

## THE WHS ‘ PALACES AND PARKS OF POTSDAM AND BERLIN ’ IN GERMANY – HOW TO MANAGE A SITE TAKING NUMEROUS POINTS-OF-VIEW INTO CONSIDERATION

*Horn Gabriele/ Germany*

Head of the Protection and Preservation of Historical Monuments and Gardens

---

### **Brief Description of the World Heritage Site and its History<sup>1</sup>**

Most people identify the UNESCO-World Heritage Site (WHS) ‘Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin’ above all with Sanssouci Palace. (fig. 1) But this pleasure-palace is, in fact, only a small part of the UNESCO-WHS.

The ‘Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin’ were added to the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List in December 1990, with further additions in December 1992 and 1999, to include areas, the incorporation of which had been impossible for various reasons in 1990.<sup>2</sup>

The registration by the General Committee to the UNESCO was based both on the application documents submitted at the time by the two Germanys (GDR and FRG) as well as the statements ICOMOS had made in this respect. A buffer zone was not defined, perhaps because of political changes in Germany (reunification in 1990) and the wish for swift registration. At the moment we are working on periodic reporting to the UNESCO in Paris, where we will propose a buffer zone. (fig. 2)

Our UNESCO-WHS was registered under the number 532 C (i) (ii) (iv). The site has a total area of 2.064 ha (about 5,100 acres). Of these 1.490 hectares (about 3,680 acres) in Potsdam, the capital of the state of Brandenburg, 341 hectares (about 840 acres) are lakes and rivers. The site in Berlin comprises 574 hectares (about 1.420 acres), with 320 hectares (about 790 acres) of these being lakes and rivers.

The WHS includes Sanssouci Park, Lindstedt Palace, the New Garden, Pfingstberg Hill, Babelsberg Park, Sacrow Park, the Russian Colony Alexandrowka with the Kapellenberg, the artificial Italian village of Bornstedt and the artificial Swiss village in Klein-Glienicke, and the

Station of the Emperor, all of these sites in Potsdam, as well as Glienicke Park, Glienicke Hunting Lodge, Böttcherberg Hill with the Loggia Alexandra and Peacock Island in Berlin. (fig. 3 – 14)

The main institutional owner of the UNESCO-WHS is the SPSG, which was established as an independent foundation by the state governments of Berlin and Brandenburg on 23 August 1994.<sup>3</sup>

### **The Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation of Berlin-Brandenburg and Laws concerning Historical Monuments and Gardens**

As one of the consequences of the political upheavals in 1989, a law was passed on 22 July 1991 concerning the protection of historical monuments and gardens in the state of Brandenburg; the existing law in Berlin (West) continued to apply. The palaces and gardens came under the jurisdiction of the general lower-instance authorities for monument preservation. It was not until the establishment of the SPSG that the two laws on the protection and preservation of monuments were changed. The SPSG became an independent lower-instance authority for monument preservation, and could be called upon to directly achieve agreement with the specialist monument preservation authorities with regard to the palaces and gardens it administers. Since 1 August 2004 the state of Brandenburg has a new law for the protection and preservation of historical monuments and gardens and the clause has been changed to include cooperation with the specialist monument preservation authorities of Brandenburg.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> Horn, 2000, p 25.

<sup>4</sup> Gesetz über den Schutz und die Pflege der Denkmale und Bodendenkmale im Land Brandenburg vom 20. Juli 1991 (GVBl. p 311), changed 09. January 1995 (GVBl. P 2) § 4; vom 24.05.2004 (GVBl. S. 216-223) § 16, Denkmalschutzgesetz (historic preservation law) Berlin dating from 24.04.1995 (GVBl. p 274) § 10

<sup>1</sup> Giersberg, 2000, p 17 – 18; Horn, 2000, p 25 – 26.

<sup>2</sup> Horn, 2000, p 25; Giersberg, 2000, p 17.

## Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:

understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

### Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

The protection of the environs in terms of presenting varying points of view falls to the SPSG, but this also comes about through the cooperation with the general lower instance preservation authorities as well as the specialised preservation authorities, as laid down in the historical preservation law. Those parts of the UNESCO-WHS which are not owned by the SPSG are protected by the general lower-instance authority.

#### **The protection and preservation of the cultural-landscape or environs – some selected examples<sup>5</sup>**

---

Taking into account the environs with respect to varying points-of-view is one of the major concerns for the so-called 'Potsdam-Berlin cultural-landscape'. This cultural-landscape was set up and developed between the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, starting with Sanssouci Palace and Park and finishing with Cecilienhof Palace. The main work was done by the landscape-architect Peter Joseph Lenné (fig. 15) in the second and third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Lenné started to connect the aforementioned parks and palaces with one another and designed and added new parks like Glienicke, Babelsberg, or Pfingstberg. He also integrated the farmland, the fields and the meadows and created an ornamented farm with paddocks and fields lined by bushes, copses, and hedges and crossed with paths to the north of Sanssouci Palace.

Since 1990 numerous resolutions have been passed to protect the cultural-landscape in Potsdam. But these have only been words on paper with no particular meaning. (fig. 16) Many conflicts arose because undeveloped plots were to be developed. These were plots that would have been better off left as they were, empty, or else the house built there should have been constructed on a smaller scale. But such more moderate measures would obviously have been less profitable over a short period of time. It is characteristic for our WHS, both itself and its environs having been established by the kings of Prussia and decorated with artificial villages and residential suburbs with private houses (Villenvorstädte), that all have been under considerable pressure for development since 1990, after the reunification of Germany.

#### **1 Building Construction at the Glienicker Horn – a**

---

<sup>5</sup> Welterbe und Stadtentwicklung, 1996, p 7 – 14; Horn, Theorie, 2000, np.

#### **decision resulting from a competition<sup>6</sup>**

After 1990 the Glienicker Horn – a peninsula in the shape of a horn – became a focus of our attention following the restoration of Babelsberg Park because of the demolition of the old border fortifications which the GDR had set up. One can see the Berliner Vorstadt (suburb) with the newly built houses (building went on until 1997) from the banks of the Havel with its wayside-shrine and bench. (fig. 17)

The views from Glienicke Park and its buildings to the different towers of the city of Potsdam, and from Babelsberg Park in the direction of the Pfingstberg Belvedere have been disturbed considerably. The construction which took place at the Glienicker Horn was done legally, and there were competitions followed by a development plan. With the critical advantage of hindsight, if you take a look at this process, you can conclude that it is not good to simply be a member of the Jury if you are responsible for historical monuments and gardens, because you have just one voice as opposed to a group of architects who want to build things and a city which is looking for investors. It is also necessary to play an active role in writing up the guidelines of the architectural competition, defining at this point already the main concerns for protecting the environs, rather than simply being a member in this decision process afterwards, when it is basically too late. (fig. 18)

In the development plan at the Babelsberg Straits (Babelsberger Enge) three construction sites remain undeveloped even today, and now a private investor wants to construct his house there. After realising it a bit late, the city of Potsdam is trying to raise the zoning level for development in order to keep the area free. This may be due to the old pressure put on by the ICOMOS and UNESCO, but perhaps it is also because some people started to write directly to the UNESCO. (fig. 19/20)

#### **2 A competition, a development plan, a new building for the municipal fire-brigade (fig. 21)**

Potsdam wants to regain its center. During World War II the city suffered under a heavy bomb attack by the Allies on 13/14 April 1945, which destroyed much of its center. In the 1950s the GDR first started to rebuild it, but in the 1960s and later they destroyed what remained of the City Palace with the pleasure garden, the Garrison Church, the Holy-Ghost Church, and other remnants of the Prussian kings and emperors, as the GDR authorities characterised them. Many people were very sorry about this, even before reunification took place. Now they, and other Potsdam

---

<sup>6</sup> Welterbe und Stadtentwicklung, 1996, p 49 – 50; Horn, 2000, p 28 – 29.

## Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:

understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

### Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

citizens,, such as people from show business, and politicians, have come up with the idea to regain the so called Potsdam historical centre. On the one hand, they want to reconstruct the lost City Palace and the Garrison Church, but on the other hand, they do not invest much effort in saving the views and the panoramas which connect the different parts of the WHS. (fig. 22) The latest idea is to destroy views from the drive to the Babelsberg Park over the Havel to the last remnants of the historical centre such as the Nicolai Church, a building by Karl Friedrich Schinkel, and the top of the old 18<sup>th</sup>-century town hall in favour of a new building for the municipal fire-brigade. Also here they have carried out this competition without us. Neither did the lower-instance authority for monument preservation of Potsdam ask us concerning the obstruction of the views. It has now been decided that they will reduce the height by three meters but this isn't enough. We all know that these two skyscrapers will be demolished in the coming decades. Many people who are responsible for this new building blame the GDR for lack of sensitivity.

### 3 The so-called "Potsdam-Center" Area (fig. 23)

North and south of Potsdam's main train station, between the city center, the River Havel and the small River Nuthe and the Teltower Vorstadt (suburb), there is the so-called "Potsdam-Center"

Together with the city of Potsdam, the Train Company (now DB AG) decided to develop the area which had largely been lying unused, and use it to build a shopping mall with a new main station on 190.000 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor space. During the course of the expertise procedures (expert hearings), a statement of the German Council for State Preservation<sup>7</sup> and ICOMOS on behalf of the World Heritage Center of UNESCO in Paris was presented, and an investigation of historically significant relations of views, mainly the so-called *long view* (these are to be understood as the relationships of the views in a certain direction, also known as viewing axes), it was realised that the planning for the Potsdam-Center should be corrected with regard to the disturbed relations of, if not obstruction to, the views.

Even today, the Potsdam-Center, for all its modifications, has had a huge visual influence in setting examples in Potsdam because of its construction mass and his sheer size. The Potsdam-Center was constructed in a lowland area. It is visible from virtually all points of higher elevation. Without these modifications, the famous vantage points (lookout points) of Potsdam would have lost their meaning as

,Belvedere'.<sup>8</sup> (fig. 24) One part of the planned construction has been erected, the second-part is being discussed at present, but it has not been started yet, its future being dependent upon the whims of the politics of the day.

There the GDR has constructed some high skyscrapers, for the city of Potsdam this is the reason not to reduce the height by several meters. Everyone knows that the GDR buildings will have disappeared in 50 years because of their service life. (fig. 25)

### 4 Traffic Project No. 17 of the German Unification Infrastructure Master Plan<sup>9</sup>

The object of the Traffic Projects of the German Unification Infrastructure Master Plan is to improve the infrastructure and the traffic communications within the new states which became a part of Germany again after reunification. One part of this is traffic project No. 17 concerning water-ways. This project is being developed by the German Waterways Authorities and the Federal Ministry for Transportation. The project especially affects UNESCO-WHS at the Havel, between Jungfernsee Lake, Glienicke Enge Straits, Tiefen See Lake and Griebnitzsee Lake, together with the connections to the parks of the New Garden, Babelsberg, Peacock Island, Sacrow, and Glienicke. (fig. 26) Among other things, the aim is first to deepen and widen the Teltow Canal on both sides of UNESCO-WHS (the Swiss Village Potsdam-Klein-Glienicke and Babelsberg Park). In the meantime, the plans are to dig up only one bank of the canal on the side of the Artificial Swiss Village. (fig. 27) It is not only the changes in the situation of the banks by sheet piling etc., which will disturb and damage the character of the landscape in major parts, but also the change in the water level will endanger lastingly and considerably the historical monuments and the pile foundation structure. The beating of the waves and the landing places as well as the waiting section for the container-ships would have a sizeable effect on the operations. (fig. 28) The German Government is required to report regularly to the World Heritage Committee, but the objections to its project have never been part of the reports. The federal government estimates that there is no risk for UNESCO-WHS. At the moment, the project is not being pursued due to intensive protests of the citizens and while checks are being run as to whether the project will be cost effective. But the plans have not been cancelled. They have merely been put on hold for a while.

