

Heritage European Network

National Heritage Policy of Germany

Munich, 2010

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Geopolitical data (2010)

Federal Republic of Germany

Area: 357.111 km²

Population: 82.002.356 (as at 31.12.2008)

Density: 230 inhabitants/km²

Administrative structure: Federal system, 16 federal states (of which 3 city-states), 323 districts, 13.416 municipalities

Official language: German

Capital of the country: Berlin

1. CHANGING PERSPECTIVE ON THE HERITAGE

1.1 Cooperation between private and public initiatives

Cooperation between private initiatives and government bodies to preserve cultural heritage has a long tradition in Germany. As early as the 19th century, societies for antiquities, local cultural traditions, monument conservation and architecture were founded to prevent the loss or decay of important cathedrals, cloister churches, castles and palaces.

Additional initiatives were launched around 1900, in reaction to the transformation from an agrarian to an industrial society and the resulting loss of historical city- and landscapes as well as traditional types of building. These initiatives focused not only on preserving the architectural and archaeological heritage, but also on conserving nature and landscape, preserving traditional customs and folklore and promoting architecture in harmony with the landscape. Public funding was provided for cultural heritage, positions were created for curators and the first laws on nature and landscape conservation were passed.

A third wave of public activism began in the 1970s. Many buildings damaged in World War II were not restored, but demolished and replaced with new construction; historical city centres were sacrificed to make way for cars. Numerous public initiatives fought these developments, forcing politicians to rethink their urban development policy and orient themselves on the existing stock of historical buildings.

Civic engagement still plays a major role in preserving Germany's cultural heritage. Numerous associations and interest groups work to maintain, restore and present architectural and archaeological monuments. They foster active public participation and information on cultural heritage. They usually work closely with the cultural heritage authorities of the German states (*Länder*) and the local government offices responsible for cultural heritage.

Federal framework legislation on urban development and the states' cultural heritage laws (see 4.2) provide for cooperation between the bodies responsible for preserving architectural heritage.

Gottfried Kiesow: *Denkmalpflege in Deutschland. Eine Einführung*. Darmstadt, 2000. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 4th edition; ISBN 3-8062-1488-3; in German.

Achim Hubel: *Denkmalpflege. Geschichte. Themen. Aufgaben. Eine Einführung*. Reclam Universal-Bibliothek, Band 18358. Stuttgart, 2006. Philipp Reclam Jun, 1st edition, ISBN 978-3-15-018358-8; in German.

Dieter Josef Martin / Michael Krautzberger: *Handbuch Denkmalschutz und Denkmalpflege einschließlich Archäologie. Recht, fachliche Grundsätze, Verfahren, Finanzierung*. Munich, 2010. C. H. Beck, 3rd revised and expanded edition; ISBN 978-3-406-60924-4; in German.

1.2 Heritage contribution to sustainable development

In Germany, the preservation of cultural heritage and the protection of the environment and natural resources are increasingly perceived as related, shared tasks, even though conflicts of interest and problems continue to arise between stakeholders.

One of the main problems is that, until the reform of federalism in 2006, the federal level was responsible for concurrent legislation on environmental protection, while the states were responsible for protecting and maintaining the cultural heritage. Since 2006, the states have been able to pass laws differing from federal legislation. Federal law continues to apply in those states which have not passed other laws.

As a result of EU directives, in Germany as in all other European Union member states, cultural heritage concerns must be considered in planning and decision-making processes, which must also include public participation. This has been implemented in Germany through the laws on environmental impact assessments; the amended Building Code to implement the SEA Directive, the Environmental Information Directive and the Public Participation Directive; and the Environmental Appeals Act. In practice, however, the extent and depth of assessment still fails to satisfy the requirements of environmental protection, which can be justified neither by law nor by the nature of the matter.

1.3 Short and medium term priorities

At the start of the 21st century, cultural heritage policy faces major new challenges, arising for example from

- the difficult situation of the public budgets and the resulting need to cut costs,
- demographic change leading to an ageing and shrinking population,
- social and structural change within the Federal Republic resulting in great regional differences in economic growth rates, and
- the effects of climate change.

Specific problem areas include:

- dealing with post-war architecture,
- protecting world cultural heritage sites in Germany,
- preserving and protecting archaeological sites against clandestine excavation and commercial use,
- finding appropriate new uses for religious buildings no longer needed for worship,
- finding appropriate new uses for witnesses to industrial culture,
- managing the growing number of protected buildings which are vacant due to demographic change, especially in regions where the population is shrinking, and
- retrofitting protected buildings to improve their energy efficiency.

In the social and political discourse, cultural heritage has to compete with other policy fields such as environmental protection. Despite legal requirements, in most cases the preservation of cultural heritage no longer automatically takes precedence.

Political and social engagement is often reduced to statements made on Open Monument Day. Legislative amendments are aimed at lowering the standard of protection, funding has often been drastically reduced in recent years and staffing has been cut. There is a danger that protecting architectural and archaeological heritage is no longer seen as a state responsibility and is increasingly defined as the task of private initiatives alone.

Those engaged in protecting cultural heritage must not wait to react, but must take an active part in the process at every level. The social value of cultural heritage protection should be analysed and redefined as needed.

1.4 Implementation of Council of Europe standards

1.4.1 Conventions

1.4.1.1 *Granada Convention*

Germany has ratified the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3 October 1985). Many of the goals of this convention have had a decisive impact on cultural heritage policy in Germany.

1.4.1.2 *La Valetta Convention*

Germany ratified the Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Malta, 16 January 1992) in 2003. The Federal Act on the Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe of 16 January 1992 (Convention of La Valetta) requires the German authorities and courts to abide by the provisions of this convention as binding international and federal law.

See: http://www.blfd.bayern.de/medien/dsg_konvent_la_valetta.pdf

1.4.1.3 *Florence Convention*

Germany has not ratified the European Landscape Convention (Florence, 20 October 2000).

1.4.2 Recommendations

Many of the topics that the CC-PAT has worked on since 1975 have had a decisive influence on cultural heritage conservation in Germany. They might have been even more influential if they had been addressed to a broader audience (e.g. in the Council of Europe information bulletin) and included case studies and/or brief essays. In addition to the idea of integrated conservation, the theme of the European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975, the following priorities for Germany should be mentioned:

Combating environmental damage to monuments

This theme, introduced by Austria, Germany and Switzerland for the ministerial conference in Granada in October 1985 (see resolution 4 of the Granada Conference “on the physical conservation of the architectural heritage and the need to combat pollution”), led in Germany to a comprehensive Federal Government research programme. The project ran from 1985 to 1998 and had funding of DM 364 million. The results are now being adapted for application with the help of new institutes in the federal states.

The impacts of the Council of Europe resolutions on this topic include the 1988 bilateral Franco-German research project on erosion and the preservation of historical glass windows with environmental damage. That project ran from 1989 to 1997; the secretariat was located in Champs sur Marne, and the project was funded by Germany and France.

Crafts in heritage conservation

The Council of Europe symposium in Fulda in 1980 first drew attention to the need for and value of traditional crafts techniques and occupations in conserving architectural heritage and the related urgent need for advanced training for craftsmen. This was followed by a conference in Wuerzburg in 1984 and the European Conference on Crafts and Heritage Conservation: The Future of the Architectural Heritage in the Alpine Region in Thierhaupten in 2008, where this topic was discussed in detail and placed on a broader footing.

These symposia and conferences and the recommendations they adopted have been very important for Germany:

In 1980, while the symposium was still under way, the German Centre for Crafts and Heritage Conservation was founded in Fulda on the model of San Servolo in Venice. This was the first centre for advanced training of its kind in Germany. It was followed by similar institutions, especially in eastern Germany after reunification in 1990.

Today, the crafts associations, above all the German Confederation of Skilled Crafts and Small Business, regard heritage conservation as an important and lucrative task. This is why the state chambers of crafts are increasingly offering courses on heritage conservation, with help from heritage conservation experts.

Conserving technical and industrial structures:

Conserving the architectural heritage of the 20th century

The Council of Europe recommendations have been helpful for this group of monuments, which is important for its size and location (industrial heritage) alone although it is difficult to gain support for conservation due to its sometimes less than obvious charm (architectural heritage of the 20th century). The recommendations have helped Germany's efforts to raise awareness of these areas. However, practical experience shows that there is still a great deal to do in order to reduce the threats to these monuments.

The Year of Industrial Culture in 2000 was Germany's official entry for the Council of Europe campaign "Europe, a common heritage". Along with the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, which had an especially extensive programme, participants included Berlin, Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia.

Advanced training for architects, city planners:

Conservation of urban spaces, urban archaeology/archaeology and urban planning

The problems underlying these recommendations remain relevant and in some cases have become acute, as public urban planning has largely been replaced by private development. This requires seeking new ways to preserve the historical urban fabric despite growing economic pressure. This would be an important focus for Council of Europe efforts, as the situation today is once again very similar to the one which led to the European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975.

