ring of hills surrounding the carpet like an arabesque braiding - and the pure blue Italian sky hovering over the whole area - ..."

The musicality of the town here indirectly conjured up had already taken shape in the same year of 1801. **Heinrich Schutz**, the "father of German music" had worked in the nearby palace chapel between 1615 and 1672 and, as a pupil of Monteverdi, had brought the new musical ways of expression from Italy to Dresden and with this founded the Saxon State Orchestra. His religious music, oratorios, passions and motets went from here out into the world. Italian spiritual music of the baroque was especially cultivated in the Catholic Court Cathedral. **Carl Maria von Weber** founded

the German national opera after 1816 in the nearby Moretti theatre. Operas like Rienzi, The Flying Dutchman and Tannhäuser by **Richard Wagner** or Salome Elektra and the Rosenkavalier by **Richard Strauss** had their first world performances in the two opera houses built by Gottfried Semper in the 19th century.

Respect for the existing and pleasure in traditions lead to the development of a specific **Culture of Collecting** in the Dresden Elbe Valley, which was also meant to be a credit to the court, but preferably as a resource for studies in the field of history, natural sciences and so economical studies as well. The Dresden collections had been developed from the Dresden Kunstkammer continuously since the 16th century and were preserved in full.

In Pillnitz park the oldest Japanese Camellia on the European continent has been in existence since 1780 and perhaps also the oldest lilac trees. The Saxon kings Frederick Augustus I (1763/1806-1827) and Frederick Augustus II (1836-1854) were engaged in extensive **botanical studies**.

The art collections and the scientific collections are based on the **intentions of Augustus the Strong** to bring them together in a museum centre, which he himself put down on paper in a functional draft in the first decade of the 18th century. The antiquities collection, anthropological collection, museum of natural sciences, curiosities, collection of medals, maps and architectural plans, arts and crafts as well as precious objects, collection of paintings and sculptures, library, collection of physical and optical instruments and the technical collections with machines and models, laboratories and study rooms were meant to be arranged in an appropriate way within a new palace.

For financial reasons the individual collections were arranged in already existing buildings, e.g. the Collection of Mathematical and Physical instruments in the Zwinger, the pieces of arts and crafts and the precious objects in the "Green Vault" of the old Royal Palace or the collection of paintings in the old stables. The treasury was displayed in the Green Vault, however not in gold bars but in the form of works of art, thereby giving evidence of the economic power of the country. Already by 1730 the Green Vault as a museum had met the museum criteria which are still valid today. In a similar way the Japanese Palace was planned as a large museum for East-Asian and European porcelain after 1727.

The white European porcelain "**Meissen China**" had been invented by **Johann Friedrich Böttger** and Ehrenfried Walther von Tschirnhaus in the casemates below the Brühl Terrace in 1710. The garden pavilion on Brühl Terrace was the beginning of a technical educational establishment in 1828 using the scientific and technical collections as well as the well-founded knowledge of the Militär-Ingenieur-Corps of the Royal Court, thereby promoting the industrial revolution.

It is the germ-cell of today's University of Technology, which has influenced **industrial development** worldwide, e.g. professor Heinrich Barkhausen the electron tube industry in Japan in the first half of the 20th century. **Professor Andreas Schubert** - the co-founder of the polytechnic educational establishment - built the Saxonia, the **first German locomotive**, for the first long-distance railway on the

European continent between Leipzig and Dresden in 1837 in Übigau Palace, which was used for the purpose of industrial development after 1836.

Around the same time, **Gottfried Semper** demonstrated to the surprised public with the new painting of the antique rooms in the Japanese Palace that architecture and sculptures were coloured in Greco-Roman times and not white as **Johann Joachim Winckelmann** concluded in his "thoughts on the imitation of Greek paintings and sculptors" after having studied the Dresden collections 80 years before and thereby had theoretically founded European Classicism.

The extraordinarily rich intellectual and artistic life in the Dresden Elbe Valley which brought together forces from all over Europe, was favoured by the innovative economical policy of the electoral and royal governments and by the fundamental **trend** of the Saxon electors of the House of Wettin **towards tolerance and conciliation**.

Electors Moritz made the **Augsburg Religious Peace** possible in 1555 after Emperor Karl V had been besieged in the Battle of Passau in 1552. In 1635 the Bohemian Lusatia region came into the possession of Saxony, but Augustus the Strong did not force the Catholic Sorbs who lived in this area to become Protestants. He had the vision of supporting the economic development of two differently developed European countries - Poland and Saxony - under his reign and for this reason had converted to the Catholic faith when he became Polish King. He adhered strictly to the agreement with the Saxon estates not to initiate a counter reformation in Saxony as the motherland of reformation. Evidence of this tolerance can be seen in the Protestant Lutheran Frauenkirche, erected as a building of protest by Dresden's citizens against the converted Catholic king who in spite of this influenced the building artistically and supported it financially, and the Catholic Court Cathedral erected under his son, completed by Saxon architects and accepted by the Protestant citizens as "credit to the town". Both churches enrich the town silhouette. The present archaeological rebuilding of the Frauenkirche as an anastylosis is an "expression of reconciliation" of the peoples who had been enemies in World War II and in this context finds idealistic and financial support in Europe and in the rest of the world. In the 19th century Saxony and especially Dresden granted **political asylum** to many nationally oriented Polish intellectuals and artists who could no longer live in Poland under the reign of the Russian Tsar.

The complete destruction of Dresden's city centre over an area of 3 x 5 km on 13th February 1945 and the following politically difficult 45 years could not extinguish and darken the appearance and aura of the Dresden Elbe Valley. The citizens of the town held stubbornly on to the ruins of the large monuments the materials of which they secured carefully with a view to a later reconstruction. They also held tight to the simple houses of farmers and fishermen in the villages integrated in the big city and situated near the vineyards or along the river. They prevented the erection of new buildings spoiling the town silhouette and after the political change the extensive rebuilding and with thus the "petrification" of the Elbe hills. The removal of the two buildings erected as blocks of flats made of prefabricated panels east of Brühl Terrace has been politically approved and is planned in the medium term.

To cling to the old and create something new on the extended elements of the old - based upon this concept the landscape, urban and architectural development of the

Dresden Elbe Valley and its cultural aura have been shaped over the course of 600 years. If, in recognition of this, the valley were to be included in the World Heritage List, it would create a stimulus and a duty to continue to build with the same sensitivity.

Explanation of the Management Plan as enclosure to the World Heritage Application of Dresden, the capital of Saxony.

At present Dresden - the capital of Saxony - has at its disposal an extraordinarily dense network of instruments such as building plans, statutes of preservation and regional monument conservation as well as guidelines like general plans for urban development, landscape plans and monument conservation plans for the evaluation and classification of changes in the area of application. Within the context of careful and sustained town development these instruments are designed to prevent poor development and to correct such development in the future, in order to achieve high quality in respect to nature, landscape and urban architecture.

If the area of application is granted recognition as a world heritage site, it is intended to establish a three-tier institution to supervise the area, to co-ordinate decisions regarding protected objects and to represent the special value of the site to the outside world.