### 5 Potsdam-Klein-Glienicke (fig. 29)

The artificial Swiss village Klein-Glienicke, today part of

---

<sup>7</sup> Welterbe und Stadtentwicklung, 1996, p 69 – 76.

<sup>8</sup> Welterbe und Stadtentwicklung, 1996, p 72, 51.

Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

Potsdam, is situated at the border to Berlin, close to Glienicke Park, Glienicke Hunting Lodge, Böttcherberg Hill with the Loggia Alexandra in Berlin, and Babelsberg Park in Potsdam. The artificial Swiss village Klein-Glienicke was laid out in the 1860's under Prince Carl of Prussia, a brother of King Frederick William IV. The prince bought up many of the small farm houses and then tore them down in order to construct Swiss Houses as part of the Gesamtkunstwerk at the base and the slope of Böttcherberg Hill. Houses in the Swiss style were in fashion in the 19th century. The artificial Swiss Village holds a unique position within the state beautification plans of the middle of the 19th century.

This village is part of a "Grand Tour en miniature": From Babelsberg Palace, symbolically standing for England, across the Teltow Canal (beforehand, this had just been a Glienicke in-let, a symbol for the English Channel), to the Glienicke Hunting Lodge which stands for Germany, the Swiss Houses with the Böttcherberg Hill, which stands for Switzerland and the Alps, and Glienicke Palace by Schinkel, which stands for Italy, this is actually a fantasy journey through Europe.<sup>9</sup> (fig. 30) Only small portions of the views between Babelsberg Park and the artificial Swiss village Klein-Glienicke have been destroyed, by a few apartment-houses with three stories (i.e., having two full stories and an attic which has been made into living space) in the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the views have become overgrown by uncropped trees and copses.

The city of Potsdam came up with a development plan, which was one of the first following German reunification. Klein-Glienicke had been an off-limits area prior to reunification. It was decided to construct several new houses, also in the central part of the artificial Swiss village. Many views were to be blocked by building these new homes. Building permits for two neighbouring houses which would have blocked a view to one of the Swiss houses were applied for the city of Potsdam. The pity was that the architect who had designed them himself owned one of the plots and is an architect who has restored many historical monuments. Twice the Minister of Science, Research, and Culture took a decision because there was no consensus between the lower-instance monument preservation authority and the specialist monument preservation authorities. (fig. 31) The minister decided that only one of the projected buildings will destroy the view. This decision by the Minister is not acceptable for the monument preservation authorities. Neither of the houses has been constructed. At present, we are awaiting a court decision in a different case. At the

moment, the grounds are being used as a beer-garden, but now the owner wants to construct a three-story house, which will destroy the view from Babelsberg Park to the artificial village of Klein-Glienicke with his Swiss Houses. (fig. 32)

The City of Potsdam has shown weakness in handling this matter. The new development plan in effect is better than the first one, but the city of Potsdam is anxious to make compensation payments to the owners of the grounds, if construction is prohibited. But prior to all of this, the city was owner of the beer-garden grounds, and there was an understanding that the grounds should be kept free.

## **6 The artificial Italian village Bornstedt in Potsdam – Villas, Houses, Crown Estate Farm and Traffic <sup>10</sup> (fig. 33)**

The artificial Italian village of Potsdam-Bornstedt lies north-west of Sanssouci Palace and north of the Orangerie Palace. The village received its uniquely special character under the Crown-Prince and King Frederick-William IV (Friedrich Wilhelm IV) in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The aim was to improve the landscape, to create an ornamental farm in the north of Sanssouci Park in the farmland, meadows, and fields. Peter Joseph Lenné, the famous Prussian garden architect, or better, artist who had travelled to France and to Great Britain, invented a marvellous, decorated landscape as an ornamental farm, which was also restored and reconstructed after the political change in 1989 with the help of the farmland consolidation authorities. (fig. 34) It was a success to revitalize and restore the boulevards of oak-trees, plane-trees, and lime-trees and the paddocks with bushes and hedges to stop the wind erosion of sandy Brandenburg from 1997 till 2000. The new zoning ordinance was accomplished despite the resistance of the owner who wanted to convert farmland into construction ground. Now everyone, even the harshest adversaries, is happy because it is a local recreational area for bikers and hikers. A part of the cultural-landscape has been saved.

