

SNo	Site	Location	Criteria	Area ha (acre)	Year	Description
1	Aachen Cathedral	GermanyAachen, Germany 50°46'28"N 6°5'4"E / 50.77444°N 6.08444°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	1978	An iconic feat of architecture that sparked copies around Germany for centuries to come, Aachen's cathedral became the first-built vaulted structure since antiquity. The town itself was closely tied to Charlemagne during the cathedral's inception, which explains why it became his burial place when he died in 814.
2	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	GermanyLorsch, Germany 49°39'13.284"N 8°34'6.888"E / 49.65369000°N 8.56858000°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	—	1991	The abbey and gate or 'Torhall', are from the Carolingian era. The notable Carolingian sculptures and paintings are still in good condition.
3	Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau	GermanyDessau and Weimar Germany 50°58'29.172"N 11°19'46.164"E / 50.97477000°N 11.32949000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	1996	Formed in 1919, the original Bauhaus school in Weimar was known for its role in the progression of modern art through its architecture. Although it was shut down in 1925 for political reasons, Walter Gropius was able to establish a second and much more influential Bauhaus in Dessau months later, eventually attracting world-renowned artists to teach at the school before once again closing in 1933.
4	Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe	GermanyKassel, Germany 51°18'57"N 9°23'35"E / 51.31583°N 9.39306°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	559 (1,380)	2013	Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe is the largest European hillside park, and second largest park on a mountain slope in the world. Its waterworks along with the towering Hercules statue constitute an expression of the ideals of absolutist Monarchy while the ensemble is a remarkable testimony to the aesthetics of the Baroque and Romantic periods.
5	Berlin Modernist Housing Estates	GermanyBerlin, Germany 52°26'54"N 13°26'59.9"E / 52.44833°N 13.449972°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	88 (220)	2008	The property consists of six housing estates from 1910 to 1933. It is an example of the building reform movement that contributed to improved housing and living conditions for people with low incomes. The estates also showcase a number of new designs, decoration and layouts. The lessons learned here were applied on other projects around the world. Some of the notable architects on these house were; Bruno Taut, Martin Wagner and Walter Gropius.
6	Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at	GermanyBrühl, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany 50°49'30.1"N 6°54'35.2"E /	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	89 (220)	1984	Augustusburg Castle, the residence of the prince-archbishops of Cologne, and the Falkenlust hunting lodge are both examples

	Brühl	50.825028°N 6.909778°E				of early German Rococo architecture.
7	Classical Weimar	GermanyThuringia, Germany 50°58'39"N 11°19'42.996"E / 50.97750°N 11.32861000°E	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	—	1998	Weimar became a cultural center in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Among the many artists and writers, the city was home to Goethe and Schiller. During this same period elegant buildings and parks were built in Weimar.
8	Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg	GermanyHarz, Germany 51°46'59.988"N 11°9'0"E / 51.78333000°N 11.15000°E	Cultural: (iv)	—	1994	The preservation of old Quedlinberg allows tourists to see 16th- and 17th-century timber-framed houses and walk down medieval-patterned streets, while the Romanesque castle and cathedral, housing the bodies of Henry I and his wife, tower over the town.
9	Cologne Cathedral	GermanyCologne, Germany 50°56'28"N 6°57'26"E / 50.94111°N 6.95722°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	—	1996	While work on the Cologne Cathedral began in 1248, it remained incomplete until the Prussians picked up the task centuries later, finishing the job in 1880. It was heavily bombed in the Second World War, but restorations allowed it to become the most visited landmark in Germany, boasting 6.5 million visitors per year as of 2011.
10	Fagus Factory in Alfeld	GermanyAlfeld, Germany 51°59'1"N 9°48'40"E / 51.98361°N 9.81111°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	1.88 (4.6)	2011	Built by Walter Gropius in 1910, the factory designed to manufacture shoe last was renowned for redefining decorative values of the time period, particularly in the wide use of glass to render the building much more homogeneous, which foreshadowed his later work with the Bauhaus.
11	Frontiers of the Roman Empire	GermanyCentral Lowlands, Northern England, and Southern Germany Germany* United Kingdom* 54°59'33.4"N 2°36'3.6"W / 54.992611°N 2.601000°W	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	527 (1,300)	1987	Hadrian's Wall was built in 122 AD and the Antonine Wall was constructed in 142 AD to defend the Roman Empire from "barbarians". The World Heritage Site was previously listed as Hadrian's Wall alone, but was later expanded to include all the frontiers of the Roman Empire at its zenith in the 2nd century, ranging from Antonine's Wall in the north to Trajan's Wall in eastern Europe.
12	Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz	GermanySaxony- Anhalt, Germany 51°50'33"N 12°25'14.988"E / 51.84250°N 12.42083000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	14,500 (36,000)	2000	"The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz is an outstanding example of the application of the philosophical principles of the Age of the Enlightenment to the design of a landscape that integrates art, education and economy in a harmonious whole."
		GermanySchleswig- Holstein,				Lübeck was the trading capital of the influential Hanseatic League, which

