



IN-SITE ANALYSIS

The scope of the in-site analysis document is according to the approved AF “to inform participants on problems solved and good practices implemented”. The provided information should be brief, in order participants of the Study Visits to have a clear view of the Fortress and actions, projects and policies which have been developed around it or planned to be developed.

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| Name of the Fortress, Location | Fortress of Magdeburg, Germany |
| Brief Historical Background | <p>Magdeburg was enclosed by fortifications for more than 1,100 years. It was Prussia’s strongest and most secure fortress in the 18th century. From about 1500 onwards, the continuous expansion began, using medieval city walls to create a modern fortress. The last major expansion took place from 1866 with the strengthening of the core fortress and the construction of a new fortress belt. Inner and outer walls, moats, bastions, redoubts and forts were its key features. Remnants of these fortifications can still be seen and they have become a hallmark of the cityscape.</p> |
| Current Status | <p>Big parts of the fortifications have been removed or destroyed during the last century. Some of the fortifications were or are still being redeveloped (e.g. <i>Mark Barracks, Bastion Gebhardt (Cleve), Old Leipzig Railway Gate, Lukasklause/ Welsch Tower, Western Front in parts including ‘Ravelin 2’</i>). For the development of other parts of the fortress (especially the forts), new ideas, good practices and new solutions still need to be found. An improvement of the funding possibilities is necessary. The topic of the fortress as a coherent theme needs to be more present and acknowledged in tourism, recreation, historic education, the creative sector, and culture.</p> <p>The monument preservation plan is updated regularly and documents and characterises the historical evolution of architectural environments more precisely in a certain topical context. A supporting brochure has recently been published by the Urban Planning Office in German and English.</p> |



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| <p>Recent projects implemented</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ravelin 2</i> (part of Western Front) → from 2014 and ongoing (graffiti removal, sanitary facilities, windows, doors, reconstruction of historic bascule bridge) → volunteer work, state fund “Sachsen Anhalt Regio”, national funding programme “Stadtumbau Ost”; European funding ERDF, Lotto, Crowdfunding; • <i>Old Leipzig Railway Gate</i> → Property was sold by the city to a private owner; redevelopment/new construction was supported by the city through the national funding programme “Stadtumbau Ost” → project implemented by META architektur GmbH, finished 2017 • <i>Culture Fortress “Mark”</i> → used for cultural events since 2002 → reconstruction works through national funding programme “Stadtumbau Ost” • <i>Bastion Gebhardt (Cleve)</i> → excavation 2010 → funding programme “Städtebaulicher Denkmalschutz“ (Urban Heritage Protection) |
| <p>Projects under implementation or planned to be implemented</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction/ redevelopment of <i>Scarp Wall</i> (Western Front) → partly started (national programme “Stadtumbau Ost / Lebendige Zentren”); € 10 million is needed; constructions continue in 2022/23 • ERDF- measures started in February 2021 at “<i>Ravelin 2</i>” (part of <i>Western Front</i>); used by volunteer restoration project “Sanierungsverein ‘Ravelin 2’ e.V.” (Living History/ fortress tourism) → buildings and landscaping • <i>Cavalier I (Scharnhorst)</i> – private investor, originally planned for office space, then changed his intentions to living space; problem: started construction a few years ago, although construction measure not yet been approved; sold the apartments before project was approved • <i>Bastion “Kronprinz”</i> → next to the “Officers’ Residence” last remaining piece of previous Citadel → reconstruction measures in the context of the current bridge renewal that will be finished 2023 • <i>Officer’s Residence</i> as part of <i>Citadel</i> → private investor → Medical practices, law firms, tenants of the |



