

AUGSBURG WORLD HERITAGE

The 22 Elements of the Water Management System of Augsburg

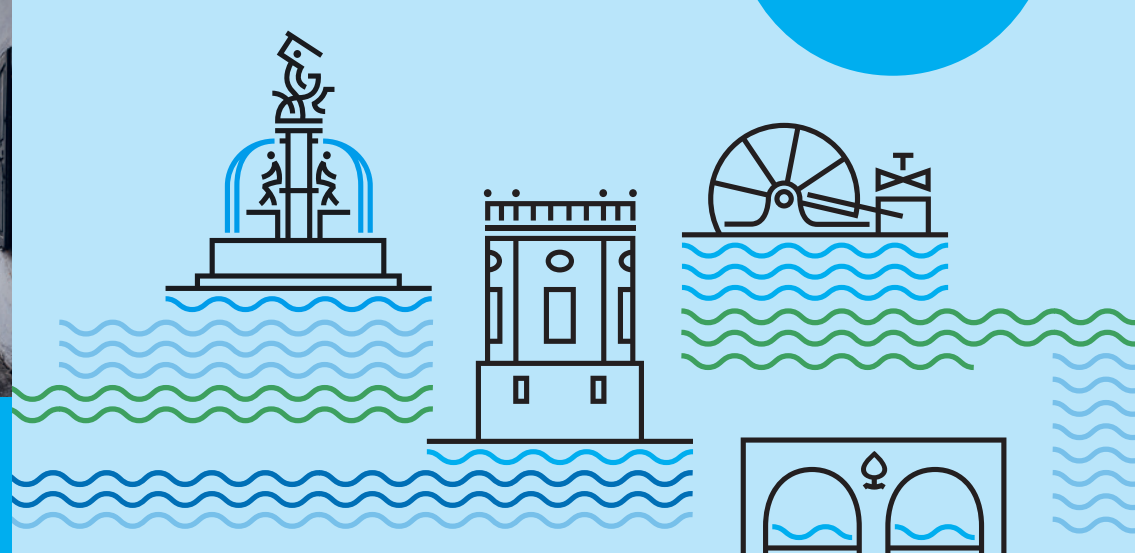
The site plan



Find out all about the World Heritage of Augsburg here: wassersystem-augsburg.de

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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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Water Management
System of Augsburg
inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 2019

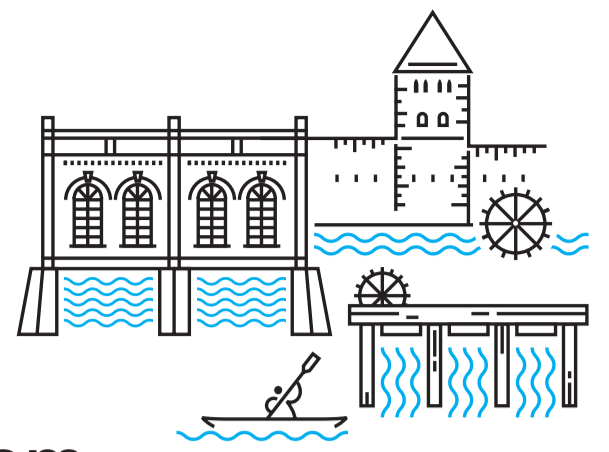


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Discover the 22 Elements of Augsburg's Water Management System



Hochablass (Lech weir) 1
The Hochablass (High Drain) has been a major part of Augsburg's water management system for more than 750 years. Most of the process water canals are generated from this point. Today's installation derives from the extensive reconstruction which took place in the year 1912.



Lech canals 2
The canals in the Lech quarter have delivered water power into the city for more than 1000 years. They were indispensable to the artisans and hand-craftsmen who benefited from the water and power supply which drove their waterwheels.



Galgenablass (culvert) 3
The Galgenablass (culvert) is an important water crossing, separating drinking water and process water canals in the Stadtwald and regulating their flow.



Waterworks at Rotes Tor 4
The ensemble is the oldest existing waterworks buildings in central Europe. Beginning in the year 1416, they served to provide Augsburg's drinking water supply for 463 years.