13	Hanseatic City of Lübeck	Germany 53°52'0.012"N 10°41'30.012"E / 53.86667000°N 10.69167000°E	Cultural: (iv)	81 (200)	1987	monopolised trade in much of the Northern Europe. Although a fifth of the city was entirely destroyed in World War II, much of the original 12th century architecture remains.
14	Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar	GermanyMecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany 54°18'9"N 13°5'7"E / 54.30250°N 13.08528°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	168 (420)	2002	The two towns were major Hanseatic League trading centres in the 14th and 15th centuries. They then served as defensive and administrative centres for Sweden two hundred years later, notably during the Thirty Years' War. The architectural styles from both of these periods remain and are well-preserved.
15	Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg	GermanySaxony-Anhalt, Germany 51°51'52.992"N 12°39'10.008"E / 51.86472000°N 12.65278000°E	Cultural: (iv), (vi)	—	1996	
16	Margravia Opera House Bayreuth	GermanyBayreuth, Bavaria Germany 49°56'40"N 11°34'43"E / 49.94444°N 11.57861°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	—	2012	
17	Maulbronn Monastery Complex	GermanyMaulbronn, Germany 49°0'2.988"N 8°48'47.016"E / 49.00083000°N 8.81306000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1993	The Cistercian Maulbronn Monastery is considered the most complete and best-preserved medieval monastic complex north of the Alps. The main buildings were constructed between the 12th and 16th centuries, along with the monastery walls. The monastery's church, mainly in Transitional Gothic style, helped spread the Gothic style across northern and central Europe. The monastery also had a large, elaborate water-management system.
18	Messel Pit Fossil Site	GermanyMessel, Germany 49°55'0.012"N 8°45'14.004"E / 49.91667000°N 8.75389000°E	Natural: (viii)	42 (100)	1995	Messel Pit is the richest site in the world for understanding the environment of the Eocene, between 57 million and 36 million years ago. In particular, it shows the early stages of mammalian evolution and includes exceptionally well-preserved mammal fossils. Some of the most notable discoveries include fully articulated skeletons and the contents of the stomachs of animals.
	Mines of Rammelsberg,	GermanyGoslar,				The Upper Harz water management system was developed over a period of some 800 years to assist in mining and extracting ore. The mines and their ponds began under the