In Germany, the activities started with the 1977 Conference in Granada, when a far-reaching campaign was launched to raise awareness and develop special methods for recording the architectural heritage and rural planning along with special government funding programmes. The high point of the campaign was the 1988 conference “The Changing Village: Heritage Conservation in Rural Areas” in Merdingen, Baden-Württemberg under the patronage of the Council of Europe and in cooperation with France/Alsace and Switzerland.

In Germany, the declarations and resolutions of the 4th Council of Europe conference of ministers in Helsinki (31 May 1996) helped intensify the interdisciplinary discussion on the contribution of heritage conservation to resource conservation, sustainable development, economic growth and tourism and draw attention to this contribution. An important component was the international conference on heritage conservation and employment in Berlin in April 1999 organized by the Federal Government, the German Cultural Heritage Committee and the European Union during Germany’s EU Presidency.

The resolutions of the 5th Council of Europe conference of ministers in Portorož on 5 – 7 April 2001 influence heritage policy in Germany not only with regard to the topics already mentioned in the Helsinki recommendations, but also with regard to strengthening civic engagement and participation in the HEREIN project.

Heritage conservation and employment, Bonn, 2000; German Cultural Heritage Committee, Number 62, ISBN 0723-5747, German/English

2. AGENTS (ORGANISATION AND PEOPLE)

2.1 National administrations

2.1.1 Competent institutions

In Germany, cultural heritage conservation is primarily the task of the states (*Länder*). The 16 states are responsible for enacting and enforcing the cultural heritage laws and thus for the key legal basis for preserving the architectural and archaeological cultural heritage in Germany.

At federal level, the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media also represents the interests of cultural heritage wherever matters of national significance are concerned. In addition, the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development, which is responsible for urban design issues and energy efficiency of buildings, for example, also represents the interests of cultural heritage. The relevant bodies of the standing conference of state ministers responsible for cultural affairs in the Federal Republic of Germany also perform coordinating functions.

2.1.2 Addresses of the institutions

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E-Mail: poststelle@bkm.bund.de

Secretariat of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany

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2.1.3 Personnel working on conservation

Due to the federal structure of the Federal Republic of Germany and the fact that heritage conservation is the responsibility of the individual states, it is difficult to provide information on the number of staff employed in public organizations with formal responsibility in the field of cultural heritage.

According to a 2005 survey conducted by Saxony's Ministry of the Interior, at that time about 1,000 persons were employed in this field in the states that responded to the survey. Since then, several states have reduced and are continuing to reduce the number of staff employed in the field of cultural heritage, so that it is safe to assume that significantly fewer staff is employed in this field today.

2.2 Regional and local government

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the individual states are responsible for the legal and administrative implementation of cultural heritage conservation. In general, the following structure has become established:

The responsible state ministries are the top-level authorities for cultural heritage conservation and are responsible for expert supervision of the cultural heritage authorities subordinate to them. They work with these authorities to draw up the annual funding programmes.

The cultural heritage laws of most states provide for central expert authorities for cultural heritage conservation (state offices of cultural heritage conservation). These are responsible for all expert issues of cultural heritage conservation and are subject only to the orders of the top-level authority for cultural heritage conservation. The tasks of these expert authorities consist among other things of advising lower-level authorities of cultural heritage conservation (districts, other cities or municipalities) and owners of monuments, as well as providing expert opinions on all issues of cultural heritage conservation. They represent the

interests of cultural heritage conservation in case of public planning and construction. In some states, they are also responsible for recording and inventorying monuments and for managing the register of monuments.

The higher-level authorities of cultural heritage conservation are responsible for the expert supervision of the lower-level authorities subordinate to them. They are responsible for monuments managed by the federal or state governments and sometimes also for compiling and updating registers of monuments.

The lower-level authorities (usually those of administrative districts or individual municipalities) usually carry out the duties of cultural heritage conservation. They are thus recipients of questions, applications, objections, etc.

The tasks of the different institutions in the individual states depend on the states' cultural heritage laws.

The state authorities:

Baden-Württemberg

Wirtschaftsministerium des Landes Baden-Württemberg

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Germany
Web: <http://www.saarland.de/denkmal.htm>
E-Mail: poststelle@denkmal.saarland.de

Saxony

Sächsisches Staatsministerium des Inneren
Anita Eichborn
Wilhelm-Buck-Straße 2
01097 Dresden
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 351 564 3510
Web: <http://www.bauen-wohnen.sachsen.de/676.htm>

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen
"Ständehaus" Schloßplatz 1
01067 Dresden
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 351 4914 400
Fax 0049 (0) 351 4914 477
E-Mail: post@lfd.smwk.sachsen.de/

Landesamt für Archäologie Sachsen mit Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte
Zur Wetterwarte 7
01109 Dresden
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 351 8926 0
Fax 0049 (0) 351 8926 666
Web: <http://www.archsax.sachsen.de/index.htm>
E-Mail: presse@archsax.smwk.sachsen.de

Saxony-Anhalt

Kultusministerium des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt
Ingo Mundt
Turmschanzenstraße 32
39114 Magdeburg
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 391 5 67 36 35
Fax 0049 (0) 391 5 67 38 55

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt/ Landesmuseum für
Vorgeschichte
Richard-Wagner-Str. 9
06114 Halle/Saale
Germany

Tel. 0049 (0) 345 524 730
Fax 0049 (0) 345 5247 315
Web: http://www.lsa-lsa.de/landesamt_fuer_denkmalpflege_und_archaeologie/bau_kunstdenkmalpflege//
E-Mail: Poststelle@lfd.mk.lsa-net.de

Schleswig-Holstein

Ministerium für Bildung und Kultur des Landes Schleswig-Holstein
Frank Trende
Brunswiker Straße 16-22
24105 Kiel
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 0431 988 5847
E-Mail: frank.trende@mbk.landsh.de/

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Schleswig-Holstein
Satori & Berger-Speicher, Wall 47/51
24103 Kiel
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 431 69677 62
Fax 0049 (0) 431 69677 61
Web: <http://www.denkmal.schleswig-holstein.de/>
E-Mail: denkmalamt@ld.landsh.de

Archäologisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein
Schloß Annettenhöh - Brockdorff-Rantzau-Str. 70
24837 Schleswig
Germany

Hansestadt Lübeck – Bereich Archäologie und Denkmalpflege
Königstraße 21
23552 Lübeck
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 451 122 4800
Fax 0049 (0) 451 122 4890

Thuringia

Ministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur des Freistaates Thüringen
Stefan Biermann
Werner-Seelenbinder-Straße 8
99096 Erfurt
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 361 37 94 120

Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
Petersberg Haus 12
99084 Erfurt
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 361 3781 300
Fax 0049 (0) 361 3781 391
Web: <http://www.thueringen.de/denkmalpflege>
E-Mail: post@tld.thueringen.de

Thüringisches Landesamt für Archäologische Denkmalpflege - Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte des Freistaates Thüringen
Humboldtstraße 11
99423 Weimar
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 3643 8183 00
Fax 0049 (0) 3643 8183 90

2.3 Enterprises

In Germany, representatives of the private specialists active in cultural heritage conservation have banded together in several professional and trade associations.

In 2001, the seven associations of restorers joined to form one national professional and trade association. In addition to regional groups, which usually work within one federal state, professional associations have been formed for the most important restoration tasks, such as the associations for the conservation of stonework and for murals and architectural surfaces.

Verband der Restauratoren e.V.
Haus der Kultur
Weberstraße 61
53113 Bonn
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 228 243 73 66
Fax 0049 (0) 228 2 61 96 69
Web: <http://www.restauratoren.de/>
E-Mail: info@restauratoren.de

The association *Restauratoren im Handwerk* (restorers in the craft trades) brings together master craftspersons who have completed additional training qualifying them to carry out heritage restoration work. After passing the examination, they can add “restorer” to their occupational title.

Restaurator im Handwerk e. V
Im Wohnpark 11
50127 Bergheim
Germany

Tel. 0049 (0) 2271 805402

Web: <http://www.restaurator-im-handwerk.de/>

E-Mail: restaurator_im_handwerk@t-online.de

Some of the chambers of crafts in the Federal Republic maintain databases of crafts firms with references and certification in cultural heritage conservation.

Every two years, firms specialized in restoration, heritage building materials and renovation of historical buildings exhibit their products and services at the Denkmalmesse trade fair in Leipzig.

2.4 Professional membership organisations

See 2.3

2.5 Voluntary initiatives

2.5.1 Legislation on voluntary organisations

In general, it is relatively easy for private individuals to establish private associations.

For more information, please see:

Information from the Federal Ministry of Justice on the law on private associations (in German)

Web: http://www.bmj.bund.de/enid/e7f88982b599bc24a7c2a91a8af20035,0/Zivilrecht/Verein_srecht_1jt.html

2.5.2 Cooperation between public authorities and voluntary organisations

See 1.1.