But in 1994, the city of Potsdam began to develop plans, development plan (no. 34), for realising its goal of building more densely and closing gaps in the area between Amundsenstraße and Ribbeckstraße in Potsdam-Bornstedt, which was directly connected to the artificial Italian village of Potsdam-Bornstedt and visible from the so called Potentestück in the Park of Sanssouci. The area encompassed by this developmental plan was large, so the city of Potsdam decided to split it into two, because an investor for 12 houses, each with 12 flats, and a total height of 12 meters was waiting to start the construction of these

---

<sup>9</sup> Wimmer, 1979, p 9 – 13.

<sup>10</sup> vgl. Horn, 2000, p 27; Horn, 2004, p 180.

## Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:

understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

### Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

buildings. (fig. 35) The objections to this building project due to the sheer mass of the buildings and also the untypical style, not fitting with this artificial Italian village, went unheard. Now the 12 apartment houses have been constructed and are being lived in. These 12 apartment houses are clearly an eyesore to the UNESCO-WHS and the overall impression of the place and landscape of the artificial Italian Village. The view from Ruinenberg Hill and also from the Potentestück south of Krimlinden Avenue to the silhouette of this country-like village and the Katharinenholz has been damaged. Meanwhile because of the pressure from ICOMOS and UNESCO around 1995, the city of Potsdam has come to the realisation that this was a mistake and now tries to come up with a developmental plan which would take into consideration the character of this artificial Italian Village and the different views towards it. But now the City of Potsdam has changed its opinion a little and wants to construct a big parking-lot for cars and buses west of the Ribbeckstraße, the new buildings planned in high density west of the parking-lot will be protected by a noise protection embankment, whereas the artificial Italian village Bornstedt will merely get a parking lot as buffer-zone. But at the moment we are discussing and struggling over it, and we will see what will happen in future, though without pressure from ICOMOS and UNESCO it will be difficult. (fig. 36) What Potsdam lacks is a concept for flowing and stationary traffic which focuses on the whole WHS and its maintenance.

11

### **Summary (fig. 37)**

---

Some of our recurrent problems in the last decade and today have been pointed out by illustrating various examples. In the last fifteen years, considerable infringements upon the environs of sites under the administration of the SPSG, including sites belonging to the UNESCO-WHS, have become evident due to various building measures taken. Some big, new buildings were planned and constructed in the buffer zone, and started to impair considerably the views between the separate parks of the SPSG/WHS. For this reason, the UNESCO considered placing the UNESCO-WHS in Berlin and Potsdam on UNESCO-WHS Endangered List in 1995. In the meantime, from out of the conflicting interests between the desired building density and the concerns for the protection of the environs, the first steps towards an effective cooperation may be witnessed. (fig. 38) This sensibility has been heightened by the discussions conducted for more than two years with the SPSG, the specialised authority, the state ministries, and the city of Potsdam, all taking part in the discussion process

within the framework of so-called directional planning. Now the SPSG and the City of Potsdam periodically discuss topics concerning town planning and tourism. The State Ministry of Town Planning, Domestic Architecture, and Traffic in Brandenburg (today the Ministry of Infrastructure and Rural Planning) has given some funding to the City of Potsdam to set up some development plans in the environs of the SPSG. The City of Potsdam has issued several statutes for historical monuments and gardens as well as statutes for protecting the environs. The ultimate success resulting from such intensive cooperation is, in some parts, clearly visible, despite the short period of its existence.