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| | <p>city, state and federal government, official housing / planned to be finished 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intermediate Work IVa (Zwischenwerk IVa)</i> → used as Ecology Centre / social use / environmental education by an association → national funding “Stadtumbau Ost” • <i>Cavalier VI</i> → private investor → planned Coworking Space; implemented by META architektur GmbH • <i>Rayon House* (example): used as Pub / Beer Garden</i> → currently redeveloped with national funding programme “Stadtumbau Ost” • Planned: Inclusion of all fortress parts into a uniform tourism guidance system (thematic routes) • Planned: further develop Green Belt and new extended Green Belt along former core fortress and fort belt for recreation, green infrastructure, education, tourism, events |
| <p>Local, regional, national and/or European policies used related to the preservation of the Fortress and the development of the area</p> | <p>Regional policies (state of Saxony-Anhalt) are provided by the State Monument Protection Act (Landesdenkmalschutzgesetz).</p> <p>Urban Development Guideline (Städtebauförderrichtlinie) → Guideline on the granting of subsidies to promote urban renewal measures in Saxony-Anhalt.</p> |
| <p>Local, regional and/or national stakeholders involved</p> | <p>The majority of the remaining parts of the fortress of Magdeburg are owned by the City of Magdeburg; some parts have been sold by third parties to private investors (e.g. Cavalier I, Cavalier 5; Cavalier 6);</p> <p>Current regional stakeholders are: State of Saxony-Anhalt, Volunteer Restoration Project “Sanierungsverein Ravelin 2”, Expert Group “Fachgruppe Festungsanlagen im Kultur- und Heimatverein Magdeburg e. V.”, “Freunde der Festung Magdeburg e.V.”, Culture Fortress Mark (Festung Mark Betriebsgesellschaft mbH), Investmentbank Saxony-Anhalt, Kossel & Partner Architects;</p> <p>planned new regional stakeholders: Magdeburg Marketing Congress and Tourism GmbH (MMKT), Investment and</p> |



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| | <p>Marketing Company Saxony-Anhalt, Otto-von-Guericke Gesellschaft, Ecology Centre Magdeburg</p> <p>Transregional stakeholders: European Cooperation Centre of Fortified Heritage (ECCOFORT e.V.); European Federation of Fortified Sites (EFFORTS)</p> |
| <p>Public consultations (if any)</p> | <p>Creation of expert report (Fachgutachten)</p> <p>Action Plan should function as (or followed by) a Master Plan for the fortifications in Magdeburg and be approved by the City Council;</p> <p>Future Cooperation with Universities e.g. in research possible (construction, financing, history and remembrance culture, monument protection, use of creative media for exciting exhibitions,)</p> |
| <p>Public opinion</p> | <p>Some projects enjoy popularity and public awareness (e.g. Culture Fortress Mark, Ravelin 2) but even for the better-known parts of the fortress, there is still potential. A key problem is the complexity of the fortress topic and a lack of understanding and knowledge on the topic in general. There is a lack of public awareness for <i>the fortress as a whole</i>, because it has not been promoted this way but only by <i>single projects</i>. The widespread vandalism (e.g. graffiti, especially from the 1990s and early 2000s onwards) on fortress parts that have been neglected and almost forgotten for decades (e.g. Ravelin 2, Fort 6) testified for a certain ignorance, especially among the younger population.</p> <p>In some cases, the fortifications are associated with rather “unwanted” parts of history (wars, conflicts, militarism) or simply interpreted from a solely political and current perspective.</p> |
| <p>Existing problems related the preservation of the Fortress and the development of the area</p> | <p>Next to the above-mentioned vandalism it is also important to mention that there are some issues between regional stakeholders (e.g. one party is concerned about proper monument preservation and the other one cares mostly about using the heritage in terms of economic profits).</p> <p>In some areas of the fortress biotopes developed over time so that a conflict evolves between environmental protection and monument protection.</p> <p>The current financial era of low interest causes intensified construction activities. The investment pressure on historic sites located in urban centres is extremely high and especially concerns the monuments of the fortified city of Magdeburg. When it comes to dealing with protected monuments or cultural heritage sites the experience of recent construction</p> |



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| | <p>projects reveals that it is extremely difficult to protect them from pure economically driven transformation.</p> <p>A problem along the New Western Front (including Ravelin 2) in the event of heavy rain is that the monument (dry ditch) is flooded which does great damage to it.</p> <p>Some well-preserved fortress parts are still not properly used (e.g. Fort 6, Fort 12) and decay; sustainable usage has to be found</p> |
| <p>Problems solved related the preservation of the Fortress and the development of the area</p> | <p>The vandalism has been reduced through usage and social control. This applies e.g. to “Festung Mark” and “Ravelin 2”. It is hoped that the RFC project can help create a stronger awareness, bringing the regional stakeholders closer together, compromise and find a common vision. This will help including still neglected sites into the project.</p> |
| <p>Good practices used</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Civic engagement → volunteer restoration project “Sanierungsverein ‘Ravelin 2’ e.V.”; 2) Usage as a culture centre (Culture Fortress Mark mbH); 3) Fortress Advisory Board; 4) Developing a “green belt” around the core fortress and soon include the fort belt (sustainable infrastructure, use for local recreation); 5) Social use at “Ecology Centre” in Intermediate Work (Fort) IVa. |
| <p>Policy instruments related to the Fortress preservation and development</p> | <p><i>Operational Programme ERDF Saxony-Anhalt 2014-2020 / 2.4 Priority Axis 4: preservation and protection of the environment and promotion of resource efficiency</i> <i>2.4.1 Investment priority 6c: preservation, protection, promotion and development of the natural and cultural heritage</i> <i>Action: Improving the presentation of cultural heritage</i></p> <p>The above named policy instrument further develops cultural sites and improves the presentation of the unique and irreplaceable cultural heritage of Saxony-Anhalt. The changed reception habits of the increasingly older population, including the typical visitors of cultural heritage and museums is taken into account by the policy instrument. Interventions financed by the policy instrument strengthen the attractiveness of cities</p> |