2.5.3 Voluntary organisations

Since its founding in 1973, the **Deutsches Nationalkomitee für Denkmalschutz** (German Cultural Heritage Committee, DNK) has seen itself as a forum and platform for preserving cultural heritage in Germany. The organization promotes heritage preservation, its sustainability and its potential to create new skilled jobs. At federal level, the DNK plays a coordinating role in heritage conservation, which largely takes place at state level. The federal, state and local governments, churches, expert organizations, associations and private initiatives work together in the DNK.

Deutsches Nationalkomitee für Denkmalschutz beim Beauftragten der Bundesregierung für
Angelegenheiten der Kultur und der Medien
Graurheindorfer Straße 198
53117 Bonn
Germany
Tel. 0049 0228 99 681 3554
Fax 0049 0228 99 681 3802
Web: <http://www.dnk.de/>
E-Mail: Andrea.Pufke@bkm.bmi.bund.de

The state office of cultural heritage conservation have joined to form the **Vereinigung der Landesdenkmalpfleger** (association of state conservationists). This group deals with matters of interstate significance and ensures nation-wide coordination among the offices involved. The association's working groups focus on expert issues and offer comprehensive information materials. The latest information and research papers are published in the association's journal, *Die Denkmalpflege*, which appears twice yearly.

Vereinigung der Landesdenkmalpfleger in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
c/o Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen
Schloss Biebrich
65203 Wiesbaden
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 611 6906 174
Fax 0049 (0) 611 6906 140
Web: <http://www.denkmalpflege-forum.de>
E-Mail: k.bek@denkmalpflege-hessen.de

The leading representatives of preserving the archaeological heritage in the states are organized in the **Verband der Landesarchäologen** (association of state archaeologists). This association serves as a platform for expert exchange on preserving archaeological heritage.

Verband der Landesarchäologen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
c/o Landschaftsverband Rheinland
Rheinisches Amt für Bodendenkmalpflege
Endenicher Straße
53115 Bonn
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 228 9834 162
Fax 0049 (0) 228 9834 119
Web: <http://www.landesarchaeologen.de>
E-Mail: mail@landesarchaeologen.de

The **Arbeitskreis Theorie und Lehre in der Denkmalpflege e.V.** (working group on theory and teaching in heritage conservation, reg'd society) is an interdisciplinary association of university professors and other experts who teach and do research at universities and technical universities in the field of heritage conservation.

Bauhaus-Universität Weimar
Professur für Denkmalpflege und Baugeschichte
Prof. Dr. Hans-Rudolf Meier (Chair)
Geschwister-Scholl-Straße 8
99421 Weimar
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 3643 583 130
Fax 0049 (0) 3643 583 080
Web: <http://www.uni-weimar.de/cms/architektur/dmbg/arbeitskreis.html>

The **Rat für Baukultur** (council for the built environment) is one section of the German Arts Council, the umbrella organization of the federal cultural associations. The aim of the German Arts Council is to improve the framework conditions for culture and the arts and to make sure they keep up with developments at European level. In addition to the Rat für Baukultur, the German Arts Council has seven other member organizations.

Rat für Baukultur
c/o Bundesarchitektenkammer
Askanischer Platz 4
10963 Berlin
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 30 26 39 44 40
Fax 0049 (0) 30 26 39 44 / 90
Web: <http://www.baukulturrat.de>

Founded in 1986, the **Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz** (German Foundation for Monument Protection) is a private foundation dedicated to the preservation of threatened cultural heritage. The foundation has more than 100,000 contributors. The foundation aims to help wherever significant cultural monuments are threatened by decay. It also produces the quarterly journal *MONUMENTE* and manages the national coordination of the European Heritage Day in Germany (Tag des offenen Denkmals).

Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz
Schlegelstr. 75
53177 Bonn
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 228 95738
Fax 0049 (0) 228 95738 23
Web: <http://www.denkmalschutz.de>
E-Mail: info@denkmalschutz.de

The **Deutsche Burgenvereinigung** (German Castles Association) is the oldest private initiative for heritage conservation in Germany. It aims to preserve historical defensive and residential structures as witnesses to history and culture. The organization sponsors the European Castles Institute and publishes the magazine *Burgen und Schlösser*.

Deutsche Burgenvereinigung e.V
Marksburg
56338 Braubach
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 2627 5 36
Fax 0049 (0) 2627 88 66
Web: <http://www.deutsche-burgen.org/default.htm>
E-Mail: info@deutsche-burgen.org

The **Bundesstiftung Baukultur** (federal foundation for the built environment) works to raise awareness of the built environment, aiming to be a nation-wide platform for good planning and building. The foundation does not provide funding but organizes public dialogue on criteria for the built environment and creates interest and attention among actors and the public to create a supportive climate.

Bundesstiftung Baukultur
Postfach 60 03 11
14403 Potsdam
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 331 2012 59 0
Fax 0049 (0) 0331 2012 59 50
Web: <http://www.bundesstiftung-baukultur.de/index.php>

The **Bund Heimat und Umwelt in Deutschland (BHU)** is the umbrella organization of the local history and citizen societies in the Federal Republic of Germany, with half a million members. The BHU also addresses interdisciplinary issues such as demographic change, civic engagement and integration.

2.6 Networks

The organizations and associations listed in 2.5 all view themselves also as networks to share experience and opinions. They organize conferences, publish journals and maintain websites.

2.7 National training structures

The crafts organizations (e.g. advisory offices of the chambers of crafts, crafts training facilities such as Raesfeld, Königslutter, Fulda, Görlitz, Trebsen, Thierhaupten) have long made sure that the crafts skills needed for the conservation of cultural monuments and historical structures continue to be taught. More information is available from the

Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks
Haus des Deutschen Handwerks
Mohrenstraße 20-21
10117 Berlin
Germany

Tel. 0049 (0) 30 1 20 61 90

Web: <http://www.zdh.de>

E-Mail: info@zdh.de

Several universities offer advanced training and masters degrees in heritage conservation, including in particular:

Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg

Institut für Archäologie, Denkmalkunde und Kunstgeschichte (IADK)

Am Kranen 12

96045 Bamberg

Germany

Tel. 0049 (0) 951 8 63 24 01

Fax 0049 (0) 951 8 63 53 87

Web: <http://www.master-denkmalpflege.de>

E-Mail: achim.hubel@uni-bamberg.de

Technische Universität Berlin

Fachgebiet Historische Bauforschung, Aufbaustudium Denkmalpflege

Sekretariat A 58

Straße des 17. Juni 152

10555 Berlin

Germany

Tel. 0049 (0) 30 31 47 96 11

Fax 0049 (0) 30 31 47 96 12

BTU Cottbus

Lehrstuhl für Denkmalpflege

Postfach 10 13 44

03013 Cottbus

Germany

Tel. 0049 (0) 335 69 30 83

Fax 0049 (0) 335-69 30 70

Web: <http://www.tu-cottbus.de/IBK/dmp/>

E-Mail: duersch@tu-cottbus.de

Villa Salzburg

Weiterbildungs- und Beratungszentrum für Denkmalpflege und behutsame

Altbauinstandsetzung e.V.

Tiergartenstraße 8

01219 Dresden

Germany

Tel. 0049 (0) 351 4 72 42 30

Fax 0049 (0) 351 4 76 31 53

Degree in conservation of European cultural objects (SEK) at the Collegium Polonicum:

Europa-Universität Viadrina
Bernd Schünow
Postfach 17 86
15207 Frankfurt/Oder
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 335 5534 16 461
Fax 0049 (0) 335 5534 16 460
Web: <http://www.euv-frankfurt-o.de/>
E-Mail: schuenow@euv-frankfurt-o.de

Universität Karlsruhe
Institut für Tragkonstruktionen
Engelerstraße 7
76128 Karlsruhe
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 721 6 08 37 42
Fax 0049 (0) 721 35 81 46

Fachhochschule Köln
Betzdorfer Straße 2
50679 Cologne
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 221 82 75 28 56
Fax 0049 (0) 221 81 32 58

Institut für Projektentwicklung und angewandte Bauforschung in der Denkmalpflege
Am Getreidespeicher 29
55120 Mainz
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 6131 5767 57
Fax 0049 (0) 6131 5767 59

Fachhochschule Trier
Martiner-Hof
Pallienerstraße 19
54294 Trier
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 651 8103 289
Fax 0049 (0) 651 8102 415

Bergische Universität-Gesamthochschule Wuppertal
D II - Studiengang Umnutzung/Bauerhaltung/Bauerneuerung
Pauluskirchstraße 7
42097 Wuppertal
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 202 439 4067

3. FINANCIAL POLICY

3.1 Public funding sources

3.1.1 State

Federal funding for cultural heritage

The number of cultural monuments in the Federal Republic of Germany is estimated at roughly 1.3 individual monuments, ensembles and historical city centres. It is an important cultural and social policy task of the state to maintain this cultural heritage.

Also in terms of funding, cultural heritage is an originary task of the states (*Länder*). The Federal Government is mainly responsible only for supplemental funding. Federal funding priorities are conserving and restoring cultural monuments of national significance, or are the result of obligations deriving from certain law, such as the Unification Treaty or administrative agreements with the states concerning financial assistance.