The governing body

The Upper Tier is formed by a governing body under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of Dresden incorporating all social and important professional institutions and political forces to represent the area externally on a broad basis and publicise its value. The following people will be invited to become members of the governing body:

- the Lord Mayor of Dresden, the capital of Saxony
- the President of the Saxon Parliament
- the Head of the Royal House of Wettin
- the Dresden District President
- a member of the European Parliament
- a member of the Lower House of the German Parliament
- the Head of the Association for the Preservation of Regional Traditions in Saxony
- the President of the Higher Court of Saxony
- the President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- the President of the Dresden Chamber of Crafts
- the President of the Protestant-Lutheran Church of Saxony
- the Vicar General of the Dresden-Meissen Diocese
- the Head of the Jewish community in Dresden
- the President of the Saxon Academy of Arts
- a prominent journalist

This governing body should meet once a year, analyse trends in the application area taking into account contributions of the "World Heritage Office" and the "World Heritage Working Group Dresden Elbe Valley" and, if necessary, organise and conduct discussions and decision-making in public.

The "World Heritage Office"

The Lower Tier, the World Heritage Office should be part of the EU-office of the Lord Mayor. The EU-office is the central contact partner for all internal administrative as well as external processes.

This administrative office is responsible for undertaking the obligatory tasks required for supervising and reporting within the framework of the international agreements of the UNESCO member states. This includes the provision of information on current procedures by all professional bodies.

As the authority responsible for representing the interests of the public it must be called upon in cases of conflict with the aim of discussing the major objects to be protected in the application area.

It should intervene in cases of conflicting public interests by discussing them and influencing assessment procedures in the interest of the objects to be protected.

An internal administrative discussion within this body is appropriate to support uniform and agreed trends of decision-making between the different authorities before individual professional decisions for the protection of world heritage treasures have been taken.

Knowing the individual processes and the objects to be protected, this body is in a position to give public notice or to arrange contacts with corresponding partners.

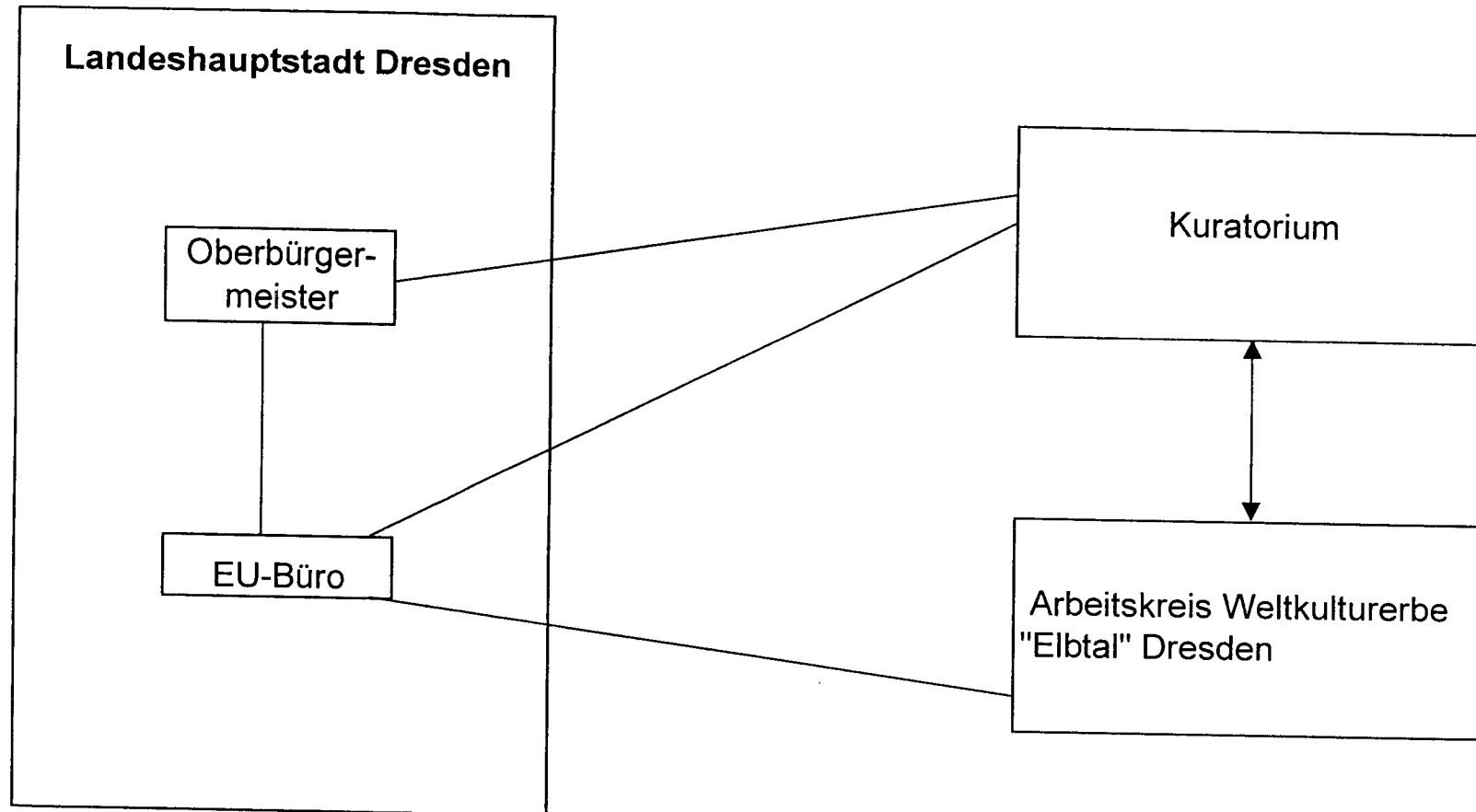
It represents the contact office for different national and international institutions of UNESCO and their subordinate institutions.

It is the interface with the governing body and supplies it with information.

The "World Heritage Working Group Dresden Elbe Valley"

The following authorities have been proposed as members of this group:

- all professionally important institutions of **Dresden, the capital of Saxony**
- all professionally important institutions of the **Free State of Saxony** e.g.
 - State Ministry of Finance
 - State Ministry of the Interior
 - State Ministry of Environment and Agriculture
 - State Chancellery/European Affairs
 - State Ministry of Science and Art
 - Regional Office for the Conservation of Monuments
 - Regional Office for Environment and Geology
 - Administration of State Palaces, Castles and Gardens
 - State Art Collections
- **Economic and Social Institutions**, e.g.
 - Tourism Association
 - Hotels and Restaurants Association
 - Saxon Steamship Company
 - Chamber of Architects
 - House and Land Owners Association
 - Dresden Savings Bank
 - Dresden Transport Company



Dresden Elbe Valley (Germany)

No 1156

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: Federal Republic of Germany
Name of property: Dresden Elbe Valley
Location: Free State of Saxony, City of Dresden
Date received: 30 January 2003
Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*. In terms of *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, this is a *continuing cultural landscape*.