19	Historic Town of Goslar and Upper Harz Water Management System	Upper Harz, Germany 51°49'12"N 10°20'24"E / 51.82000°N 10.34000°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)	1,010 (2,500)	1992	Cistercian monks in the Middle Ages. However, most of the works were built from the end of the 16th century until the 19th century. It is made up of an extremely complex system of artificial ponds, small channels, tunnels and underground drains. The mines were a major site for mining innovation in the western world.
20	Monastic Island of Reichenau	GermanyBaden-Württemberg, Germany 47°41'55.4"N 9°3'40.7"E / 47.698722°N 9.061306°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (vi)	—	2000	The site includes traces of the Benedictine monastery, founded in 724, which exercised remarkable spiritual, intellectual and artistic influence throughout the surrounding region. The churches of St Mary and Marcus, St Peter and St Paul, and St George, were mainly built between the 9th and 11th centuries. Their wall paintings and decorations show an impressive artistic activity.
21	Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin	GermanyBerlin, Germany 52°31'11"N 13°23'55"E / 52.51972°N 13.39861°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1999	The five museums on the Museumsinsel in Berlin, built between 1824 and 1930, are a unified but diverse collection of museum collections and buildings. Each museum was built to mesh with the collection and represents the aesthetic of the different times. The collections trace the development of civilizations throughout the ages.
22	Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski	PolandUpper Lusatia, Germany* Poland* 51°34'45.5"N 14°43'35.2"E / 51.579306°N 14.726444°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	348 (860)	2004	A landscaped park astride the Neisse River and the border between Poland and Germany, it was created by Prince Hermann von Puckler-Muskau from 1815 to 1844. Designed as a 'painting with plants', it used local plants to enhance the existing landscape. The park spreads into the town of Muskau with parks and other green spaces. The site also features a reconstructed castle, bridges and an arboretum.
23	Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof	GermanyRegensburg, Germany 49°1'14"N 12°5'57"E / 49.02056°N 12.09917°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	183 (450)	2006	This medieval town contains many notable buildings that span almost two millennia and include ancient Roman, Romanesque and Gothic buildings. Regensburg's 11th- to 13th-century architecture created a town of narrow, dark lanes flanked by tall buildings and surrounded by a city wall. It includes medieval patrician houses and towers, a large number of churches and monasteries as well as the 12th-century Old Bridge. Regensburg was a center of the Holy Roman Empire that turned to Protestantism.

24	Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin	Germany Berlin, Potsdam, Germany 52°23'59"N 13°1'59"E / 52.39972°N 13.03306°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	2,064 (5,100)	1990	This site contains 500 ha (1,200 acres) of parks and 150 buildings constructed between 1730 and 1916. It extends into the district of Berlin-Zehlendorf, with the palaces and parks lining the banks of the River Havel and Lake Glienicke. Voltaire stayed at the Sans-Souci Palace, built under Frederick II between 1745 and 1747.
25	Pilgrimage Church of Wies	Germany Steingaden, Germany 47°40'52.6"N 10°54'0.5"E / 47.681278°N 10.900139°E	Cultural: (i), (iii)	0.1 (0.25)	1983	The Church of Wies (1745–54) is the work of architect Dominikus Zimmermann and is a masterpiece of the Bavarian Rococo.
26	Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps	Austria Austria*, France*, Germany*, Italy*, Slovenia*, Switzerland* 47°16'42"N 8°12'27"E / 47.27833°N 8.20750°E	Cultural: (iv), (v)	3,961 (9,790)	2011	Contains 111 small individual sites with the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling (or stilt house) settlements in and around the Alps built from around 5000 to 500 B.C. on the edges of lakes, rivers or wetlands. While only some of the sites have been excavated, they contain a wealth of information on life and trade in agrarian Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures in Alpine Europe. Fifty-six of the sites are located in Switzerland.
27	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany	Germany Germany*, Slovakia*, Ukraine* 49°5'10"N 22°32'10"E / 49.08611°N 22.53611°E	Natural: (ix)	33,670 (83,200)	2007	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, are used to study the spread of the beech tree ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ) in the Northern Hemisphere across a variety of environments and the environment in the forest. The addition of the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany in 2011 included five forests totaling 4,391 hectares (10,850 acres) that are added to the 29,278 hectares (72,350 acres) of Slovakian and Ukrainian beech forests inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2007.
28	Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St. Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier	Germany Trier, Germany 49°45'0"N 6°37'59"E / 49.75000°N 6.63306°E	Cultural: (i)(iii), (iv), (vi)	—	1986	The Roman colony at Trier was founded in the 1st century AD. It grew into a major town and became one of the capitals of the Tetrarchy at the end of the 3rd century. Many of the Roman era structures are still standing in Trier. The cathedral is the oldest church in Germany, being built on the ruins of Roman buildings by Maximin of Trier in 329-346.
29	Speyer Cathedral	Germany Speyer, Germany 49°19'0"N 8°26'35"E / 49.31667°N 8.44306°E	Cultural: (ii)	—	1981	The romanesque Speyer Cathedral, was founded by Conrad II in 1030 and remodelled at the end of the 11th century. It was one of the grandest romanesque cathedrals in the Holy Roman Empire and the burial place of German emperors for almost 300 years.