Funds are disbursed by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media or by the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development.

Heritage funding from the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media

Programme “Cultural Monuments of National Significance”

The programme “Cultural Monuments of National Significance” provides funding for architectural monuments, archaeological sites and historical parks and gardens displaying outstanding cultural, political, historical, architectural or scientific achievements of the nation or playing a key role in the cultural or historical development of German cultural landscapes.

Since 1950, this programme has provided funding for roughly 580 cultural monuments. Federal funding between 2006 and 2010 amounted to approximately €57.5 million.

Special cultural heritage conservation programme

In 2007, the German Bundestag launched a special cultural heritage conservation programme, with a budget of €40 million. This funding was matched equally by the states, local authorities and monument owners. The programme provided funds for about 270 smaller monuments in cities and towns.

Measures under the Stimulus Package II

The stimulus package adopted in response to the severe financial crisis in 2008 also provided total funding of €18 million for important listed buildings.

Investment in the cultural fabric

Since reunification, the Federal Government has provided massive amounts of funding for restoration and conservation in the states of Berlin, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia. The restoration of major cultural institutions with interregional significance is a special priority.

Beacons of culture which receive funding from the Federal Government Commissioner include the following:

Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg, Potsdam; Stiftung Weimarer Klassik, Weimar; Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau, Dessau; Stiftung Bach-Archiv, Leipzig; Archiv der Stiftung Akademie der Künste, Berlin-Brandenburg; Stiftung Luthergedenkstätten, Wittenberg-Eisleben; Deutsches Meeresmuseum, Stralsund; Kulturstiftung Dessau-Wörlitz; Franckesche Stiftungen, Halle; Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Park, Bad Muskau; Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Museum, Park and Schloss Branitz, Cottbus as well as the Wartburg-Stiftung, Eisenach. A significant proportion of the €28 million provided by the Federal Government Commissioner went towards maintaining the structural fabric.

In 2009, the Federal Government and the state of Brandenburg launched a special funding programme for the Foundation of Prussian Palaces and Gardens (Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten). The foundation will receive a total of €155 million over the next ten years. The Federal Government is also providing €200 million to restore the State Opera Unter den Linden in line with heritage conservation principles. The Klassik Stiftung Weimar is receiving about €45 million to implement a new master plan.

Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz (Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation)

Since 2002, the Federal Government has provided all funding for restoration and rebuilding carried out by the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin. Most of the funding of about €100 million annually goes towards restoring the Museum Island UNESCO world heritage site.

Heritage funding from the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVB9)

Protecting the urban architectural heritage

The Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development provides funding for heritage conservation above all in the context of urban development. Its programme to protect the urban architectural heritage is the most important for preserving historical town and city centres and neighbourhoods. In 2009, €115 million was available for this purpose (€85 million for eastern Germany, €30 million for western Germany).

Special world heritage programme

The federal programme to promote investment in UNESCO world cultural heritage sites in Germany supports the preservation of these sites. In a first step, €150 million was made available for the period 2009 - 2013. In a second step, an additional €70 million will be provided for the period 2010 - 2014.

3.1.2 Regional and local government

Due to Germany's federal structure and the great differences between the German states, it is difficult to make general statements about budget allocations for heritage conservation at regional level.

However, surveys have shown that almost all states have cut funding in recent years, in some cases significantly.

3.2 Private funding and sponsors

In addition to the heritage funding provided by the federal, state and local governments, numerous foundations at state level and private initiatives support conservation of the architectural heritage.

The **Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt** promotes model projects to protect and preserve cultural monuments damaged by environmental pollution.

Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt
Postfach 17 05
49007 Osnabrück
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 541 9633 0
Fax 0049 (0) 541 9633 190
Web: <http://www.dbu.de>

The **Bayerische Landesstiftung** was founded in 1972 to enrich Bavaria's cultural and social life. One of the foundation's priorities is heritage conservation in Bavaria. Out of its annual returns and donations, the foundation provides total annual funding of about €15 million for roughly 400 monuments.

Bayerische Landesstiftung
Alter Hof 2
80331 Munich
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 89 23 24 16 6
Fax 0049 (0) 89 23 24 16 80
Web: <http://www.landesstiftung.bayern.de>
E-Mail: landesstiftung@bls.bayern.de

The **Denkmalstiftung Baden-Württemberg** was founded in 1985 specifically to support private initiatives in the field of heritage conservation. The state of Baden-Württemberg provided roughly €25 million as foundation capital. Out of its annual returns and donations, the foundation provides total annual funding of about €1.5 million for 40 – 45 monuments.

Denkmalstiftung Baden-Württemberg
Charlottenplatz 17
70173 Stuttgart
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 711 226 1185
Fax 0049 (07) 11 226 8790
Web: <http://www.denkmalstiftung-baden-wuerttemberg.de/>
E-Mail: info@denkmalstiftung-baden-wuerttemberg.de

The **Stiftung zur Bewahrung kirchlicher Baukunst (Stiftung Kiba)** was founded by the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD) in 1998 in particular to rescue smaller village churches in eastern Germany falling into ruin.

Stiftung zur Bewahrung kirchlicher Baudenkmäler in Deutschland (Stiftung KiBa)
Herrenhäuser Straße 12
30419 Hanover
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 511 2796 333
Fax 0049 (0) 511 2796 334
Web: <http://www.stiftung-kiba.de/>
E-Mail: kiba@ekd.de

The **Nordrhein-Westfalen-Stiftung Naturschutz, Heimat- und Kulturpflege** was founded in 1986. As part of its support for local customs and culture, it works in a variety of ways to preserve smaller architectural monuments important for cultural, social and economic history.

Nordrhein-Westfalen-Stiftung Naturschutz, Heimat- und Kulturpflege
Roßstraße 133
40476 Düsseldorf
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 211 4 54 85 0
Fax 0049 (0) 211 4 54 85 22
Web: <http://www.nrw-stiftung.de/>
E-Mail: info@nrw-stiftung.de

The non-profit private foundation **Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz** (German Foundation for Monument Protection) was founded in 1985 with the aim of supplementing government funding for heritage conservation. It provides private funding primarily for conserving and restoring monuments owned by non-profit institutions, churches, municipalities or private individuals.

Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz
Koblenzer Straße 75
53177 Bonn
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 228 95 738 0
Fax 0049 (0) 228 95 738 23

Web: <http://www.denkmalschutz.de>

E-Mail: info@denkmalschutz.de

The **Wüstenrot Stiftung** was founded in 1990 as an independent foundation in the form of a non-profit organization. It directly pursues only non-profit aims in science, research, teaching, education, culture and the arts as well as in monument conservation and restoration.

Wüstenrot Stiftung
Gemeinschaft der Freunde
Deutscher Eigenheimverein e.V.
Hohenzollernstraße 45
71630 Ludwigsburg
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 7141 16 47 77
Fax 0049 (0) 7141 16 39 00

The **Stiftung Archäologie im rheinischen Braunkohlerevier** was founded in 1990 as a non-profit foundation. Its purpose is to support archaeological measures, especially scientific measures to conserve archaeological finds in connection with lignite coal mining in the Rhine region.

Landschaftsverband Rheinland
Regina Kleiner
Kennedy-Ufer 2
50679 Cologne
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 221) 8 09 25 94
Fax 0049 (0) 221 82 84 02 65
Web: <http://www.archaeologie-stiftung.de/>
E-Mail: regina.kleiner@lvr.de

The **Stiftung Industriedenkmalpflege und Geschichtskultur** was founded in 1995 by the state of North Rhine-Westphalia and the RAG public limited company. Its task is to conserve and research historical industrial sites, make them accessible to the public and find new uses for them compatible with the aims of heritage conservation.

The foundation oversees 13 sites in North Rhine-Westphalia with significant monuments of the mining industry, including the Zollverein coking plant in Essen, which together with Zollverein mineshafts XII and 1/2/8 has been designated a UNESCO world cultural heritage site.

Stiftung Industriedenkmalpflege und Geschichtskultur
Emscherallee 11
44369 Dortmund
Germany
Tel. 0049 (0) 231 931122 0
Fax 0049 (0) 231 931122 10
Web: www.industriedenkmal-stiftung.de

Mail: info@industriedenkmal-stiftung.de

3.3 Aids and grants – Public support

3.3.1 Direct aid

See 3.1.1

3.3.2 Tax relief

In addition to direct funding for heritage conservation, Germany also offers tax incentives for production and conservation efforts. Donations and contributions are also tax-deductible.

According to the Federal Government's 22nd Report on Subsidies, tax deductions for restoration and conservation efforts cost the government €86 million annually from 2008 to 2010.

For more information, please see:

http://www.dnk.de/Frderung/n2352?node_id=2356

4. KNOWLEDGE AND PROTECTION

4.1 Inventories and documentation

4.1.1 Competent institutions

In Germany, cultural heritage is the responsibility of the states. This is why all the states maintain lists and inventories of monuments in compliance with state law. In some states, municipalities, as lower-level heritage authorities, maintain these lists and inventories. In other states, the state heritage authorities are responsible for maintaining inventories of the cultural heritage.