Brief description:

The cultural landscape of Dresden Elbe Valley results from the developments in the 18th and 19th century by the Electors of Saxony. The river valley has retained its characteristic low meadows, and is crowned by the monumental centre of Dresden and the Pillnitz Palace with its gardens, well illustrated in the panoramas of Canaletto. The landscape was integrated by suburban villas and gardens, built on terraced river sides by wealthy merchants of the 19th century.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The cultural landscape of Dresden Elbe Valley extends some 18 km along the river from the Übigau Palace and Ostragehege fields in the north-west to the Pillnitz Palace and the Elbe River Island in the south-east. The width of the area varies from ca 500 m to 3 km. The area is characterised by its cultural values, but it has also valuable natural features and protected biotopes. The river valley has low-land *meadows*, 50-100 m wide. These were the flooding area of the river and were never constructed, apart from the *Ostragehege* area in the north-west. The *Elbe Island* near Pillnitz is a nature protection area, and not open for visitors. On the sides of the river, land rises gradually in terraces to form the surrounding *Elbe hillsides*. In the past, these used to be cultivated as *vineyards*. Some of them still remain today, i.e. the *Schönfelder Hochland and Elbhänge Dresden-Pirna Protected landscape area, Pillnitz and Dinglinger vineyards*. There are *old villages*, which have retained their historic structure, e.g. in Laubegast and Loschwitz. Most of the vineyard areas were transformed into wealthy *bourgeois villas, gardens and parks* in the 19th century. On the north side of the river, there are the *Preussisches Viertel* and the *Loschwitz*, on the south side the *Blasewitz* area, which have well retained their integrity of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The most important buildings include three villas on the *Loschwitz Hill*. *Schloss Albrechtsburg* and *Villa Stockhausen* with their parks

(1850-1854) refer to English prototypes in the style of Late Berlin Classicism, adopting Italian Renaissance ideas. *Eckberg Palace* (1859-1861) represents late Romanticism. Later periods are represented by *Tolkewitz Crematorium* and urn grove, built in 1909-1911.

With the incoming industrial revolution, the navigability of the river was improved, and the landscape obtained its current appearance. This period has left various elements, including the *steel bridge* (the 'Blue Wonder', a span of 147 m, built in 1891-1893), the single-rail *suspension cable railway* (1898-1901), and the *funicular railway* (1894-1895) all in Loschwitz. The historic *steamships* (the oldest from 1879) and the *shipyard* (ca 1900), built for passenger traffic on the Elbe, are still in regular use.

The fairly large *Ostragehege* area at the west end of the landscape area is defined by the river bend on the north side and a flood canal in the south. A deer park in the 16th-17th centuries, it became a municipal stockyard and abattoir in 1902-1910, then the most advanced in Europe. The rest of the area was reserved for a city park. Today, the abattoir is being rehabilitated for international fairs.

The main focal point on the river is the *historic centre of Dresden*, the capital of the Electors of Saxony. This fortified city grew from the Middle Ages with its main part on the south side of the river. From the 16th century, it became the capital of the Saxon Electors. When Frederick Augustus I became the king of Poland, in 1697, the town was thoroughly renovated. The old fortifications were demolished apart from the Brühl Terrace that remained as a monumental balcony overlooking the river. The city obtained its characteristic landscape, illustrated by painters such as Canaletto in the 18th century,

The main monuments include the Royal Residence Palace (1548-1593), the Zwinger (1710-1732) created by M. D. Pöppelmann and the sculptor Balthasar Permoser. The principal Protestant church, *Frauenkirche* (1726-1738), was designed by G. Bähr with a dome in stone to underline its position vs St. Peter's in Rome, the Catholic Court Church, *Hofkirche* (1739-1751) by G. Chiaveri. The Royal Court Theatre (1871-1878), the *Semperoper*, was designed by Gottfried and Manfred Semper. The urban space opens toward the river as an integral part of the landscape. Two modern buildings are included in the nomination: a small synagogue, and the new Saxon Parliament House.

Opposite to the monumental centre, on the north side of the river, there developed the *Neustadt*. The series of public buildings include the *Japanese Palace* with its gardens, built as an integral part of the royal ensemble of Dresden in the 18th century. The *Neustadt* extends further to the north and east, and has retained a substantial amount of urban fabric from the 18th and 19th centuries.

A second focal point in the river landscape is the *Pillnitz Palace* with its parks and vineyards, at the eastern limit of the landscape area, built starting in the 1720s. It became the summer residence of Elector Frederick Augustus III after 1778. It is characterised by curved roof lines, and a monumental staircase opening to the river. It has a large baroque *garden* with various pavilions and features, including gardens in different styles (English, Dutch, Chinese). Pillnitz was significant for the *horticultural*

interests of the Saxon Electors, who had a large collection of plants, e.g. the first Japanese Camellia in Europe.

At the west end of the Elbe Valley area there is another small royal palace complex, the *Übigau Palace* with its baroque park, built in 1724-1726, and forming the counter part to Pillnitz Palace.

History

The region of Dresden was inhabited since the 14th century BCE. Settlements were built above the flood levels of the Elbe river, while the river remained in its natural condition. The people lived on fishing, farming and wine growing. The town originated as a Slav village, called Drezdzany ('Forest Dwellers on the Plain') on the north bank of the river. The town on the south bank was founded as a German colony, first recorded in the 13th century.

In 1270 Dresden became the capital of Margrave Henry the Illustrious. It then belonged to the king of Bohemia and the margrave of Brandenburg. It was restored to the margraves of Meissen in 1319. In 1485 it became the residence and capital of a branch of the Wettin dynasty, later electors and kings of Saxony. The town was rebuilt and fortified after a fire in 1491. It was the first German Land to accept the Protestant Reformation in 1539. From 1547, Dresden was the capital of the Electorate of Saxony, which became one of the wealthiest Germany lands from the end of the 16th.

After a fire in late 17th century, the electors Augustus I and Augustus II modernized the city in baroque and rococo styles, including the Zwinger, rebuilding *Neustadt* and founding *Friedrichstadt*, northwest of *Altstadt*. The north bank became known as *Neustadt* ('New Town') and the German town on the south bank as *Altstadt* ('Old Town'). After the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), Dresden's fortifications were dismantled. From the end of the 18th century, the importance of the river for shipping increased rapidly. Tow-paths (*Leinpfad*) were made on its sides for towing ships; these paths still exist.

The economy of the town developed rapidly in the 19th century also due to the completion of railway connections to Berlin and Leipzig. This led to improving the navigability of the river (act of 1844). The small Elbe islands, except the Pillnitz Island, and sand banks were removed. Dykes were built, and old river arms were cut off from the main river. Today, these old river arms, however, continue to be an important part of the ecological system of Elbe. The farmed fields gradually changed into meadows and gardens. New suburban areas and residential villas were built in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The values of the resulting river landscape were officially recognised in the 1930s, and legally protected in 1941.

At the end of the Second World War, in 1945, the historic town centre of Dresden was subject to heavy destruction by bombing. After the war, as part of the German Democratic Republic and then of the Federal Republic of Germany, the remaining historic buildings have been restored and rebuilt, including the Castle, the Opera, and the Court Church. The reconstruction of the Frauenkirche is being completed. It is noted that Dresden has the lowest unemployment level in eastern Germany. The population

is slowly increasing – while many other parts of the country have experienced the contrary.

Management regime

Legal provision:

The area of the property has several levels of protection, subject to the character and ownership of each area or structure, including cultural properties, conservation areas, natural properties, nature reserves, and landscape areas. There are different legal instruments: Saxon law on the conservation and upkeep of cultural properties (1993), Saxon law on nature conservation and preservation of the countryside (1995), Law on nature conservation and landscape preservation (1998), Forest law for the Free State of Saxony (1992), Federal law on water supply management (1996), Saxon water law (1998), Building law (1997), and Saxon building regulations (1998).

Management structure:

The proposed 'Dresden Elbe Valley' is contained within the municipal area of the city of Dresden. Most of the principal historic buildings, as well as the meadows, nature protection areas and some vineyards are owned by the Free State of Saxony. Other public owners include the Federal Republic of Germany and the City of Dresden. The properties in the villa district are mainly in private ownership.