30	St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim	GermanyHildesheim, Germany 52°9'10.008"N 9°56'38.004"E / 52.15278000°N 9.94389000°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii)	0.58 (1.4)	1985	The site consists of two churches in Hildesheim. The Ottonian romanesque St Michael's Church was built between 1010 and 1020. Inside it is decorated with a notable wooden ceiling, painted stucco-work, bronze doors and the Bernward bronze column. The treasures of the romanesque St Mary's Cathedral make up the rest of the site.
31	Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen	GermanyBremen, Germany 53°4'33.5"N 8°48'26.9"E / 53.075972°N 8.807472°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (vi)	0.29 (0.72)	2004	The site consists of the Town Hall and the statue of Roland that stands near the town hall. The town hall was built in the 15th century when Bremen joined the Hanseatic League. It was renovated in the 17th century and a new Town Hall was built nearby in the early 20th. Under the Holy Roman Empire, Bremen had extensive autonomy which allowed the town to grow and made the town hall a center of power. Both the old and new Town Halls survived bombings during World War II. The statue of Roland was built in 1404. It stands 5.5 m (18 ft) high.
32	Town of Bamberg	GermanyBamberg, Germany 49°53'30"N 10°53'20"E / 49.89167°N 10.88889°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	142 (350)	1993	In 1007, Bamberg became the center of a diocese that was intended to help spread Christianity to the Slavs. During the 12th century the Bishops of Bamberg began a program of monumental public construction. The architecture that developed influenced construction in northern Germany and Hungary. In the 18th century it became a center of the Enlightenment when writers such as Hegel and Hoffmann settled in the town.
33	Upper Middle Rhine Valley	GermanyRhineland-Palatinate, Hesse, Germany 50°10'25"N 7°41'39"E / 50.17361°N 7.69417°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (v)	27,250 (67,300)	2002	A 65 km (40 mi) stretch of the Middle Rhine Valley in Germany. The region is home to many castles, historic towns and vineyards and has been an inspiration for many writers, artists and composers.
34	Völklingen Ironworks	GermanyVölklingen, Germany 49°14'39.984"N 6°50'59"E / 49.24444000°N 6.84972°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1994	The recently closed ironworks are the only intact example in western Europe and North America of an intact ironworks built in the 19th and 20th centuries.
		Germany Germany*,				The Wadden Sea contains the Dutch Wadden Sea Conservation Area and the German Wadden Sea National Parks of Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein. The coast line is generally flat and has may

35	The Wadden Sea	Netherlands* 53°31'43"N 8°33'22"E / 53.52861°N 8.55611°E	Natural: (viii), (ix), (x)	968,393 (2,392,950)	2009	mudflats, marshes and dunes. The site covers two-thirds of the entire Wadden Sea and is home to many plant and animal species. It is a breeding ground for up to 12 millions birds annually and supports more than 10 percent of the population of 29 species.
36	Wartburg Castle	GermanyEisenach, Germany 50°58'0.4"N 10°18'25.2"E / 50.966778°N 10.307000°E	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	—	1999	Wartburg Castle is located on a 410 m (1230 ft) precipice above Eisenach. It expanded in several sections and only a few of the medieval structures still remain. The castle was rebuilt in the 19th century to its present appearance. Martin Luther translated the New Testament into German while in exile at Wartburg.
37	Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square	GermanyWürzburg, Germany 49°47'34.008"N 9°56'20.004"E / 49.79278000°N 9.93889000°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	15 (37)	1981	The large and ornate Baroque palace was created under the patronage of the prince-bishops Lothar Franz and Friedrich Carl von Schönborn. It is one of the largest palaces in Germany.
38	Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex	GermanyEssen, Germany 51°29'29"N 7°2'46"E / 51.49139°N 7.04611°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii)	—	2001	The Zollverein industrial complex in Nordrhein-Westfalen contains all the equipment of a historic coal mine which started operation about 150 years ago. Some of the 20th century buildings are also notable.

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