The address information for the various authorities can be found in 2.2 and the relevant heritage laws in 4.2.1.

4.1.2 Types of inventories

Due to its federal structure and the resulting division of responsibilities, Germany does not have any inventories at national level.

Most of the state ministries responsible for heritage conservation have delegated the task of inventorying to the specialized heritage conservation authorities. The inventories are funded from the state budgets designated for heritage conservation.

It is necessary to distinguish between the listing of monuments carried out by the specialized heritage conservation authorities, which serves as the legal basis for protection, and the inventories themselves, which as a rule are also compiled by the specialized heritage conservation authorities as the scientific basis for dealing with the monuments.

Most of the inventories are compiled by the individual states. The inventories differ depending on their purpose (basic inventories, short inventories or illustrated lists). All types of inventories are constantly updated.

4.2 Systems of protection

4.2.1 Specific heritage legislation

The legal basis for cultural heritage conservation in Germany is provided by the cultural heritage laws of the 16 German states. These laws define the heritage value, jurisdiction, access to monuments, tasks, rights and obligations of the government authorities and monument owners.

The cultural heritage laws of the western German states date from 1971–1980, while those of the eastern states were passed between 1990 and 1994, following reunification.

Several states have amended their laws since 2000, in many cases for the purpose of administrative modernization and deregulation.

A list of the latest versions of the cultural heritage laws can be found here:

Cultural heritage laws

http://www.dnk.de/Recht_Gesetz/n2364

4.2.2 Urban planning and environment legislation

The Federal Government is responsible for framework legislation in the areas of urban planning and development and for environmental legislation.

However, since the federalism reform in 2006, the states have the right to pass divergent legislation on the environment (Art. 72 (3) Basic Law). Under this article, the states may enact laws at variance with federal legislation in certain specific areas. In these cases, the precedence of federal law over state law no longer applies; on the contrary, state law takes precedence, although federal law remains in effect and applies in those states which have not enacted laws at variance with federal law.

A detailed listed of relevant urban and landscape planning legislation can be found here:
http://www.bmvbs.de/Stadtentwicklung_-Wohnen/-,1544/Gesetze_-Verordnungen_-Erlasse.htm

Relevant environmental legislation can be found here:

http://www.bmu.de/gesetze_verordnungen/alle_gesetze_verordnungen_bmu/doc/35501.php

4.2.3 Heritage Protection: effects and implementation

Due to Germany's federal structure and the fact that the states are responsible for the field of culture, Germany does not have a system of categories for monument protection. Depending on the legal basis and regional characteristics, the different states may apply the concept of cultural heritage differently.

So far, however, all state laws are based on a common definition of cultural heritage covering architectural, archaeological and movable monuments as well as heritage ensembles and areas and individual building elements worthy of protection. The same legal provisions apply to all protected objects. Variations are mainly due to the differences in protection required by archaeological sites and movable monuments as opposed to architectural monuments.

For a monument to be regarded as worthy of protection, all state laws specify that there must be a general public interest in its conservation. In most states, the most important goal of conserving (architectural) monuments is to document earlier architectural styles and construction methods as well as the political, social, cultural and economic circumstances of all social classes to which they bear witness. Regional history also plays a role in determining the need for protection.

Germany has two different systems for determining the type of protection: Within the constitutive system, an object is protected by law only if its heritage value has been acknowledged and the object has been entered in a cultural register or list. In some systems, such as that of North Rhine-Westphalia, some heritage provisions also apply to non-registered monuments, for example archaeological monuments. In systems with declaratory procedures, all monuments worthy of protection are placed under protection even without formal procedures. Some states, such as Bavaria, use combined systems.

Protected status entails both rights (tax and other benefits) and obligations for owners: For example, owners of protected objects are required to conserve and maintain these objects as far as can reasonably be expected. Major renovations, changes, other uses or removal of monuments always require the permission of the responsible authorities.

4.2.4 Responsibilities structure for protection

The highest authority responsible for heritage conservation is the responsible state ministry. The lower-level heritage authorities in the local administrations are responsible for granting cultural monuments protected status. In doing so, they rely on the assistance of the specialized heritage conservation authorities of the states (state cultural heritage offices). (see also 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 4.1.2, 4.2.3)

5. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.1 Conservation work on heritage

5.1.1 Contracting authority

In Germany, the state cultural heritage laws govern all work on and in protected buildings and archaeological sites. These laws obligate all owners of monuments to protect and maintain these monuments. Ideally, owners and heritage conservation authorities will work together to draft plans for restoration and use. In general, all work on protected objects requires permission from the responsible authorities.

For this reason, the heritage conservation authorities and the state cultural heritage offices are the most important points of contact for monument owners. They provide all information on heritage and building law as well as expert and financial issues. They also provide information about the requirements that must be met to gain approval for work on protected monuments.

5.1.2 Contractor

Construction and other restoration work on monuments requires permission from the responsible heritage authorities. Procedures and jurisdiction are governed by the cultural heritage laws of the 16 German states (see 4.2.1.). In Germany, the monument owner is always the client and contracting party for such work.

For historical reasons, ownership may vary widely, especially in the case of church buildings. Sacred sites, including cathedrals, usually belong to the relevant religious congregation. However, a few cathedrals are state-owned. Cloisters are not regarded as church property but are treated as private property.

See recommendations of the German Cultural Heritage Committee:
Fulda, 10 March 1992, “Monuments and their owners: Publicly owned monuments”;
Fulda, 19 May 1992, “Monuments and their owners: Privately owned monuments”.

German Cultural Heritage Committee

<http://www.dnk.de>

5.1.3 Selection of contractors

Germany has no special law on tendering procedures or the choice of contractor or craftsmen for restoration work on monuments. However, the relevant provisions of procurement law may apply.

Owners/clients usually select the contractors in close consultation with the heritage authorities and specialized heritage conservation authorities.

See the recommendation of the German Cultural Heritage Committee (DNK), Potsdam, 8 November 1993: “On conducting tender procedures and choosing contractors for work on cultural monuments”

German Cultural Heritage Committee

<http://www.dnk.de>

5.1.4 Programming of works

Homes and farmhouses, palaces, churches and chapels, open-air monuments and all other types of architectural monuments and the wide variety of difficulties in conserving them require specialized advising and assistance.

To carry out measures successfully, it is necessary to contact the responsible lower-level heritage authorities and/or specialized state heritage authorities (usually the state cultural heritage office) as early as possible. Problems and delays usually result only when the state cultural heritage office is not consulted until after planning has been completed.

Extensive expertise is needed for comprehensive restoration of an architectural monument. All those involved in restoration efforts must work very closely together. The state cultural heritage office usually assumes the task of coordinating experts and areas of expertise, such as researchers, restorers and archaeologists. Depending on the need, the state cultural heritage office may also recommend consulting historians, structural designers and folklore experts. It also provides assistance and advising on issues including building inspection, assessment of the historical substance, use planning, design, financing and the possibility of subsidies.

The costs of conservation and restoration of monuments may exceed the owners' resources. However, it is often possible to get direct or indirect financing assistance to help manage this burden. It is important to note that financial assistance is provided only if the state cultural heritage office agrees to the planned measure before it is carried out. Monument owners and clients of restoration work may also obtain the necessary construction permits or approvals required by the state cultural heritage law from the lower-level heritage authorities (district authorities, urban districts, large county seats and some municipalities belonging to counties).

5.2 Use, re-use and enhancement

New uses, rededication, revitalization and conversion play an increasing role in the daily tasks of heritage conservation. As much as 70% of all planned construction consists of refurbishing existing buildings. Construction in the heritage field means refurbishing existing buildings, but is subject to special framework conditions, above all conserving the historical substance of the architectural monument, while new uses may require similar interventions. Plans for conserving and restoring listed buildings should be comprehensive, and thus require significantly more time and effort than planning for new construction. The same applies to the effort required for restoration.

Finding new uses for protected historical structures therefore makes sense, in both economic and environmental terms. The demolition of architectural monuments and destruction of archaeological monuments causes irreparable cultural loss as well as significant economic damage, if all aspects are taken into account. Further, the massive waste of energy and other resources is often overlooked when existing buildings are destroyed.

It is important for property owners who are willing to consider heritage conservation and who, according to the Federal Constitutional Court, may base their claims on the fundamental guarantee of property rights, to work with the heritage authorities in order to find a balance between the conservation of the historical substance in the general public interest (including interior structures of heritage value, if applicable) and the legitimate interest in a reasonable use of the property. One of the most important principles in the case of exceptional permission for use changes is to ensure a clear separation between the historical substance and the new construction so that the new construction may be removed later without affecting the historical substance. This may be done using different materials or architectural forms, for example.

