



The World Heritage exhibition

Be inspired! Find out about the city which became a UNESCO World Heritage in 2006. Explore almost two thousand years of history: from Roman legionary fortress to modern city. Regensburg had its golden age primarily in the Middle Ages: as the city of Imperial Diets it was a world political stage, as the city on the river it was an international trade metropolis.

Also find out about the everyday life in the city. About the people, their daily routine, their beliefs as well as their impressive buildings, which have stood the test of time. You can expect impressive exhibits and objects as well as interactive games and media installations on two floors of exhibition space.

In this way, history becomes an adventure.
Illustrative, diverse and informative!

Free entry!

Visit us!

Daily from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. | 365 days per year

❖ **Regensburg World Heritage Visitor Centre**
Weiße-Lamm-Gasse 1, D-93047 Regensburg

❖ **Contact Regensburg Tourismus GmbH**
Tel. + 49 941 507-4410 | tourismus@regensburg.de

First impressions can also be found in English on the Internet at www.regensburg-welterbe.de

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exciting



innovative



interactive

Specialised information

about Regensburg World Heritage can be found at:

Planning and Building Department

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Further information and first impressions
can also be found at www.regensburg-welterbe.de



Regensburg World Heritage with visitor centre



News from Regensburg World Heritage
can also be found at
www.regensburg-welterbe.de

The UNESCO World Heritage ensemble “Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof”

The Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Germany's 32nd World Heritage site, was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list on July 13th, 2006. The ensemble contains approx. 1,000 architectural monuments. 15,000 people live here on an area of about 183 hectares. In order to be included into the World Heritage list, at least one of the ten criteria specified in the World Heritage Convention must be met. The historical centre of Regensburg was added to the World Heritage list on the basis of criteria ii, iii and iv.

Regensburg's architecture reflects the city's significant role as medieval centre of trade and its influence upon the region north of the Alps. Regensburg was an important reloading point on the continental trade routes to Italy, Bohemia and Russia. (Criterion ii)



The Old Town of Regensburg is an exceptional testament to the cultural traditions in the Holy Roman Empire. After already having been the preferred meeting place for Imperial Diets in the High Middle Ages, Regensburg also contributed to more recent European history from 1663 to 1806 as home of the Perpetual Imperial Diet (Parliament) of the Holy Roman Empire. The remnants of two 9th-century imperial palaces and numerous well preserved historical buildings attest to the city's former affluence and political significance. (Criterion iii)

The Old Town of Regensburg is an outstanding example of a medieval Central European trading town whose stages of historical development are well preserved. Especially the development of trade from the 11th to the 14th century is exemplified exceptionally well. (Criterion iv)

The Old Town

The medieval Old Town of Regensburg has been nearly completely exempted from the destructions of World War II, making it the only large medieval city in Germany to be preserved. Even today, it can be experienced as a complete medieval city organism.

Stadtamhof

Being a settlement along the northern end of the Stone Bridge, Stadtamhof was initially an integral part of Regensburg's urban landscape. When Regensburg became a free imperial city in the mid 13th century, this resulted in a political front line between the city and Stadtamhof, which remained part of Bavaria. This continued until 1810, when Regensburg was incorporated into the Kingdom of Bavaria.

Stone Bridge

Regensburg was one of the first cities in Europe to erect a large stone bridge in post-Roman times. It was built between 1135 and 1146 and, due to its original length of approx. 350 metres and its fortification with three towers, was once considered “The Eighth Wonder of the World”.