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| | <p>for residents, visitors and companies and achieve a visible positive effect on local, not least economic, development. The current financial era of low interest causes intensified building and construction activities. The investment pressure on historic sites located in urban centres is extremely high. Policy instruments have to be able to react on this and to help and actively protect and support listed monuments and valuable cultural heritage sites by raising visibility, strengthening accessibility and augmenting public perception. This can contribute to saving monuments and cultural heritage sites from being developed under purely economic motivations and thus being endangered of losing their value for society.</p> |
| <p>Brief evaluation of the status before Study Visit</p> | <p>All fortress parts that normally offer events are currently fighting the impact of COVID19. There are initiatives trying to find strategies to cope with the situation, searching for creative ways to slowly allow cultural events again. Another problem are fixed costs that must be paid, also by the voluntarily supervised projects.</p> <p>With the RFC project it is also hoped to bring the touristic potential into light, but the pandemic is a challenge. Guided tours cannot take place. However, this time can be used to develop new strategies and build up a stronger network than before the pandemic.</p> |
| <p>Webpages related to the Fortress containing useful information for participants</p> | <p>www.festung-in-magdeburg.de/ https://festungmark.com/ www.ravelin2-magdeburg.de https://bit.ly/3q1T3hL https://www.culinariarestaurant.de/ https://www.magdeburger-festungsfreunde.de/ https://www.stadtturm.com/ https://de-de.facebook.com/rayonhausmd/</p> |

- * Rayon House: Rayon houses were cheap to build and could be removed within the time limits for eviction set by the law / Reichsrayongesetz (Imperial Rayon Law, 1871): Building police regulation of the German Empire; properties within a certain distance of fortifications were not allowed to be built on, or only to a limited extent. This regulation was intended to ensure a clear field of fire for the defenders in front of fortifications and that an approach by the enemy could be detected on time.



IN-SITE ANALYSIS – ATTACHMENT MAPS AND IMAGES
FORTRESS OF MAGDEBURG

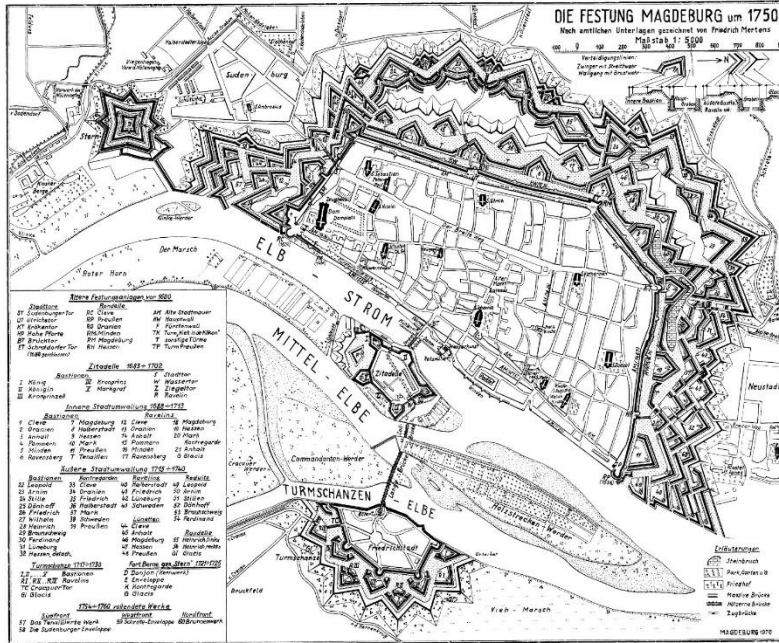


Figure 1: Fortress of Magdeburg | Expansion of the Fortress in the 17th and 18th centuries