One successful example in Germany is the Jahrhunderthalle in Bochum, one of the main venues for the Ruhrtriennale arts festival, where two obviously modern additions have been built onto the historical hall. See: <http://www.jahrhunderthalle-bochum.de>

5.3 Maintenance policy

Conserving and maintaining cultural heritage is a core responsibility of our society, with monument owners having primary responsibility, regardless of whether they are private individuals, churches or the state.

There are also several state-run programmes intended to conserve and support historical town and city centres.

The joint federal – state programme to protect the urban architectural heritage, “Städtebaulicher Denkmalschutz”, is an important example. This programme is intended to protect entire urban centres of architectural, cultural and historical value in their architectural and structural entirety, beyond individual monuments, streets and squares, and to develop them in a forward-looking way. The historical centres and individual monuments are not to be turned into museums but rather into vital and attractive places to live, work and enjoy cultural and leisure activities.

See: <http://staedtebaulicher-denkmalschutz.de/programm/das-programm/index.php>

5.4 Insertion of contemporary creative work

Heritage components are often combined with modern architecture, particularly when converting old industrial complexes into modern workplaces and cultural centres.

A spectacular example is the Zollverein world heritage site in Essen. Whereas the industrial site was originally dedicated to a single commercial purpose, its future and that of the entire Ruhr region lies in the diversity of new uses and the creativity of the new users. The complex is now home to the Design Zentrum NRW located in the former boiler house converted by

Lord Norman Foster, an art gallery, several studios, a museum, conference and meeting rooms and a first-class restaurant in an unusual setting. Under the master plan developed by Rem Koolhaas and his firm OMA, this development has continued in recent years with the addition of the Zollverein School of Management and Design built by Japanese architects Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizawa/SANAA, the Ruhr Museum, a design world exhibition and the expansion of the commercial space into the Zollverein Design Park. The new buildings encircle the historical centre. See:

Zollverein

<http://www.zollverein.de>

5.5 Preservation of natural disasters and human damage

In Germany, measures to protect the environment, maintain air quality and conserve energy are governed by various laws at federal and state level. For more information:

Federal Ministry for the Environment

<http://www.bmu.de>

The German Federal Foundation for the Environment promotes model projects to protect and preserve cultural monuments damaged by environmental pollution. For more information:

German Federal Foundation for the Environment

<http://www.dbu.de>

See also the recommendations of the German Cultural Heritage Committee (DNK):

Regensburg, 28.10.1982:

« Zur internationalen Katastrophenhilfe für Kulturgut in Europa »

Bonn, 03.11.1983:

« Rettung von Denkmälern vor schädlichen Umwelteinflüssen »

Frankfurt/Main, 08.11.1985:

« Zum Schutz von Baudenkmalern und ihrer Ausstattung bei Katastrophen »

« Zur Einrichtung einer Koordinierungs- und Beratungsstelle für Umweltschäden an Denkmälern »

« Zur Substanzerhaltung umweltgefährdeter Denkmäler »

Celle, 15.11.1987:

« Zur Erforschung umweltbedingter Schäden an Denkmälern »

Münster, 23.11.1989:

« Zur Erforschung der Umweltschäden an archäologischen Bodenfunden »

Literature:

Texte zum Denkmalschutz und zur Denkmalpflege, Schriftenreihe des DNK, Bonn 1993, 3rd expanded edition December 1996, Bd. 52, S. 254. ISSN 0723-5747, in German.

6. ACCESS AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Public access to heritage

The state cultural heritage laws usually also contain provisions on access to monuments (see also 4.2.1). Monument owners who have received public funds to restore their monuments are obligated to make these monuments accessible to the public to a reasonable extent and after consultation.

Germany has participated in European Heritage Day since 1993. On this day, some private owners also allow access to their cultural monuments which are otherwise not open to the public. A catalogue with information on opening and tour times is published every year for this purpose. The programme of the European Heritage Day is covered by the local and regional media.

European Heritage Day

<http://www.tag-des-offenen-denkmals.de>

Special sights are indicated by permanent signs:

- on the cultural monuments with brief information about the history and significance of the object (marked by the state and/or municipality);
- indicating sights/tourist routes off the motorway network;
- indicating landscapes and sights along the motorways.

Public information about heritage is provided by the following, among others:

- the German Cultural Heritage Committee via interdisciplinary expert meetings, media campaigns on current heritage issues, a monthly newsletter, series of publications on heritage, the annual German Cultural Heritage Award, etc.;
- the specialized heritage conservation authorities at state and local levels via informational publications, expert conferences (including the Day of Heritage Conservation held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Vereinigung der Landesdenkmalpfleger in the Federal Republic of Germany, the annual meeting of the Verband der Landesarchäologen in the Federal Republic of Germany), European Heritage Day every September, with a central kick-off event (coordinated by Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz);
- Information and publications of the foundations about their heritage programmes and services; for example, the Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz has numerous programmes to promote heritage conservation and encourage donations, including its publication *Monumente* and visits to monuments in need of or already receiving funding, as well as establishing special tourist routes, such as the Brick Gothic Route.

Monumente (magazine)

http://www.denkmalschutz.de/publikationen/monumente/index_html

6.2 Raising awareness of young people

As early as 1977, the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in the Federal Republic of Germany adopted a recommendation on how to teach about cultural heritage in schools in order to raise awareness among young people for protecting and conserving cultural monuments.

This recommendation helped ensure that the concept of cultural heritage was integrated into environmental education in the school curriculum for art, history, geography, social studies and natural sciences, for which the teachers are responsible. In some states, the state offices of cultural heritage conservation have helped develop special teaching materials. See for example:

Education and cultural heritage, Baden-Württemberg

<http://www.denkmalpflege-bw.de/publikationen-und-service/service/bildung.html>

Raising awareness among young people plays an important role on European Heritage Day. Schools are asked to take part in various activities, such as photo competitions, involving local monuments.

Another successful initiative is the city scavenger hunts for primary school children organized for the past several years by the Westphalian Cultural Heritage Office in cooperation with the various municipalities. Funded by the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, these have been a good way to get children interested in protecting and conserving the built heritage of their communities.

The aim of a project for third-year pupils, organized in cooperation with the Bavarian State Ministry for Education and Cultural Affairs, the Institute for School Pedagogy and Educational Research and architect Wolfgang Weise (BDA representative to the German Cultural Heritage Committee), is for persons active in cultural heritage to discuss cultural heritage as well as heritage protection and conservation with teachers and pupils. The pupils are introduced to a monument in the school district and informed about heritage protection in general and about nearby monuments. A person involved in practical heritage conservation reports on his or her occupation. Teachers and pupils work together to figure out what practical steps they can take to conserve a monument. The following publication contains a selection of completed cultural heritage projects at Bavarian schools:

Erlebnis Denkmal

<http://www.isb.bayern.de/isb/index.asp?MNav=0&QNav=5&TNav=1&INav=0&Pub=1408>

The Children's Academy for Cultural Heritage at Oberzenn Palace in Central Franconia introduces children between the ages of 9 and 15 to the topic of cultural heritage. After a tour of the Blue Palace and an introduction to cultural heritage themes, the children get some hands-on experience in the workshop, where they can make marbled paper using techniques similar to those for faux marble, form stucco mouldings and apply gold leaf. The Children's Academy also offers many other courses and guided tours. The director of the

Children's Academy is Edith Schoeneck, M.A., a member of the state council for cultural heritage.

The Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz (German Foundation for Monument Protection) helps schools with cultural heritage projects through the initiative "denkmal aktiv – Kulturerbe macht Schule" based on UNESCO's "Heritage in Young Hands" campaign. The initiative also receives funding from the Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The aim is to establish a long-term involvement at school with cultural heritage.

Aktion Denkmal Aktiv

<http://www.denkmal-aktiv.de>

cf. the recommendation of the German Cultural Heritage Committee (DNK):

Berlin, 18 November 2002

"Zur Aufnahme von Denkmalschutz und Denkmalpflege in die offizielle Lehrerfortbildung"
(On including cultural heritage protection and conservation in official teacher training),

Denkmalschutz-Informationen

<http://www.dnk.de>

6.3 Tourism and promotional activities

Conserving and maintaining cultural heritage is an important part of promoting regional economies and thus also an important element for tourism. In doing so, tourists are also to be directed to less-visited cultural, architectural and archaeological monuments. Many tourist enterprises offer special city sightseeing tours; associations for local culture and history organize walking tours to local architectural and archaeological monuments. Regional and local foundations and citizens initiatives conduct special programmes (music, theatre, lectures, etc.) at heritage venues, often in cooperation with local governments.

When cultural monuments are included in the list of UNESCO world heritage sites, the resulting local and regional advertising usually increases visitor numbers and thus tourism. Informational materials are available from the heritage sites. Founded in 2002, the association for world heritage sites in Germany has also developed a tourism strategy, offering trips to the individual sites at reasonable prices. It works closely with the German National Tourist Board, which it joined in June 2010.

Unesco Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V.