Several administrations co-operate in the management of the Dresden Elbe Valley. Conservation of historic buildings, the protection of nature and water resources are the competence of the Free State of Saxony. The Saxon State Ministry of Internal Affairs is the 'supreme authority' in the field of culture, and the Ministry for Environment and Land Development in nature conservation. The other levels are: the District Government of Dresden as the 'higher authority' and the District-Free Town of Dresden as the 'lower authority'.

The entire landscape area is included in the territorial land-use plan (FNP) of the Capital of Saxony. This plan is legally binding, and takes into account the significance and values of the protected area. All sensitive zones have special protection plans, including meadows, vineyards, and villa areas. No traffic arteries are planned in this area, though there is the possibility for new bridges. In addition to the general master plan, there are detailed, legally binding plans and regulations for specified areas (by-plans). There are also development and engineering plans.

The City of Dresden has designated preservation areas in the form of individual statutes, applied to specified areas, such as the old villages and suburban areas. Furthermore, the Elbe Valley landscape has been articulated in 14 homogenous areas according to their spatial character, i.e. open landscape, river embankment, post-mining landscape, allotment gardens, and areas for the preservation of species and biotopes.

Resources:

The financial resources for the management of the property come from different sources, including the budget of the Free State of Saxony and the City of Dresden. The regional conservation authority has expertise and long

experience in conservation. Dresden also has training programmes for conservation professionals.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

Criterion ii: The landscape and architecture in the Elbe Valley have developed in an unusually close and harmonious connection. Thus, a cultural site of high aesthetic and artistic value has been created.

Criterion iii: Unique testimonies of the culture of court architecture and festivities of the baroque and famous examples of middle-class architecture of the 19th century are to be found in the cultural site. The ancient cultural tradition of wine-growing is still carried out by the winegrowers as a craftsman's work as well as being preserved in the remains of buildings.

Criterion iv: The Dresden Elbe Valley is an excellent example of a continuously existing cultural site which has been formed by the landscape, which especially during the baroque time and in the 19th century was influenced by the outstanding role of the river and its neighbouring areas for the functions as seat of the government, earning one's living and life of the citizens. This is still today reflected in its structures and monuments.

Criterion v: The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding example of the form of settlement of a European residence developed through the centuries, which, with suburbs and surrounding villages, including wine-growing hills and fields, grows together into a big city. The inner town, historic residential districts, village centres as well as former and still agriculturally used fields can be even today recognised and form an unmistakable sequence within the whole region.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the site in September 2003.

ICOMOS has also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Town and Villages.

The Baroque Ensemble of Dresden, consisting of the ancient city centre, was proposed for inscription in 1989. ICOMOS recognised the great cultural value of Dresden. The doctrinal and technical importance of the reconstruction generated much reflection within the international community, and the ICOMOS *Declaration of Dresden* (1982) was taken as a guideline for restoration. Yet, the proposal to inscribe the ensemble was rejected referring to the WH Committee decision re Warsaw.

Conservation

Conservation history:

The main aspect of the Dresden Elbe Valley is given by the areas built from the 18th and 19th centuries. Dresden has been one of the principal cultural centres of the German lands, and one of the places where conservation consciousness developed already in the 19th century. The Elbe valley has legal protection since 1941.

In 1945, Dresden was heavily bombed by the Allied Powers, and a large part of the Old Town was destroyed. Nevertheless, fortunately, most of the Neustadt and the suburban areas were not damaged. Therefore, the integrity of the nominated cultural landscape was not affected by this bombardment.

After the war, as part of the German Democratic Republic, the destroyed areas have been subject to restoration and reconstruction, which still continues. The nomination includes the Frauenkirche, the reconstruction of which is expected to be completed in 2005/6.

A recent problem was caused by the flood of Elbe in 2002, causing damage even areas far from the river. These problems have now been repaired.

State of conservation:

Most of the suburban villas and the villages are in good condition. Much of the Neustadt area, in the buffer zone, has also been rehabilitated.

The meadows and nature protection areas are in their natural condition. The existing vineyards are regularly cultivated by private groups of people.

Most of the remaining monumental buildings in the centre of Dresden damaged during the Second World War have been restored and partly rebuilt. The reconstruction of the Frauenkirche and of the Castle will be completed in 2006.

Management:

The conservation and management of the Elbe Valley is the responsibility of the different public authorities. There is a legally binding territorial master plan for the whole area. There are also adequate legal instruments, plans and guidelines for the various specified areas, according to their nature and requirements.

While the management system and plans already exist, the authorities are in the process of establishing a World Heritage site management commission and office.

The construction of a new bridge is foreseen 5 km down the river from the centre. Its design results from an international competition. The profile has been kept slender and low in order to reduce impact on landscape.

Risk analysis:

The principal natural risk will be from the flooding of the Elbe River, as in the summer 2002, when the water covered part of the old town area. However, measures have been taken to reduce this risk.

In addition to works carried out during GDR period, much work has been done since the 1990s in the restoration and rehabilitation. Many properties have been returned to private owners, but a part of the building stock in the suburban areas is not yet rehabilitated. After the German unification, there was much pressure for change, but the authorities were able to control the changes. There is still a risk of change of destination, which might cause changes in the building as well.

The development pressures may also affect natural areas. Furthermore, the river has been heavily polluted (grade III), but steps have now been taken to gradually improve this and to achieve a level of less pollution (grade II).

Authenticity and integrity

The Dresden Elbe Valley has been defined as a continuing cultural landscape. Its historical stratigraphy has layers from different periods, mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries. Through these interventions the meadows and river sides were kept free of constructions and the essential qualities of the landscape were established, including the focal points: the monumental centre of Dresden and the palaces.

The historic city centre was bombed at the end of the Second World War, but the remaining buildings continue to have an important role in the panorama. The suburban areas were saved from destruction and have retained their integrity. In reconstruction, the principle has been to limit it to areas with sufficient evidence. This is helped by excellent documentation, including drawings and good photographs. The principles have been based on guidelines established by ICOMOS. The most damaged building of the monumental group was the *Frauenkirche*. About 40 % of the original stones have been recovered, and the work is based on exceptionally complete records.

There are few modern constructions in the nominated area, except for a small synagogue on the site of the destroyed building, and the recent extension to the Saxon Parliament, a relatively low building with glass walls. Two post-war buildings will be demolished, as not considered harmonious with the character of the landscape.

While recognising the unfortunate losses in the historic city centre during the Second World War, the Dresden Elbe Valley, defined as a continuing cultural landscape, has retained the overall historical authenticity and integrity in its distinctive character and components.

Comparative evaluation

The Dresden Elbe Valley is exceptional in the way it has developed over centuries, and the way nature has been retained an essential part of the site. Dresden has major cultural qualities, especially since it became the capital of the wealthy Saxon Electorate. It was the first German land to accept Protestantism in 1539. Its fame as a cultural centre was based on achievements in the 18th century, its Baroque architecture, its collections of antiquities and works of art. The architecture of Dresden influenced developments in Central Europe and particularly in Poland. It is noted that e.g. Sans-Souci in Potsdam is of later date. The *Pillnitz Palace* is one of the most important examples of Chinese fashion in 18th-century Europe. The suburban villa areas of the 18th-19th centuries have retained their integrity to an exceptional degree. The Elbe villas and the Prussian Quarter with gardens and landscape architecture are rare examples of such suburban areas. The industrial heritage consisting of the remarkable steel bridge, the rare historic railways and the historic steamships complements the ensemble.