Lower waterworks 5
The ensemble of the Lower waterworks with the Liliom cinema consists of the Lower water tower, the Pump house and the water supply lead over the cast iron Zirbelnuss canal bridge. This is Augsburg's second oldest waterworks.



Waterworks at Vogeltor 6
These waterworks were spring fed and like their predecessors they were built on a former fortress tower near the Vogeltor gate in the year 1774. The waterworks were used primarily for the drinking water supply in the Lech quarter.



Augustus fountain 7
The fountain on the Rathausplatz (City Hall Plaza) was completed in 1594. It was designed by the Dutch artist, Hubert Gerhard. In addition to the city's founder Caesar Augustus, bronze sculptures of four river gods represent the main watercourses in Augsburg.



Mercury fountain 8
The bronze sculptures of the fountain were designed by Adriaen de Vries and cast in 1599. A cupid at his feet unties Mercury's sandal to keep the god of trade in the city and to thereby secure its wealth.



Hercules fountain 9
Like the Augustus and the Mercury fountain, the Hercules fountain, created by Adriaen de Vries, embodies Augsburg's pride in its wealth of water resources. The Kastenturm at the Rotes Tor was erected as an additional water tower to supply water for the fountains.



Stadtmetzg 10
The building (Trade Guild House for the Butchers) was erected in 1609 by Elias Holl. Its innovative use of canal water was a novelty: The Western Lech (canal) was guided through the basement of the Stadtmetzg to keep the meat cool and to dispose of the waste.



Waterworks at Hochablass 11
Modern drinking water supply in Augsburg was introduced in the year 1879 with the Waterworks at Hochablass. It was one of the rare waterworks using water power for pumping and pressure vessels, setting new standards.



Power plant on the Stadtbach 12
The power plant has been in service since 1873. Parts of the original equipment have survived. The plant once supplied the energy for the cotton spinning mill at the Stadtbach which was the largest spinning mill in the German customs union.



Power plant on the Fabrikkanal 13
The Twining and Thread Factory in Göggingen began operating the power plant in 1885. The Fabrikkanal was fed by the Wertach river and was built especially to provide waterpower.



Power plant on the Singold 14
The plant was put into use in 1887 with a direct cogwheel drive transmission of the textile mill, comparable to that of the Power plant on the Fabrikkanal nearby. Parts of the drive transmission have survived.



Power plant on the Wolfzahnau 15
This power plant was built in 1903 at the confluence of the Lech and the Wertach rivers. The four meter high flywheel power generator was exhibited as a symbol of the art of German engineering at the World's Fair in Paris in 1900.



Power plant Gersthofen 16
The first large power plant at the northern Lech canal initiated service in October of 1901. This marked the beginning of the comprehensive supply of electricity in the whole of Bavarian Swabia. The Lech canal was built especially for this plant.



Power plant on the Senkelbach 17
The machine and bronze wares producer Riedinger already began utilizing water power in 1865. The power plant building in the current Riedingerpark has a long and exciting architectural history.



Power plant Langweid 18
Built in 1906 along with the first extension of the Lech canal, this plant still produces electricity. It is also home to the Bavarian Lech Museum, which features the river in all of its multifaceted development.



Power plant on the Wertachkanal 19
The plant was erected in 1920 on the then new Wertach canal. The two Francis-twin-turbines produced electric power for the tram system and utilized 26.5 cubic meters of water per second.



Power plant on the Proviantbach 20
The Dierig textile group steered its power supply from the control center inside this power plant until 1995. The plant has been in use since 1923 and delivers electric energy to around 5000 people.



Power plant Meitingen 21
The plant was built between 1920 and 1922 - the last one on the Lech canal. At that time it was needed in order to supply electric power for the Siemens-Planina electrochemical factory nearby.



Canoe course (Eiskanal) 22
The first artificial whitewater Canoe course was built for the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. It is still host to numerous international competitions. The Eiskanal has been used for canoeing since 1945.

Unique in the world: The more than 800 years old Water Management System of Augsburg

A landscape of water courses and canals, drinking waterworks, power plants, fountains and water engineering structures characterises Augsburg. For about 800 years, Augsburg has the interaction of innovative minds and technical masterpieces, forms a worldwide unique Water Management System.

The award of the World Heritage title in 2019 secures the Water Management System of Augsburg for the future and makes it visible for the whole world.

