Quedlinburg is a middle-level centre in Harz rural district in the federal state of Saxony-Anhalt and presently has a population of 24,000 inhabitants. The city is situated some 10 km to the north of the Harz Mountains on river Bode, a tributary to river Saale.

The outstanding universal value of Quedlinburg is based on Its equal importance as an influential site of German history and an outstanding monument of the history of urban development. Its temporary role as capital of the East Franconian German Empire at the time of the Ottonian ruling dynasty is verified by numerous sources and reflected in its urban structure and buildings. A widely visible testimony to this historic significance of the prebendary rule is the mighty Collegiate Church St. Servatius with castle standing in solitary state and splendid above the old town.

In contradiction to its significance, the World Heritage area was severely threatened almost in its entirety when the title was bestowed in 1994. A decade-long neglect of maintenance and modernisation deteriorated the condition of many buildings and open spaces. At the same time, this preserved their authenticity. Nevertheless, it took an enormous effort of municipal authorities and citizens, supported by various public funding programmes, to preserve the historic site.

"Only a monument in active use will have a lasting future." All participants committed themselves to this guiding theme. The positive collaboration between municipal authorities, the monument conservation authority, architects and of course the sites’ owners has led to a sensitive approach to refurbishment and new construction in the neighbourhood of historic buildings. Accepted conservation practice in combination with comprehensive refurbishment measures induce compelling options of putting former commercial or industrial establishments into new uses such as living quarters. Sensitive refurbishment not only preserves, but also aims to meet requirements of modern living standards such as leading sunlight into crouched dwellings.

Quedlinburg’s historic urban core – in contrast to many other towns in Germany – was largely spared from destruction, large-scale demolition and irredeemable changes of structures in the 19th and 20th centuries. The medieval town layout and an unusually high percentage of medieval structures have been authentically preserved to date. UNESCO acknowledged in equal measure the unique stock of timber-framed buildings from several centuries which exemplify in a unique manner urban development in this part of Northern Europe.

Why don’t you come to Quedlinburg to see everything with your own eyes??

For further information about UNESCO World Heritage City of Quedlinburg please contact:

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The strategy of the Shilo Garden takes up the original landscape structures. High and low partners are rearranged in a matter of configuration through the Quedlinburg near the Hahn有何重要意义？