The process of restoration and reconstruction after the destruction of the Second World War continues, but in the current nomination this only concerns a small part of the site. It is noted that the policy applied in this process defers from that of Warsaw. In Dresden the work is based on a critical selection of the most significant and well documented buildings, creating a system of references for

memory. The process has been based on internationally accepted principles and ICOMOS guidelines.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

The cultural landscape of Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding example of urban and suburban development from the 18th through the 19th centuries, representing land-use during the process of early industrialisation in Central Europe.

Being the capital of the Saxon Kings, then also kings of Poland, Dresden benefited from exceptional cultural and economic resources, resulting to high quality building practice. It was an important cultural capital in Europe, exercising significant influence on the development of architecture, culture and sciences.

The river landscape was used as an essential artistic element already in town planning in the 18th century, as recorded by celebrated painters, such as Bernardo Bellotto called Canaletto, as well as by writers and poets. The Elbe Valley was also important in the development of Romantic landscape painting in the 19th century.

The qualities of the landscape were retained as critical issues in the territorial planning of 19th and early 20th centuries, and the previously established vistas retained their key role as part of the new development. Due to the efforts of conscious protection, the qualities of this landscape have been exceptionally well preserved.

Evaluation of criteria:

Criterion ii: The city of Dresden and the landscape of the Elbe valley have been central to cultural development in Europe. Dresden was at the cultural crossroads in Europe related to various fields; it was the first German state to introduce Protestantism as a state religion; the technique porcelain was elaborated here for production at Meissen; its collections were an asset; its architecture, gardens, and landscape features became an important reference especially for Central Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Criterion iii: The Dresden Elbe Valley is an exceptionally well preserved example of an urban landscape integrated with natural features. It contains some unique testimonies of court architecture and festivities, including the fine pleasure gardens, arboretums, and botanical gardens of the Pillnitz Palace, as well as renowned examples of middle-class architecture and industrial heritage of the 19th century. The ancient wine-growing tradition is still being carried on.

Criterion iv: The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding cultural landscape, which represents the development of a celebrated baroque setting into a suburban garden city of high architectural quality. The landscape integrates these features with the river landscape into an artistic whole that has been celebrated by writers and painters over the centuries.

Criterion v: The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding example of land use, involving the Baroque ensembles, the 19th century villa-garden areas, industrial heritage, and the agricultural fields, representing an exceptional development of a major Central-European city and cultural

capital. This cultural landscape has survived through the Second World War, and the subsequent development. This cultural landscape has long been recognized, which has contributed to the preservation and survival of its qualities, even though it is now under new pressures for change.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation with respect to inscription

That the property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria ii, iii, iv and v*:

Criterion ii: The Dresden Elbe valley has been the crossroads in Europe, in culture, science and technology. Its art collections, architecture, gardens, and landscape features have been an important reference for Central European developments in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Criterion iii: The Dresden Elbe Valley contains exceptional testimonies of court architecture and festivities, as well as renowned examples of middle-class architecture and industrial heritage representing European urban development into the modern industrial era.

Criterion iv: The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding cultural landscape, an ensemble that integrates the celebrated baroque setting and suburban garden city into an artistic whole within the river valley.

Criterion v: The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding example of land use, representing an exceptional development of a major Central-European city. The value of this cultural landscape has long been recognized, but it is now under new pressures for change.

ICOMOS, March 2004

Vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde (Allemagne)

No 1156

1. IDENTIFICATION

État partie : République fédérale d'Allemagne

Bien proposé : Vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde

Lieu : État autonome de Saxe
ville de Dresde

Date de réception : 30 janvier 2003

Catégorie de bien :

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *site*. Aux termes du paragraphe 39 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*, le bien est également un *paysage culturel évolutif*.

Brève description :

Le paysage culturel de la vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde résulte des développements réalisés aux XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles par les Électeurs de Saxe. La vallée du fleuve a conservé ses prairies basses caractéristiques servant d'écrin au centre monumental de Dresde et au château de Pillnitz avec ses jardins, bien illustrés par les panoramas de Canaletto. Sur les coteaux aménagés en terrasses aux alentours de la ville, le paysage des bords du fleuve est parsemé de villas et de jardins construits au XIX^e siècle par de riches marchands.

2. LE BIEN

Description

Le paysage culturel de la vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde s'étend le long du fleuve sur environ 18 km, du palais d'Übigau et des champs de l'*Ostragehege* au nord-ouest au château de Pillnitz et à l'île sur l'Elbe au sud-est. La largeur de la zone proposée pour inscription varie de 0,5 km à 3 km. Les valeurs culturelles du site côtoient de riches caractéristiques naturelles et des biotopes protégés. Le fleuve est bordé de *prairies* basses inondables, de 50 à 100 m de large, qui ne furent jamais construites, à l'exception de la zone de l'*Ostragehege* au nord-ouest. L'*île sur l'Elbe* près de Pillnitz est une zone de protection de la nature et interdite aux visiteurs. De chaque côté du fleuve, les terres s'élèvent doucement en terrasses et forment le paysage environnant des *collines de l'Elbe*. Autrefois, elles étaient plantées de *vignobles*. Certains subsistent, par exemple, les *paysages protégés de Schönfelder Hochland et de Elbhänge Dresden-Pirna*, les

vignobles de Pillnitz et de *Dinglinger*. Quelques *vieux villages* ont conservé leur aspect historique, comme Laubegast et Loschwitz. Au XIX^e siècle, la plupart des terres viticoles ont laissé place à de riches *villas bourgeoises, jardins et parcs*. *Preussisches Viertel* et *Loschwitz* sur la rive nord du fleuve et l'aire de *Blasewitz* sur la rive sud ont conservé intacte leur intégrité du XIX^e et du début du XX^e siècle. Sur la *colline de Loschwitz* se trouvent trois beaux exemples de villas. Le *Schloss Albrechtsburg* et la *Villa Stockhausen* et leurs parcs (1850-1854) s'inspirent de modèles anglais revus au goût du classicisme berlinois, qui lui-même fait référence à la Renaissance italienne. Le *château Eckberg* (1859-1861) illustre le style romantique tardif. Le *crématorium de Tolkewitz* et son columbarium, construits en 1909-1911, illustrent des styles plus récents.

Avec le début de la révolution industrielle, la navigabilité du fleuve fut améliorée et le paysage acquit son aspect actuel. Cette période a laissé ses marques, notamment le *pont d'acier*, la « merveille bleue » construite en 1891-1893, d'une portée de 147 m ; le monorail *funiculaire suspendu* (1898-1901) et le *funiculaire* (1894-1895), tous à Loschwitz. Les anciens *bateaux à vapeur* (le plus ancien date de 1879) et le *chantier naval* (vers 1900), construits pour le transport des passagers sur l'Elbe, sont encore en service.

Le secteur assez vaste de l'*Ostragehege* à l'extrémité ouest du paysage s'inscrit dans une boucle du fleuve au nord et un canal évacuateur d'eau au sud. Un parc de cervidés des XVI^e et XVII^e siècles fut transformé en parc à bestiaux et abattoir municipal en 1902-1910, le plus moderne d'Europe à l'époque. Le reste du secteur fut réservé à un parc de ville. Aujourd'hui, l'abattoir est réhabilité pour accueillir des foires internationales.