But at the moment a tendency is visible that the administration of Potsdam pays no heed to the protection of the WHS and his buffer zones. Likewise, it is a pity that the lower instance authorities of Potsdam have become weak over the last fifteen years.

But nevertheless the protection and preservation of the cultural-landscape or environs as an integral part of the historical monuments and gardens is one of the main duties we must carry out. We want to save what is picturesque in an enormous landscape garden. Our heritage must be well maintained for the generations who will succeed us.

The views are not one-dimensional. If you take a walk through the park, you witness typical element of the landscape garden (English garden, sentimental/romantic garden), an interplay of the opening and closing of views. These achievements appear difficult for a city planner to recognise and acknowledge.

---

<sup>11</sup> Hom, 2004, p 176-184

## Abstract

A consideration of the environs with respect to varying points of view is one of the major concerns of the WHS “Palaces and parks of Potsdam and Berlin” (532 C i ii iv) with its main palace Sanssouci.

Over the last fifteen years, considerable infringements upon the environs of sites have become evident due to various building measures. Some big, new buildings were planned and constructed in the buffer zone, and started to impair considerably the views between the separate parks of the WHS. For this reason, the UNESCO considered placing the WHS in Berlin and Potsdam on the WHS Endangered List in 1995. In the meantime, from out of the conflicting interests between the desired building density and the concerns for the protection of the environs, the first steps towards an effective cooperation may be witnessed. This sensibility has been heightened by the discussions conducted for more than two years with all authorities, all taking part in the discussion process within the framework of so-called directional planning. The ultimate success resulting from such intensive cooperation is, in some parts, clearly visible, despite the short period of its existence.

## References

1. Denkmalschutzgesetz Berlin vom 24. April 1995 (GVBI. p 274).
2. Gesetz über den Schutz und die Pflege der Denkmale und Bodendenkmale im Land Brandenburg vom 20. Juli 1991 (GVBI. p 311), changed 9. January 1995 (GVBI. p 2), vom 24.05.2004 (GVBI. pp 216 – 223)
3. Giersberg, Hans-Joachim: Zur Pflege und Erhaltung des UNESCO-Welterbes der Potsdam-Berliner Kulturlandschaft in den zurückliegenden zehn Jahren, in: Zehn Jahre UNESCO-Welterbe der Potsdam-Berliner Kulturlandschaft, ed. Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg, Potsdam 2000, pp. 17 – 24. (summary in English)
4. Horn, Gabriele: Die Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg als untere Denkmalschutzbehörde unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Umgebungsschutzes, in: Zehn Jahre UNESCO-Welterbe der Potsdam-Berliner Kulturlandschaft, ed. Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg, Potsdam 2000, pp 25 – 30. (summary in English)
5. Horn, Gabriele: Tourismus, Verkehrsaufkommen, Denkmal: Gibt es Möglichkeiten einer denkmalverträglichen Lösung dieses Widerspruchs?, in: Wege zum Garten, ed. Generaldirektion der Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg, 2004, pp 176 – 184.
6. Welterbe und Stadtentwicklung. Das Beispiel Potsdam. Ergebnisse des Symposiums „Die Rolle moderner Stadtentwicklung für historische Kulturlandschaften: Das Beispiel Potsdam. Entwicklung und Bewahrung eines sensiblen Welterbebereichs. Ein Beitrag zum Weltdekadenprojekt Denkmalpflege im neuen Europa“, veranstaltet von der Stadt Potsdam und der Deutschen UNESCO-Kommission in Potsdam vom 3. bis 5. Oktober 1996 (Tilman Buddensieg, Peter P. Canisius, Hans-Joachim Giersberg, Horst Gramlich, Wolfgang Haber, Beate Hoffmann, Saskia Hüneke, Detlef Kaminski, Detlef Karg, Heinz-Josef Recker, Steffen Reiche, Heinz Schönemann, Günter Vandenhertz, Horst Winkelmann)
7. Wimmer, Clemens Alexander: Die Schweiz in Potsdam, in: Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Gartenkultur 10 (1979), pp 9 – 13.

Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

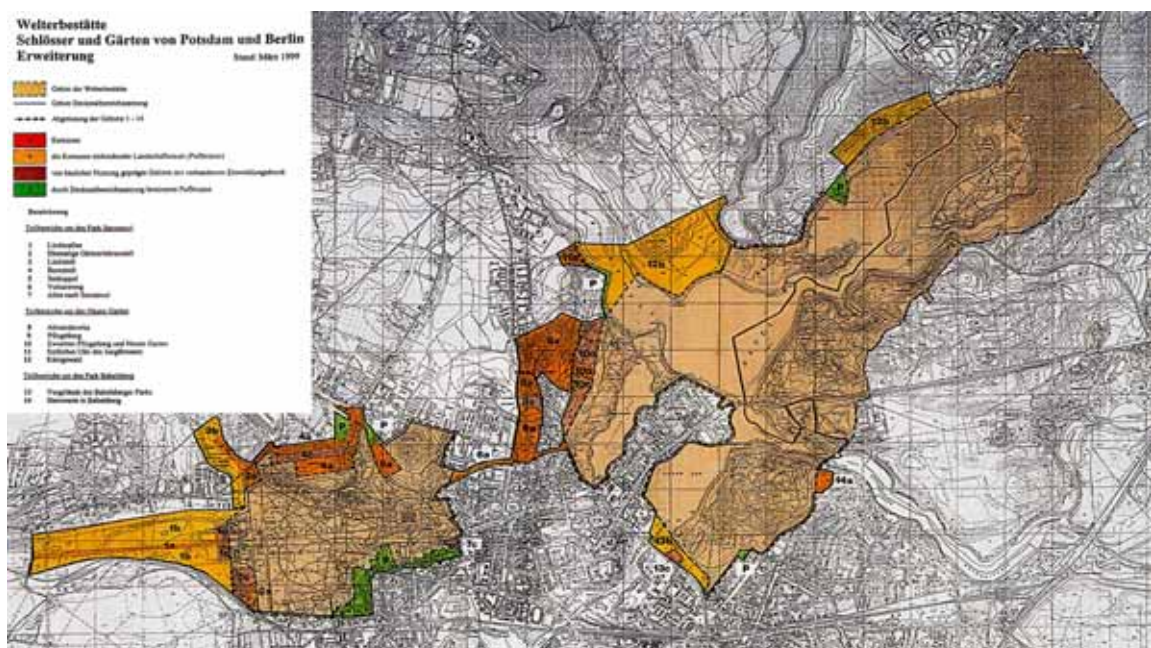
## THE WHS 'PALACES AND PARKS OF POTSDAM AND BERLIN' IN GERMANY – HOW TO MANAGE A SITE TAKING NUMEROUS POINTS-OF-VIEW INTO CONSIDERATION

*Horn Gabriele/ Germany*

Head of the Protection and Preservation of Historical Monuments and Gardens



Figure 1  
Sanssouci Palace, Sanssouci Park, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Hans Bach, 2000



Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

Figure 2  
Map of the UNESCO-WHS



Figure 3  
Sanssouci Park, Roman Baths, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Hagen Immel, 2003



Figure 5  
Babelsberg Park, Babelsberg Palace, Potsdam

(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Gerhard Murza, 1992



Figure 4  
Pfingstberg Hill, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Michael Lüder, 2003



Figure 6



Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

Sanssouci Park, Klausberg Belvedere, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Wolfgang Pfau, 2002



Figure 7

Sanssouci Park, Picture Gallery, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Wolfgang Pfau, 2001

New Garden, Gothic Library, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Wolfgang Pfau, 2002



Figure 8

Sanssouci Park, New Palace at Sanssouci,  
Potsdam (part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, 1999



Figure 9



Figure 10

New Garden, Cecilienhof Palace, Potsdam

Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

(part of UNESCO-WHS)

SPSG, Photographer: Gerhard Murza, 1994

SPSG, Photographer: Roland Handrick



Figure 11  
New Garden, Marble Palace, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Manfred Hamm



