

PRESERVATION AND WORLD HERITAGE CITIES INTEGRATION BY REHABILITATION



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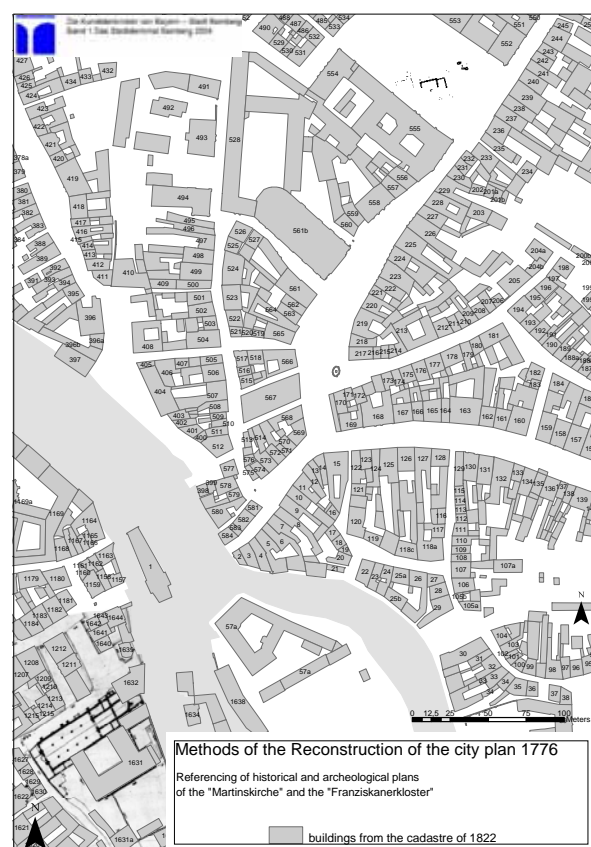
Volume 1 of Bamberg's Great Inventory, 'Bamberg's Townscape Heritage' – a Project Report

Dr. Thomas Gunzelmann, Bavarian Office of Historic Monuments

A project of the city of Bamberg and the Bavarian Office of Historic Monuments.

Inventories of monuments have been produced in Bavaria for over 100 years. These are intended to record and provide an academically qualified description of all of the monuments in a town or other topographically defined regional administrative area. Such inventories are intended to record both the physical object itself, i.e. the monument, plus all of the traditions that surround it, both in written and pictorial form. The aim was always to raise awareness of these objects as historical references worthy of preservation and thus to provide a basis for their dealings with such monuments both for the public as their 'owners' and for the local authorities.

By 1990, 103 volumes had been produced based on this comprehensive concept of a fundamental inventory. However, as early as the late 1950's, it became clear that, with the available resources and ever increasing academic demands, it would not be possible to cover the whole of Bavaria within a foreseeable timeframe.



Poster: Reconstruction

Over the last 15 years, work therefore had to be restricted to a few main areas of focus. Most recently, an inventory in 4 volumes was completed for the town of Landsberg am Lech, a project managed by Dagmar Dietrich.

At present, the main topographical focus of Bavaria's great inventory is undoubtedly the city of Bamberg, which for some ten years now, since 1993, has been adorned with the title of 'World Heritage Site'. Of the 8 sections planned by Tilmann Breuer, volume 5 'The Inner Island City' appeared in 1989 and volume 4 'The Burghers' Hilltown' in 1997 (both in two comprehensive sections). In July 2003, two sections of volume 3 'Hilltown Privileges' were published. These were section 3.1 'Stephansberg' and section 3.2 'Kaulberg'. In the end, volume 3 will therefore be made up of four sections.

In Tilmann Breuer's original plan it was intended that volume 1, which he gave the working title 'Townscape and Cultural Landscape Heritage', would not appear until all of the other individual volumes had been finished. In terms of methodology, this was a totally logical idea and one that is understandable in many respects based on the experience to date of working on this volume.

A number of circumstances have subsequently led to changes to the plan, now managed by Manfred Mosel, with this introductory volume on the physical development of the city being brought forward and produced in parallel with the other individual volumes. These circumstances include the many obligations that arise for the city as a result of its entry onto the list of world heritage sites. The 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention' call for all world heritage sites to produce periodic reports on the preserved state of their respective share of 'world cultural heritage' and the preservation measures being taken. This includes an up-to-date description of the condition in relation to the plans for the site. The 'Organisation of World Heritage Cities', to which Bamberg belongs along currently with another 200 cities around the world, has drawn up eight principles for civic preservation. The first two of these principles call for in-depth involvement with historical heritage:

1. the need to identify the particular qualities that give historic urban sites importance and to ensure that these form the basis for developing appropriate means of protection and enhancement;
2. the need to use a systematic process of inventory, research and assessment to ensure individual urban sites are evaluated consistently to common standards

The 'Bamberg's Townscape Heritage' project therefore places its emphasis less on individual monuments and more on the heritage qualities of the city as a whole. It aims to provide a solid foundation for developing

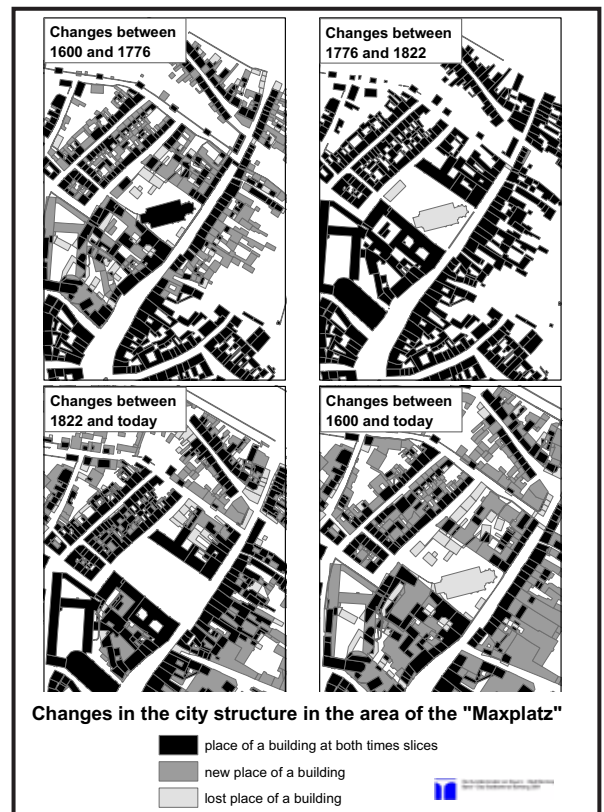
town planning and urban development concepts that are firmly focussed on preservation. Volume 1 is therefore now addressing a wider circle, including the city as holder of local planning sovereignty, and, in particular, the city planning and urban development departments, whose interests it aims to cater for with a format oriented towards the city plan and civic planning. Consequently, this section is therefore receiving organisational and financial support not only from the Historic Monuments Office of Bavaria, but also from the City of Bamberg, which in turn receives assistance from the Government of Upper Franconia for its part in the redevelopment process.

And that's not all. Even at the writing stage, the authors are involving not only these public institutions but also private societies concerned with preserving heritage buildings and historic townscape structures. These include the "Schutzgemeinschaft Alt-Bamberg e.V." (Old Bamberg Preservation Society), the "Freunde des Weltkulturerbes e.V." (Friends of the World Heritage Site) and the "Bewahrt die Bergstadt" (Preserve the Hilltown) association, as well as the "Institution der Stadtheimspflege" (Institution for Home Town Preservation). A regular annual meeting takes place with all of these groups, at which the aim is to provide information on how the project is going and where the editorial team can take on board suggestions from these interested parties.

From the outset the production of this volume of Bamberg's great inventory has thus been conceptually placed within a network. Project leaders are consciously looking to establish relationships with the institutions working on the city's heritage and to involve the people living in this historic city. They are trying in this way to satisfy the public's demand for participation.

There are now then two things that need to be brought out and described. On the one hand, how the heritage city of Bamberg was formed and how it has developed, influenced by defining factors of natural geographical location and the city's political, religious, social and cultural history. On the other hand, the actual structural and spatial character of the heritage city today as an expression of its particular, multi-layered history. As it is, after all, an inventory of historic monuments, the results of this analysis in terms of structures and city layout need to be fully named, described and their locations recorded. In contrast to normal inventories, the interrelated areas of historic value will not all be structures such as streets and squares that are easy to name. Explaining other spatial relationships that embrace more than one monument will be more easily

done in a primarily cartographic format. These might, for instance, be the effects of the Altenburg, of St. Stephan or the Michelsberg Monastery as a conscious viewpoint amongst the city's streets, or a district's fundamental character as an expression of particular historical economic and social structures.