Le point d'intérêt principal sur le fleuve est la *centre historique de Dresde*, la capitale des Électeurs de Saxe. Cette cité fortifiée s'est développée à partir du Moyen Âge, essentiellement sur la rive sud du fleuve. C'est à partir du XVI^e siècle qu'elle devint la capitale des Électeurs de Saxe. Lorsque Frédéric-Auguste I^{er} devient roi de Pologne en 1697, la ville fut entièrement rénovée. Les vieilles fortifications furent abattues, à l'exception de la terrasse de Brühl qui demeura comme un balcon monumental surplombant le fleuve. La ville acquit son paysage caractéristique, illustré par des peintres comme Canaletto au XVIII^e siècle.

Les principaux monuments sont : la résidence royale (1548-1593) et le palais du Zwinger (1710-1732) créé par M. D. Pöppelmann et le sculpteur Balthasar Permoser ; la principale église protestante, la *Frauenkirche* (1726-1738), conçue par G. Bähr, dont le dôme de pierre rappelle la rivalité avec Saint-Pierre de Rome ; l'église catholique de la cour, la *Hofkirche* (1739-1751) par G. Chiaveri ; le Théâtre royal (1871-1878), le *Semperoper*, est l'œuvre de Gottfried et Manfred Semper. L'espace urbain s'ouvre sur le fleuve et s'intègre harmonieusement au paysage. Deux bâtiments modernes sont inclus dans la proposition d'inscription : une petite synagogue et le nouveau Parlement de Saxe.

La *Neustadt*, ville nouvelle, s'est développée en face du centre monumental, sur la rive nord du fleuve. La série de

bâtiments publics comprend le *palais japonais* et ses jardins qui font partie de l'ensemble royal de Dresde au XVIIIe siècle. La *Neustadt* s'étend vers le nord et vers l'est et a conservé une grande partie de son tissu urbain des XVIIIe et XIXe siècles.

Le deuxième point d'intérêt du paysage fluvial est le *château de Pillnitz* avec ses parcs et ses vignes, à la limite est du paysage proposé pour inscription, et dont la construction commença dans les années 1720. Le palais devint la résidence d'été de l'électeur Frédéric-Auguste III après 1778. Il se distingue par des lignes de toits courbes et un escalier monumental donnant sur le fleuve. Il est agrémenté d'un grand *jardin* baroque, doté de plusieurs pavillons et éléments, y compris des jardins de différents styles (anglais, hollandais, chinois). Pillnitz répondait à l'engouement des électeurs de Saxe pour l'*horticulture* ; ils possédaient une grande collection de plantes, entre autres le premier spécimen de camélia du Japon en Europe.

À l'extrémité ouest de la Vallée de l'Elbe se trouve un autre petit ensemble de résidence royale, le *palais d'Übigau* avec son parc baroque, construit en 1724-1726, en contrepoint du château de Pillnitz.

Histoire

Les premières traces d'habitants dans la région de Dresde remontent au XIVe siècle av. notre ère. Tant que le fleuve fut laissé à son libre cours, les hommes s'installèrent au-dessus de la zone inondable. Les premiers habitants vivaient de la pêche, de l'agriculture et de la viticulture. Le premier village sur la rive nord, fondé par une population slave, s'appelait Drezdzany (« habitants de la forêt dans la plaine »). La ville sur la rive sud fut fondée par une colonie allemande, dont il est fait mention pour la première fois au XIIIe siècle.

En 1270, Dresde devint la capitale du margrave Henri l'illustre. Elle passa ensuite sous la domination du roi de Bohême puis du margrave de Brandebourg. Elle fut restaurée par les margraves de Meissen en 1319. En 1485, elle devint la résidence et la capitale d'une branche de la dynastie des Wettin, plus tard Électeurs et rois de Saxe. La ville fut reconstruite et fortifiée après un incendie en 1491. Elle fut le premier Land allemand à accepter la Réforme protestante en 1539. À partir de 1547, Dresde fut la capitale de l'électorat de Saxe, qui devint l'un des plus riches des Länder allemands à partir de la fin du XVIe siècle.

Après un incendie à la fin du XVIIe siècle, les Électeurs Auguste Ier et Auguste II mirent la ville au goût du jour dans des styles baroque et rococo, y compris le *Zwinger*, reconstruisirent *Neustadt* et fondèrent *Friedrichstadt*, au nord-ouest d'*Altstadt*. La rive nord fut désignée comme la « ville neuve », *Neustadt*, et la ville allemande sur la rive sud comme la « vieille ville », *Altstadt*. Après la guerre de Sept Ans (1756-1763), les fortifications de Dresde furent abattues. À partir de la fin du XVIIIe siècle, la navigation prit un essor rapide. Des chemins de hallage (*Leinpfad*) furent tracés sur ses rives et existent toujours.

L'économie de la ville se développa rapidement au XIXe siècle grâce aussi à l'achèvement des liaisons

ferroviaires avec Berlin et Leipzig. La navigabilité du fleuve en fut encore améliorée (loi de 1844). Les petites îles sur l'Elbe, à l'exception de l'île de Pillnitz, et les bancs de sable furent supprimés. Des digues furent construites et les anciens bras furent coupés du cours principal du fleuve. Aujourd'hui, ces anciens bras du fleuve continuent toutefois de jouer un rôle important dans le système écologique de l'Elbe. Les terres cultivées furent progressivement rendues à leur usage de prairie et de jardins. De nouvelles zones résidentielles en bordure de la ville se développèrent tout comme la construction de villas au XIXe et au début du XXe siècle. Le paysage résultant de ces transformations fut officiellement reconnu pour sa valeur dans les années 1930 et bénéficia d'une protection juridique en 1941.

À la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, en 1945, le centre historique de Dresde bombardé subit de lourdes destructions. Après la guerre, sous l'égide de la République démocratique d'Allemagne puis de la République fédérale d'Allemagne, les bâtiments historiques furent restaurés et relevés, tels le château, l'Opéra et la cathédrale. La reconstruction de la *Frauenkirche* est en cours d'achèvement. Il faut signaler que Dresde enregistre le plus faible taux de chômage de l'ex-Allemagne de l'Est. La population augmente lentement tandis que dans d'autres parties du pays, la tendance est inverse.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

La zone du bien bénéficie de plusieurs niveaux de protection, déterminés en fonction du caractère et du mode de propriété de chaque zone ou structure, entre autres les biens culturels, les zones protégées, les biens naturels, les réserves naturelles et les zones de paysages. Il existe différents instruments juridiques : la loi sur la conservation et l'entretien des biens culturels de Saxe (1993), la loi sur la conservation de la nature et la préservation de la campagne de Saxe (1995), la loi sur la conservation de la nature et la préservation du paysage (1998), la loi sur la forêt du Land de Saxe (1992), la loi fédérale sur la gestion de l'alimentation en eau (1996), la loi sur l'eau de Saxe (1998), la loi sur la construction (1997) et les réglementations de la construction de Saxe (1998).

Structure de la gestion :

Le bien proposé de la « Vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde » se trouve tout entier sur le territoire de la commune de Dresde. La plupart des principaux édifices historiques, ainsi que les prairies, les zones de protection de la nature et quelques vignobles appartiennent au Land de Saxe. La République fédérale d'Allemagne et la ville de Dresde comptent aussi parmi les propriétaires publics. Les biens de la zone résidentielle des villas sont essentiellement entre les mains de propriétaires privés.