Figure 12  
Russian Colony Alexandrowka, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2004



Figure 13  
Glienicke Park, Glienicke Palace, Berlin  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)



Figure 14  
Peacock Island Palace, Berlin  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)

Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

SPSG, Photographer: Gerhard Murza, 1992



Figure 15  
The Prussian Gardens and Parks in Potsdam (Gustav Meyer, 1853)  
SPSG, Plankammer, Planslg. 11814

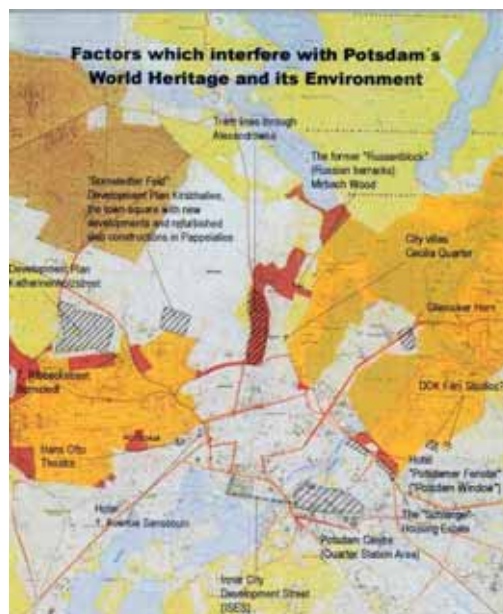


Figure 16  
Map which charts problems, 1995



Figure 17  
View in the direction of the Glienicker Horn, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2002



Figure 18  
Glienicker Bridge, Potsdam, 2002  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2002

Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

Figure 23  
Potsdam-Center, Potsdam  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2005



Figure 19  
Simulation, Glienicker Horn, Potsdam  
Photographer: Karl Eisbein, 2005



Figure 20  
Simulation, Glienicker Horn, Potsdam  
Photographer: Karl Eisbein, 2005



Figure 21  
Overviews from the drive of Babelsberg Park,  
Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2004



Figure 22  
Simulation, Extension Potsdam-Center,  
Potsdam  
Photographer: Katrin Schröder, 2005



Figure 24  
Pfingstberg Belvedere, Potsdam

Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

(part of UNESCO-WHS)

Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2005



Figure 25  
Simulation fire-brigade, Potsdam  
Photographer: Katrin Schröder, 2005



Figure 27  
Teltow Canal, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2004



Figure 29

Artificial Swiss Village Potsdam-Klein-Glienicke  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)

Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2004



Figure 26  
Babelsberg Park, Flatow Tower, Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
SPSG, Photographer: Michael Lüder, 2003



Figure 28  
Glienicke Hunting Lodge, Berlin  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2004



Figure 30  
View to the construction ground,

Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---

Potsdam-Klein-Glienicke  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn

Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2004



Figure 31  
View to the construction ground,  
Potsdam-Klein-Glienicke  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn



Figure 32  
Direction of the Swiss house in front the beer garden,  
Potsdam-Klein-Glienicke  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2005



Figure 33  
Italian village Bornstedt, Crown Estate Farm;  
Potsdam  
(part of UNESCO-WHS)



Figure 34  
Bornim arable land/fields, Potsdam  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2004

Section II: Vulnerabilities within the settings of monuments and sites:  
understanding the threats and defining appropriate responses

Section II : Identifier la vulnérabilité du cadre des monuments et des sites – Menaces et outils de prévention

---



Figure 35  
Residential Houses, Potsdam-Bornstedt  
Photographer: Gabriele Horn, 2000



Figure 36  
Map with views over Potsdam-Bornstedt  
Sketch: Clemens Alexander Wimmer



Figure 37  
View to the New Orangerie, Sanssouci Park,  
Potsdam  
SPSG, Photographer: Gerhard Murza, 1994



Figure 38  
View to the Marly Garden, Sanssouci Park,  
Potsdam  
SPSG, Photographer: Wolfgang Pfau, 2002