Die Festung Magdeburg um 1875
The Magdeburg fortress in 1875

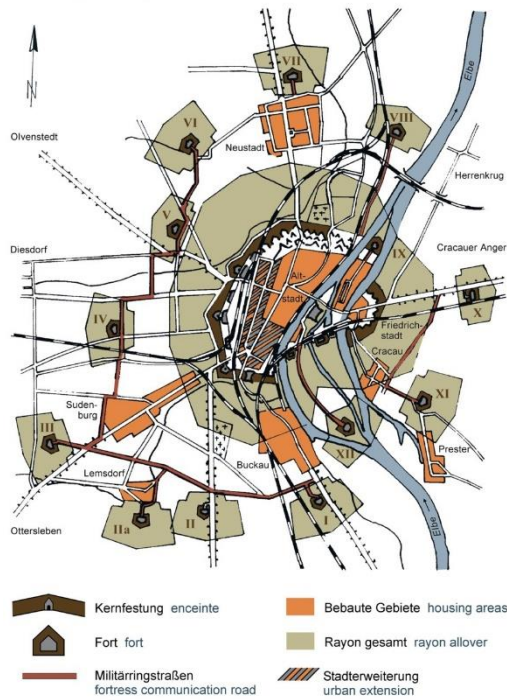


Figure 2: City Expansion and reconstruction of Fortress in 19th Century

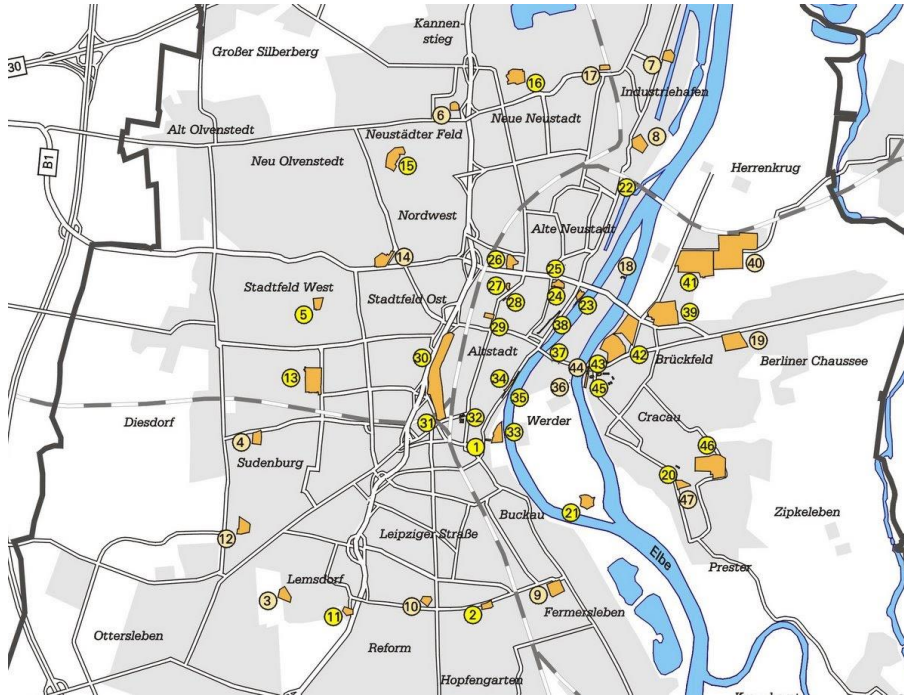


Figure 3: The Fortifications as part of urban development / The Fortress in the City Plan today



Figure 4: Previous Defensive Barracks - Today Culture Fortress "Mark"



Figure 5: Bastion Gebhardt (Cleve) of 16th century; excavated 2010



Figure 6: Cavalier I "Scharnhorst" / Private Investor



Figure 7: Ravelin II | Reconstructions through Volunteer Restoration Project "Sanierungsverein Ravelin 2 e.V."



Figure 8: Ecology Centre Magdeburg on previous Intermediate Work IVa | Target Planning



Figure 9: Rayon House currently under construction / Used as Pub and Beer Garden



Figure 10: Old Leipzig Railway Gate with restaurant 'Culinaria' in 2017



Figure 11: "Fürstenwall"; first civic promenade of 1722