Poster: „Maxplatz“

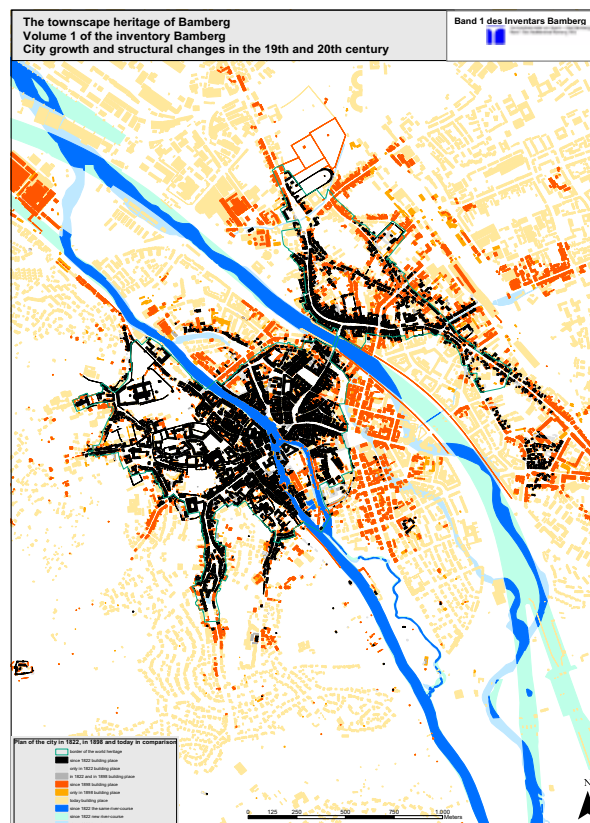
All topographical recordings of the monuments and townscape heritage face one fundamental difficulty. On the one hand, they seek to analyse the processes and factors in the city's development that, over the course of history, have characterised the way we find the city today, while on the other, in their role as an inventory, they seek to present in catalogue form the stock of structures in the city that are worthy of historical note in the widest sense. In describing the layout of a whole city or any of its larger parts, it is therefore necessary to look at things in a combination of ways. Both laterally, along the timeline and in cross-section at specific moments in time. Based on experience gained from other projects, a combination of these two approaches was now considered for the format of volume 1 of the great inventory 'Bamberg Townscape Heritage', albeit with clear structural and content-based separation.

The volume is thus now divided into three parts. In part A there is the usual basic material found in all inventories with a listing of literature, sources, views,

plans, existing models and aerial photographs relating to the whole city.

Part B is planned to contain a diachronic (historical timeline) analysis of the City of Bamberg's spatial, urban and structural development. However, at appropriate points the plan is also to include synchronic (cross-section) descriptions. As an overall view along the timeline, part B is to portray all of the factors that have shaped the main structural and urban development of the City of Bamberg. This is to include, in particular: factors of natural topography; political, legal, clerical, economic, social and demographic factors; plus factors relating to the arts and intellectual history. The intention is for this section to flow largely from one pen, even though some input will be required from additional contributors.

- Natural and cultural landscape at the time of the first settlement
- The earlymedieval Bamberg
- Bamberg - the city of emperor Heinrich II (11th century)
- The age bishop Ottos I (1st half 12th Century)
- Bamberg and the Andechs-Merianer (second half of the 12th and first half of the 13th century)
- The city between bishop and citizen (14th and 15th century)