Kornmarkt 6

06484 Quedlinburg

Germany

Web: <http://www.unesco-welterbe.de>

E-Mail: info@unesco-welterbe.de

6.4 Publications

The states' specialized heritage conservation authorities publish lists of monuments, inventories and volumes in the series *Denkmaltopographie Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Heritage topography of the Federal Republic of Germany) as well as annual reports and numerous working papers on individual cultural heritage topics (see 2.2 for addresses).

Until it was discontinued, *Denkmalschutz Informationen* (DSI), the quarterly publication of the German Cultural Heritage Committee (DNK) offered an overview of current trends, the latest research, scientific publications, conferences and activities as well as relevant policy developments.

Deutsches Nationalkomitee für Denkmalschutz Archiv

<http://www.dnk.de/Archiv/n2413>

The information previously contained in this publication is now published and regularly updated on the DNK website.

Deutsches Nationalkomitee für Denkmalschutz

<http://www.dnk.de>

Further interregional publications include the series of the German Cultural Heritage Committee, the working papers of the Vereinigung der Landesdenkmalpfleger in the Federal Republic of Germany, the journal *Archäologie in Deutschland* of the Verband der Landesarchäologen and numerous publications by local heritage offices.

German Cultural Heritage Committee Publications

<http://www.dnk.de/Publikationen/n2359>

Vereinigung der Landesdenkmalpfleger

<http://www.denkmalpflege-forum.de>

Archäologie in Deutschland (AiD), Verband der Landesarchäologen in Deutschland (ed.) Stuttgart, Konrad Theiss Verlag, ISSN 0176-8522, in German.

Verband der Landesarchäologen Publikationen

<http://www.landesarchaeologen.de/publ/publikationen.html>

The journal *Monumente*, published six times a year by the Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz, is an important part of the public information effort.

Monumente, Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz (ed.), published six times a year; Bonn, Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz, ISSN 0941-7125, 72 pages, in German.

Monumente Online

<http://www.monumente-online.de/10/04/index.php>

7. DIGITISATION

7.1 Policy on digitisation

In principle, the Federal Data Protection Act, the state data protection acts and the Inter-State Treaty on Media Services cover the Internet; copyright law and the Civil Code also apply. Court rulings on digital data extend special protection to every kind of personal data, which may be gathered and stored only for narrowly defined purposes and analysed and used only under strict supervision.

The situation is generally straightforward with regard to cultural assets and cultural heritage. Personal data (including data about owners, subsidies and tax incentives) may be published on the Internet only with the permission of the data subject.

The same rules that apply to printed publications are followed when publishing all other digital data pertaining to cultural heritage.

Floor plans, photos and other information which could be used to assess or even burglarize private and public structures may not be used in databases.

Digital information is protected by copyright, which should be indicated by a copyright notice typically worded as follows: "The content on this and subsequent pages and the page design are protected by the copyright of the XY Society. Copying and distribution are allowed only with the written permission of XY. This also applies to inclusion in electronic databases and copying on CD-ROM."

Digital watermarks are rarely used by public authorities. Digital archiving takes place but is always accompanied by paper archiving, which has higher priority.

Additional helpful information is available on the Internet:

<http://www.datenschutz.de/>

<http://www.e-recht24.de/artikel>

<http://www.e-recht24.de/gesetzestexte>

http://bundesrecht.juris.de/bundesrecht/GESAMT_index.html

7.2 Information systems and databases

In recent years there have been increased efforts to make geodata available online which are relevant for cultural heritage conservation. Examples may be found on the following websites:

<http://www.geoportal.rlp.de/>

<http://www.geodaten.bayern.de/BayernViewer2.0/index.cgi>

<http://www.kuladignw.de/KuLaDigNW/>

8. STATISTICAL DATA

8.1. Changes in the number of protected sites

Germany has about 1.3 million architectural and archaeological monuments, of which 747.970 are architectural and artistic monuments (including ensembles) and 565.696 are archaeological monuments. The number of protected cultural monuments in Germany continues to grow.

In 2008, the numbers for the individual states were as follows:

Baden Württemberg

160.000 total cultural monuments

- 95.000 architectural and artistic monuments (approx.)
- 65.000 known archaeological monuments

Bavaria

175.000 total cultural monuments

- 120.000 architectural and artistic monuments
- 55.000 known archaeological monuments (ten times as many are estimated to lie undiscovered in the ground)

Berlin

8.000 cultural monuments (including ensembles)

- 5.628 individual monuments
- 42 archaeological monuments
- 528 garden monuments

Brandenburg

42.060 total cultural monuments

- 12.060 architectural monuments (76 areas with individual monuments)
- 30.000 archaeological sites (8.000 registered archaeological monuments)

Bremen/Bremerhaven

1.721 total cultural monuments

- 1.487 architectural monuments in Bremen
- 145 architectural monuments in Bremerhaven
- 84 archaeological monuments in Bremen
- 5 archaeological monuments in Bremerhaven

Hamburg

7.800 total cultural monuments

- 4.800 architectural monuments (2.100 individual monuments, 2.700 ensembles)
- 3.000 known archaeological monuments

Hesse

103.000 total cultural monuments

- 60.000 individual monuments
- 3.000 complexes
- 40.000 archaeological monuments

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

105.000 total cultural monuments

- 25.000 architectural and artistic monuments
- 80.000 archaeological monuments

Lower Saxony

160.000 total cultural monuments

- 80.000 architectural and artistic monuments
- 80.000 known archaeological monuments

North Rhine-Westphalia

84.891 total cultural monuments (plus 205 heritage areas)

- 78.548 architectural monuments
- 5.600 archaeological monuments
- 743 movable monuments

Rhineland-Palatinate

158.465 total cultural monuments

- 60.000 architectural and artistic monuments
- 98.465 archaeological monuments

Saarland

7.000 total cultural monuments

- 4.500 architectural monuments (including complexes)
- 2.500 archaeological monuments

Saxony

126.000 total cultural monuments

- 106.000 cultural (architectural) monuments
- 20.000 archaeological monuments

Saxony-Anhalt

160.000 total cultural monuments

- 29.000 architectural monuments (approx. 30.000 additional heritage objects subject to permission by way of exception)
- 100.000 archaeological monuments

Schleswig-Holstein

30.000 total cultural monuments

- 25.000 architectural monuments (7.200 registered cultural monuments, 15.000 individual architectural monuments, 3.000 monuments for which registration is pending)
- 5.000 registered archaeological monuments

Thuringia

33.000 total cultural monuments

- 30.000 architectural and artistic monuments (including ensembles)
- 3.000 archaeological monuments visible above ground (numerous others remain underground)

8.2 Nature of the protected sites

According to the definitions in the state cultural heritage laws, which differ only in the details, architectural and archaeological monuments (cultural monuments) worthy of protection are man-made objects, collections or parts of objects from the past, in the conservation of which there is public (general) interest due to their artistic, scientific, technical, historical, folkloric or architectural significance.

According to the law, cultural monuments worthy of protection include artistically outstanding (architectural) structures (e.g. palaces, castles, manor houses, churches, monasteries, etc.); other structures (including half-timbered houses, neo-Classical or Jugendstil buildings, workers' housing); historical town and city centres and ensembles; historical parks and gardens; 20th-century housing estates; industrial, technical and transport structures; barracks and concentration camps; and movable monuments. There are no national statistics on the numbers in each of these categories, although there are statistics on residential structures (as of 2002).

Monuments as a proportion of all buildings in Germany

State	No. of residential buildings (1998)	No. of protected buildings	No. of protected residential buildings	Source/notes	Protected residential buildings as a proportion of total residential buildings
Baden-Württemberg	2.112.625	approx. 85.000	unknown		
Bavaria	2.613.907	approx. 120.000	approx. 46.000	Estimate 8/2000	1.76%
Berlin	289.067	approx. 16.700	approx. 9.970	Estimate 8/2000 (buildings used only or partly for residential purposes, including parts of ensembles and complexes)	3.5%
Brandenburg	535.400	approx. 10.000	unknown		3.75% (1.3%)
Bremen	127.015	1.481	unknown		
Hamburg	222.828	1.200	unknown		
Hesse	1.227.959				
Mecklenburg-W. Pomerania	322.117	approx. 25.000	approx. 18.000	Estimate 8/2000 (private residences and rural structures, not including public buildings)	5.6%
Lower Saxony	1.854.894	81.552	unknown		
North Rhine-Westphalia	3.345.162				
Rhineland-Palatinate	1.019.675				
Saarland	283.552	approx. 4.030	unknown		
Saxony	731.553	98.812	approx. 72.300	Statistics 15.08.2000: 73.2% of all monuments are residential buildings	9.9%
Saxony-Anhalt	528.834	approx. 50.000	unknown		
Schleswig-	658.313	12.001	unknown		

Holstein					
Thuringia	477.199 structures	approx. 30.000	unknown	Calculated 1998 (homes, palaces, manor houses)	approx. 2%
Germany	16.352.891				

The total number of buildings in Germany is difficult to calculate, as there are no statistics on the number of public or semi-public buildings, or commercial, industrial, agricultural, etc. structures. The total number of buildings in the Federal Republic of Germany may be estimated at 19.5 million. According to older interregional estimates, 3 % to 10 % of that total are protected as monuments or part of a heritage area.