Plusieurs administrations coopèrent à la gestion du bien proposé pour inscription. La conservation des édifices historiques, la protection de la nature et des ressources en eau sont de la compétence du Land de Saxe. Le ministère des Affaires intérieures du Land de Saxe est l'autorité

suprême » dans le domaine de la culture, et le ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement du Land, dans celui de la conservation de la nature. Les autres niveaux de gestion sont, par ordre hiérarchique croissant le district de la ville libre de Dresde et le gouvernement du district de Dresde.

La totalité du paysage est régi par le plan d'affectation des sols territorial (FNP) de la capitale de la Saxe. Il a valeur juridique et il prend en compte l'importance et la valeur de la zone protégée. Toutes les zones sensibles disposent de plans de protection particuliers, visant notamment les prairies, les vignes et la zone des villas. Aucun réseau routier n'est prévu, à l'exception de la construction possible de nouveaux ponts. En sus du plan directeur, il existe des plans détaillés et des réglementations ayant force de loi pour des zones spécifiques. Il existe aussi des plans de développement et d'ingénierie.

La ville de Dresde a doté de statuts individuels des zones spécifiques à préserver, telles que les vieux villages et les zones suburbaines. Par ailleurs, le paysage de la vallée de l'Elbe est découpé en 14 zones classées par zones homogènes en fonction de leur caractère spatial : paysage ouvert, berges, paysage post-minier, jardins, et des zones de protection des espèces et des biotopes.

Ressources :

Les financements consacrés à la gestion du bien proviennent de différentes sources, notamment des budgets du Land de Saxe et de la ville de Dresde. L'administration régionale qui a autorité en matière de conservation possède l'expertise et une longue expérience. Dresde dispose aussi de programmes de formation des professionnels de la conservation.

Justification émanant de l'État partie (résumé)

Critère ii : Le paysage et l'architecture de la vallée de l'Elbe se sont développés dans une symbiose d'une harmonie exceptionnelle, créant ainsi un site culturel d'une grande valeur esthétique et artistique.

Critère iii : On trouve dans ce site culturel des témoignages uniques de la culture de cour, de l'architecture et des festivités de l'époque baroque et des exemples fameux de l'architecture bourgeoise du XIXe siècle. La tradition de la culture de la vigne se poursuit chez les vignerons, qui pratiquent leur art et préservent les bâtiments anciens encore existants.

Critère iv : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est un excellent exemple de site culturel évolutif, qui a été formé par le paysage et qui, en particulier à l'époque baroque et au XIXe siècle, a été influencé par la présence remarquable du fleuve et des terres attenantes pour ce qui concerne ses fonctions en tant que siège du gouvernement, pôle économique et lieu de vie des citoyens. Tout cela se reflète aujourd'hui dans ses structures et ses monuments.

Critère v : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est un exemple remarquable de la forme d'occupation résidentielle en Europe, développée au fil des siècles dans laquelle les banlieues et les villages environnants, ainsi que les collines plantées de vigne et couvertes de champs, prennent de

l'ampleur pour former une grande ville. Le centre ville, les quartiers résidentiels historiques, les centres des villages ainsi que les zones agricoles anciennes ou encore cultivées forment aujourd'hui un paysage reconnaissable entre tous dans la région.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité le site en septembre 2003. L'ICOMOS a également consulté son Comité scientifique international des villes et villages historiques.

L'ensemble baroque de Dresde, constitué du centre ancien de la ville, a été proposé pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 1989. L'ICOMOS a reconnu la grande valeur culturelle de Dresde. L'importance doctrinale et technique de sa reconstruction a suscité une réflexion intense dans la communauté internationale et la *Déclaration de Dresde* de l'ICOMOS (1982) fut adoptée comme orientation pour la restauration. La proposition d'inscrire l'ensemble fut cependant rejetée en référence à la décision du Comité du patrimoine mondial concernant l'inscription de Varsovie.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

Les zones construites aux XVIIIe et XIXe siècles confèrent à la vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde son allure générale. Dresde fut l'un des principaux centres culturels des États allemands et l'un des lieux où la notion de conservation se développait déjà au XIXe siècle. La vallée de l'Elbe est juridiquement protégée depuis 1941.

En 1945, Dresde subit d'intenses bombardements des puissances alliées et une grande partie de la vieille ville fut détruite. Heureusement, la plus grande partie de la Neustadt et les zones suburbaines ne furent pas touchées. Donc l'intégrité du paysage culturel proposé pour inscription n'a pas été affectée par ce bombardement.

Après la guerre, intégrée à la République démocratique d'Allemagne, les zones détruites firent l'objet de campagnes de restauration et de reconstruction, qui continuent. La proposition d'inscription comprend la Frauenkirche, dont la reconstruction devrait s'achever en 2005/2006.

La crue de l'Elbe en 2002 a causé des dommages jusque dans des zones éloignées du fleuve. Les travaux de réparation ont maintenant été effectués.

État de conservation :

La plupart des villas et des villages des environs sont en bon état. Une grande partie de la Neustadt, incluse dans la zone tampon, a également été réhabilitée.

Les prairies et les zones de protection de la nature sont dans leur état naturel. Les vignobles existants sont exploités par des sociétés privées.

La plupart des édifices monumentaux du centre de Dresde endommagés pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale ont été restaurés ou partiellement reconstruits. La reconstruction de la Frauenkirche et du château sera achevée en 2006.

Gestion :

La conservation et la gestion de la vallée de l'Elbe sont confiées à la responsabilité de différentes autorités publiques. Il existe un plan directeur pour toute la région qui a force de loi. Il existe aussi des instruments juridiques, des plans et des directives appropriés, adaptés aux diverses zones spécifiques classées en fonction de leur nature et de leurs exigences.

Parallèlement au système de gestion et aux plans existants, les autorités sont en train d'établir une commission et un bureau de gestion de site du patrimoine mondial.

Un nouveau pont, dont la conception résulte d'un concours international, doit être construit à 5 km en aval du centre-ville. Son profil est élancé et bas afin de réduire son impact sur le paysage.

Analyse des risques :

Le risque naturel principal tient aux débordements de l'Elbe, comme cela s'est produit à l'été 2002, lorsque l'eau a envahi une partie de la vieille ville. Toutefois, des mesures ont été prises pour réduire ce risque.

En plus des travaux entrepris pendant la période de la République démocratique d'Allemagne, beaucoup de travaux ont été réalisés depuis les années 1990 en matière de restauration et de réhabilitation. De nombreuses propriétés ont été rendues à leurs propriétaires privés, mais une partie du parc immobilier des zones suburbaines n'est pas encore réhabilitée. Après la réunification des deux Allemagnes, les autorités ont réussi à maîtriser les effets de la pression pour le changement. Mais le risque subsiste toujours que des changements de destination entraînent des bouleversements dans les bâtiments eux-mêmes.

Les pressions de développement pourraient aussi affecter les zones naturelles. De plus, le fleuve a connu une forte pollution (de niveau III), mais des mesures ont été prises pour la réduire progressivement et atteindre un degré moindre (niveau II).