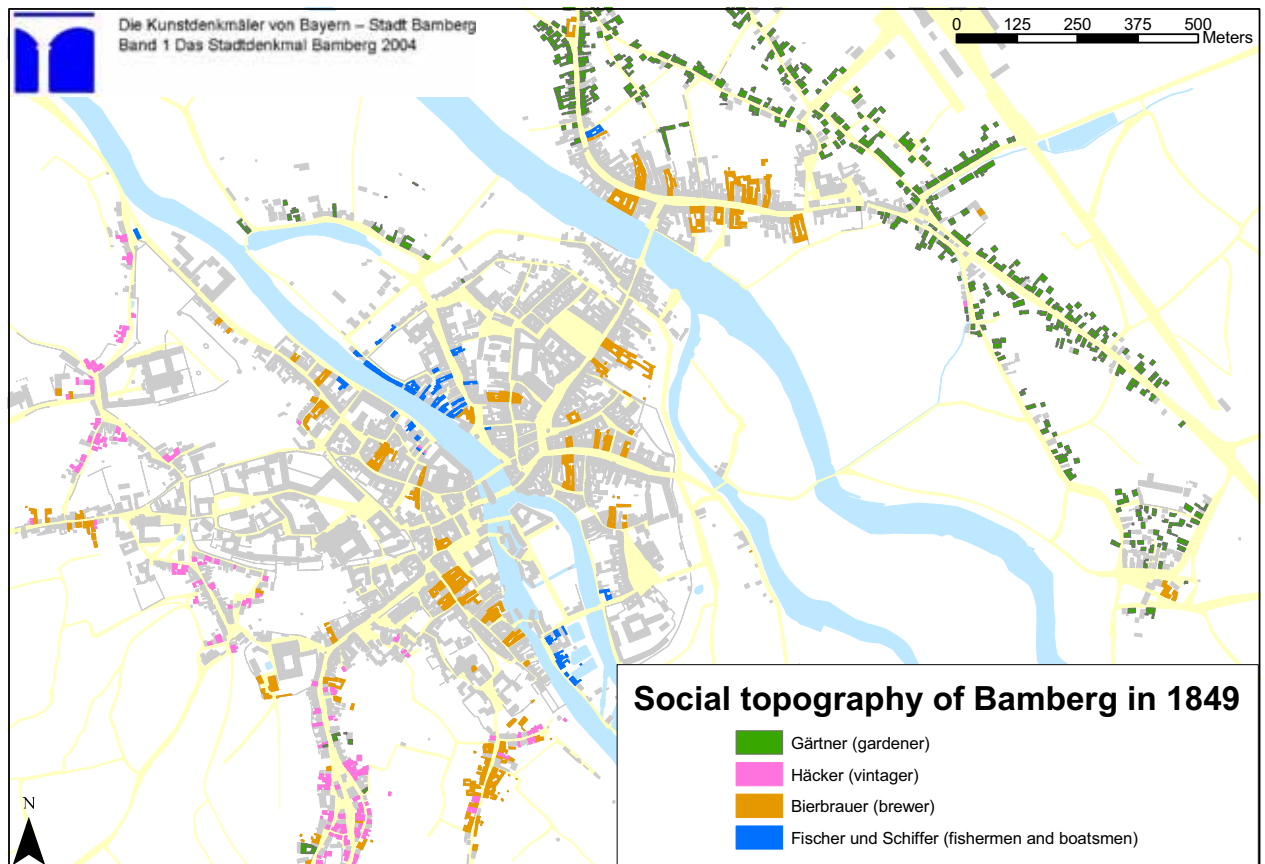


- Archaeological insights into Bamberg's development in the Middle Ages
- Development of the city between the eras of Humanism, Reformation and Counter Reformation
- Bamberg as a Baroque city
- Loss of capital city status in the Bavarian period and withdrawal into the "Biedermeier" era
- Industrialization and the way to a large town
- The Bamberg of the first half 20th Century
- Bamberg finding its identity as a heritage city

Part C portrays the heritage city of Bamberg as it is today, based on its historical development. To make the analysis less complex, the intention is to look at individual elements of the city heritage on a sector-by-sector basis. Each sub-section is to answer questions about locations within the city, the city's structural and urban framework and its development in terms of structural type and age. These sections must be produced to a defined format to ensure comparability and a uniform standard.

- City districts and settlement units
- City fortification
- Roads and places
- Green areas in the town
- City and river
- Churches and monasteries as elements of the urban space
- The gentry's houses
- The burghers' houses
- The 'Gärtnerhaus' (Gardner house) and the 'Häckerhaus' (Winegrower house)
- Roofing
- Cellars and cellar complexes
- Industrial, infrastructure and transport buildings
- City administration, school and welfare buildings
- Fountains and monuments within the city
- Housings-estates of the 19th and 20th century
- Incorporated villages
- Historic cultural / heritage landscape

Always focussing on the full expanse of the whole city at the time in question, this approach differs considerably in terms of methodology from the approach taken in the other volumes of the great inventory, which is focussed firmly on the individual buildings. The basis for this work is the map, the only medium able to portray the city as a whole at different moments in time and from differing perspectives, albeit only in two-dimensional form. Ultimately, the methodical basis of



Poster: Bamberg's Social Topography

this work forms a Geographical Information System, which is briefly described in the following section (see the following maps).

Zusammenfassung: Poster-Präsentation von Herrn Dr. Thomas Gunzelmann, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege

Mit dem Projekt „Das StadtDenkmal Bamberg“ wird seit dem Jahr 2002 durch die Stadt Bamberg und das Bayerische Landesamt für Denkmalpflege der Einleitungsband des Fundamentalinventars Bamberg erstellt. Dieser Band legt sein Augenmerk weniger auf die einzelnen Denkmalobjekte, sondern auf die stadträumlichen Denkmalqualitäten. Es will fundiertes Grundlagenmaterial zur Verfügung stellen, auf das eine erhaltungsorientierte Stadtplanung und Stadtentwicklung aufbauen kann. Neben den traditionellen Methoden der historischen Stadtforschung werden dabei moderne digitale Werkzeuge wie ein Geographisches Informationssystem eingesetzt. Auszüge aus diesem GIS sind dem Beitrag als Karten beigegeben.