8.3 Type of ownership

There is no national-level information about owners of protected sites. Some states collect this information or rely on estimates.

Ownership of protected sites

	Ownership of cultural protected sites (in %)				
State	privately owned	church	government-owned, of which		
			federal	state	local
Brandenburg	40%	19%	6%		35%
Mecklenburg-W. Pomerania	69.8%	10.2%	4.7%		15.3%
North Rhine-Westphalia, Westfalen-Lippe region	74%	11%	11%		
			0.8%	1.5%	
Saxony-Anhalt	70%	10%	7%	5%	15%
Saarland	96%		4%		
Schleswig-Holstein	80%	12%	8%		
Lübeck	90%	5%	5%		
Thuringia	approx. 85%	approx. 10%	approx. 5% including trustee assets		

8.4 Tourism and the heritage

See 6.3.

9. WORLD HERITAGE POLICY

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention

The Federal Government ratified the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on 23 November 1976. The German Democratic Republic acceded to the Convention on 12 December 1988 but was unable to enter any of its own objects in the list prior to German reunification. Under the Unification Treaty of 3 October 1990, the obligations assumed by the Federal Republic upon ratification in 1976 apply to the entire German territory.

9.1.2 Organisation or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report

The Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the German states is responsible for all matters related to the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, for implementing the Convention and for drawing up the list of proposed heritage sites. The Standing Conference prepares the list of proposed heritage sites, appoints the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and is responsible for reporting to the Committee.

Welterbe-Manual. Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission (Hg.): Handbuch zur Umsetzung der Welterbekonvention in Deutschland, Luxemburg, Österreich und der Schweiz
http://www.dnk.de/archiv_suche/n2413?node_id=2399&from_node=2413&publikation_id=167&beitrag_id=167

Ernst-Rainer Hönes: „**Internationaler Kulturgüter-, Denkmal- und Welterbeschutz**“, DNK-Schriftenreihe, Bd. 74.
<http://www.dnk.de/Publikationen/n2359>

Florian Pfeifle „**UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe: Vom globalen Völkerrecht zur lokalen Infrastrukturplanung**“
http://www.dnk.de/archiv_suche/n2413?node_id=2399&from_node=2413&publikation_id=253&beitrag_id=253

9.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

9.2.1 National inventories

In Germany, the 16 states are responsible for listing and maintaining cultural and natural heritage, including the preparation of inventories and databases. The states are also authorized to nominate world heritage sites and are responsible for the financial obligations resulting from the inclusion of such sites on the World Heritage List. In the Federal Republic of Germany, possible nominations are first processed by the envisaged world heritage site in cooperation with the state ministry responsible for heritage and nature conservation.

9.2.2 Tentative List

The Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the German states (KMK) compiles the list of proposals from the states into a single German tentative list. Once adopted by the KMK, this list serves as the basis for future nominations. Only those sites listed on the official tentative list may be submitted to UNESCO via Germany's Federal Foreign Office for possible inclusion in the World Heritage List.

The current tentative list was compiled in 1998 and submitted to UNESCO.

Tentative list: German world heritage sites on the waiting list

<http://www.unesco.de/tentativliste.html?&L=0>

9.2.3 Nominations

The 33 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Germany:

- Aachen Cathedral (year added to the list: 1978)
- Speyer Cathedral (1981)
- Würzburg Residence and Court Gardens (1981)
- Pilgrimage church of Wies (1983)
- Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust, Brühl (1984)
- St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church, Hildesheim (1985)
- Roman monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady, Trier (1986)
- Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987)
- Palaces and parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990)
- Lorsch Abbey (1991)
- Mines of Rammelsberg, historic town centre of Goslar and Upper Harz water management system (1992, expanded 2010)
- Historic town centre of Bamberg (1993)
- Maulbronn Monastery complex (1993)
- Collegiate Church, castle and historic town centre of Quedlinburg (1994)
- Völklingen ironworks (1994)
- Messel pit fossil site (1995)
- Cologne Cathedral (1996)
- Bauhaus sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996)

- Luther memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996)
- Classical Weimar (1998)
- Wartburg Castle (1999)
- Museum Island, Berlin (1999)
- Gardens of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000)
- Monastic island of Reichenau (2000)
- Zollverein coalmine industrial complex, Essen (2001)
- Historic town centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002)
- Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002)
- Town Hall and Roland in Bremen (2004)
- Muskauer Park (2004)
- Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Upper German-Raetian border wall (2005)
- Historic town centre of Regensburg and Stadtamhof (2006)
- Berlin modernism housing estates (2008)
- Wadden sea (2009)

The Dresden Elbe Valley was removed from the World Heritage List in 2009.

The German World Heritage sites have joined to form the registered society UNESCO World Heritage Germany.

The 33 UNESCO World Heritage sites in Germany

<http://www.unesco.de/welterbe-deutschland.html>

The following sites have been added to Germany's tentative list and nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List:

- Fagus factory complex, Alfeld
- Germany's beech forests
- Summer Palace of the Electors, Schwetzingen
- Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps
- Margravia Opera House, Bayreuth
- Mining and cultural landscape, Erz Mountains
- Wilhelmshöhe Hillside Park, Kassel
- Francke Foundations, Halle
- Kontorhaus quarter, Chilehaus and dockland warehouse district, Hamburg
- Historic town centre and castle, Heidelberg
- Abbey/Palace Corvey, Höxter
- Naumburg Cathedral
- Architectural and urban design by Le Corbusier: Two homes in the Weissenhof housing estate, Stuttgart

Tentative list: German world heritage sites on the waiting list

<http://www.unesco.de/tentativliste.html?&L=0>

9.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

9.3.1 General policy development

See 1.4.2

9.3.2 Status of service for protection, conservation and presentation

Protection, conservation and presentation of heritage sites is the task of the individual states. The responsible institutions are listed in 2.2.

The latest research insights are regularly shared at expert conferences, especially those of the Landesvereinigung der Denkmalpfleger.

9.3.3 Scientific and technical studies and research

The following programmes offer courses and research projects focusing on conservation and managing world heritage sites:

Postgraduate masters programme in the protection of European cultural heritage

The programme leads to the degree Master of Preservation of Cultural Properties, Monuments and Sites from the Europe University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder). The programme is intended to enable graduates to analyse the theoretical aspects of cultural heritage as a research subject. The programme focuses on the cultural studies dimension of these terms (history and theory of cultural preservation) and their legal context (law concerning monuments, cultural property and building) as well as the business and economic aspects of dealing with cultural property. Special emphasis is given to addressing these topics in a European perspective. For more information:

European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder)

www.ziw.euv-frankfurt-o.de

Masters programme in World Heritage Studies

World Heritage Studies is a masters degree programme at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, which addresses the technical, socio-economic, cultural, environmental and political issues associated with heritage preservation using an interdisciplinary curriculum. The programme is supported by UNESCO and partly funded by the German Academic Exchange Service. The programme is aimed at students who already have a university-level degree in cultural studies. For more information:

Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus

www.tu-cottbus.de

Postgraduate masters programme in Heritage Conservation

The masters programme is intended to build on candidates' undergraduate studies and impart the specialized knowledge qualifying graduates to work in the heritage conservation field. Successful completion of the programme demonstrates that the student has acquired comprehensive expert knowledge in the field of heritage conservation, understands and is able to analyse connections between different subject areas, can prepare scientific background research and apply the results in professional practice.

The necessary skills are taught using interdisciplinary curriculum compiled exclusively for this masters programme.

Applicants for the masters programme in heritage conservation should have a bachelors, *Diplom*, *Magister* or masters degree in a relevant field. Relevant fields include art history, archaeology, history, cultural anthropology, architecture, interior design, civil engineering, landscape architecture, land conservation, historical geography, restoration and conservation as well as similar fields in the natural sciences. The length of study and the number of credits to be earned depend on the student's previous degree: Programme participants entering with a bachelors degree usually take four semesters to complete the degree (including the masters thesis). Participants entering with a *Diplom*, *Magister* or masters degree can complete the necessary coursework in two semesters and write their masters thesis in the third semester, during which they need not reside in Bamberg. After successfully completing the programme, graduates receive a masters diploma and the right to use the title "Master of Arts", or M.A. For more information see:

Masters programme in Heritage Conservation at the University of Bamberg
<http://www.master-denkmalpflege.de>

9.3.4 Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation

See 1.4 and 2.2

9.3.5 Training

See 9.3.3

9.4 International cooperation and fund raising

During the nomination procedure for their inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List, the cities of Wismar and Stralsund founded the German World Heritage Foundation. The Foundation's aim is to promote the inclusion in the World Heritage List of under-represented sites everywhere in the world and to support the conservation of endangered world heritage sites. The Foundation began its work in 2002 and focuses its activity in particular on the countries of the former East Bloc. Contact:

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9.5 Education, information and awareness building

See above.