Authenticité et intégrité

La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde a été définie comme un paysage culturel évolutif. Les traces de son passé, essentiellement des XVIIIe et XIXe siècles, montrent les grandes périodes historiques qu'elle a connues. Les prairies et les rives du fleuve sont restées libres de constructions et les qualités essentielles du paysage ont été établies, notamment les points d'intérêts principaux qui sont le centre monumental de Dresde et les châteaux.

Le centre de la ville historique fut bombardé à la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, mais les bâtiments restants continuent d'occuper un rôle important dans le panorama. Les zones périphériques ont été épargnées des destructions et ont conservé leur intégrité. Par principe, la reconstruction a été limitée aux zones possédant des témoignages suffisants. L'excellente documentation est d'une grande aide et comprend des dessins et de bonnes photographies. Les principes sont basés sur des orientations établies par l'ICOMOS. Le bâtiment le plus endommagé du groupe monumental était la *Frauenkirche*. Environ 40 % des pierres d'origine ont été récupérées et le travail de reconstruction a été réalisé sur la base d'une documentation exceptionnellement exhaustive.

Peu de constructions modernes ont été érigées dans la zone proposée pour inscription, à l'exception d'une petite synagogue élevée sur le lieu de l'ancien édifice détruit, et de l'extension du Parlement de Saxe, un bâtiment relativement bas aux façades vitrées. Deux bâtiments d'après-guerre vont être démolis, car ils ne sont pas considérés en harmonie avec le reste du paysage.

Tout en reconnaissant les dommages malheureux subis dans le centre-ville historique pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, la vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde, définie comme paysage culturel évolutif, conserve globalement son authenticité historique et son intégrité dans ses caractéristiques et ses composantes.

Évaluation comparative

La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est exceptionnelle dans la manière dont elle a évolué au fil des siècles et la manière dont la nature a été conservée en tant qu'élément central du site. Dresde possède des qualités culturelles majeures, datant en particulier de l'époque où elle est devenue la capitale du riche Électorat de Saxe. La Saxe fut le premier État allemand à adopter la foi protestante, en 1539. La réputation de Dresde en tant que centre culturel reposait sur des réalisations du XVIIIe siècle, son architecture baroque et ses collections d'antiquités et d'objets d'art. L'architecture de Dresde influence l'Europe centrale, en particulier la Pologne. Il est à noter que le château de Sans-Souci à Potsdam a été construit ultérieurement. Le *château de Pillnitz* est une des meilleures illustrations de l'engouement de l'Europe pour la Chine au XVIIIe siècle. Les zones résidentielles suburbaines du XIXe siècle ont conservé leur intégrité à un degré exceptionnel. Les villas de l'Elbe et le quartier prussien avec ses jardins et son architecture paysagère sont de rares exemples de ce type de zones périurbaines. Le patrimoine industriel, qui comprend un remarquable pont en acier, des chemins de fer historiques et rares et des bateaux à vapeur qui viennent compléter l'ensemble.

Le processus de restauration et de reconstruction, amorcé après les destructions subies à la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, se poursuit, mais dans l'actuelle proposition d'inscription, cela ne concerne qu'une petite partie du site. La politique appliquée dans ce processus diffère de celle de Varsovie. À Dresde, les travaux sont basés sur une sélection critique des bâtiments les plus importants et les mieux documentés, créant un système de références pour la mémoire. Le processus est basé sur des principes

acceptés au niveau international et sur des directives de l'ICOMOS.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

Le paysage culturel de la vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est un exemple exceptionnel de développement urbain et suburbain au cours des XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles ; il représente l'utilisation du territoire telle qu'elle s'est pratiquée au début de l'industrialisation en Europe centrale.

En tant que capitale des rois de Saxe, alors aussi rois de Pologne, Dresde a bénéficié de ressources culturelles et économiques exceptionnelles permettant des constructions de haute qualité. Elle fut une capitale culturelle importante en Europe, qui exerça une influence considérable sur le développement de l'architecture, de la culture et des sciences.

Le paysage fluvial était déjà utilisé comme un élément artistique central dans l'urbanisme du XVIII^e siècle, tel que l'ont immortalisé des peintres célèbres comme Bernardo Bellotto, plus connu sous le nom de Canaletto, des écrivains et des poètes. La vallée de l'Elbe fut également importante pour le développement de la peinture romantique de paysage au XIX^e siècle.

Les qualités du paysage jouèrent un rôle fondamental dans la planification territoriale du XIX^e siècle et du début du XX^e siècle, et les panoramas définis précédemment ont conservé leur rôle clé dans les nouveaux aménagements. Grâce aux efforts de protection, les qualités de ce paysage ont été exceptionnellement bien préservées.

Évaluation des critères :

Critère ii : La ville de Dresde et le paysage de la vallée de l'Elbe ont été des éléments essentiels dans le développement culturel en Europe. Dresde était à un carrefour culturel en Europe en divers domaines ; elle fut le premier État allemand à adopter le protestantisme comme religion d'État ; la technique de la porcelaine fut élaborée à Dresde, et la production installée à Meissen ; les collections de la ville étaient d'une grande richesse ; son architecture, ses jardins et son paysage devinrent des références, surtout en Europe centrale aux XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles.

Critère iii : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est un exemple exceptionnellement bien préservé de paysage urbain tirant parti des caractéristiques naturelles. Elle recèle des témoignages uniques de l'architecture et des festivités de cour, notamment de beaux jardins d'agrément, des arboretums et les jardins botaniques du château de Pillnitz, ainsi que des exemples admirables d'architecture bourgeoise et de patrimoine industriel du XIX^e siècle. L'ancienne tradition de la vigne est maintenue.

Critère iv : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est un paysage culturel exceptionnel, qui représente le développement d'un décor baroque admiré dans une ville jardin suburbaine de grande qualité architecturale. Le paysage

fluvial intègre ces caractéristiques dans un ensemble artistique qui a été célébré par les écrivains et les peintres à travers les siècles.

Critère v : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est un exemple exceptionnel d'occupation du territoire avec ses ensembles baroques, ses zones de villas du XIX^e siècle entourées de jardins, son patrimoine industriel et ses activités agricoles, qui représentent le développement remarquable d'une grande ville d'Europe centrale et d'une capitale culturelle. Ce paysage culturel a survécu à la Seconde Guerre mondiale et aux évolutions ultérieures ; il est depuis longtemps reconnu, ce qui a contribué à sa préservation et à la survie de ses qualités, même s'il subit actuellement de nouvelles pressions pour le changement.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

Que le bien soit inscrit la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des ***critères ii, iii, iv et v*** :

Critère ii : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde fut à la croisée des chemins en Europe, pour la culture, la science et la technologie. Ses collections d'art, son architecture, ses jardins et les caractéristiques de son paysage ont été une référence importante pour le développement de l'Europe centrale aux XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles.

Critère iii : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde recèle des témoignages exceptionnels de l'architecture et des festivités de cour, tout comme des exemples célèbres d'architecture bourgeoise et de patrimoine industriel qui représentent le développement urbain en Europe et son passage à l'ère industrielle moderne.

Critère iv : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est un paysage culturel exceptionnel, qui réunit le célèbre décor baroque et la ville jardin des environs en un ensemble artistique intégré au paysage fluvial.

Critère v : La vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde est un exemple remarquable d'occupation du territoire qui représente le développement exceptionnel d'une grande ville d'Europe centrale. La valeur de ce paysage culturel est reconnue depuis longtemps, mais il est aujourd'hui soumis à de nouvelles pressions en faveur de changements.

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