

ACCESSIBLE TOURISM IN SAXONY

A photograph of a man and a woman sitting at a wooden table in a restaurant. The man, on the left, is wearing a dark jacket and glasses. The woman, on the right, is wearing a dark jacket and has a nose ring. They are both smiling. The table is set with plates of food, glasses of wine, and a small candle. In the background, there are other diners and a large potted plant. The man is using a wheelchair, which is partially visible at the bottom left of the frame.

SAXONY. STATE OF THE ARTS.



WHY SAXONY?

"Saxony? What's that?" This is a question we often hear. Our first response – one of the federal states of Germany. "And where is Saxony?" Between Berlin and Prague, we say, to make it easy. Maybe we add that Saxony shares borders with Poland and the Czech Republic and also with the German state of Bavaria.

And now comes the crucial question: "Why should we visit Saxony?" No one would have asked this question prior to Second World War, when Saxony was economically the strongest and the most prosperous region of Germany. Business people came to Chemnitz, the city with the highest industrial production in Germany; to Leipzig, the center of commerce in Europe, a cosmopolitan city like London and Paris. And tourists came to Dresden, the richest and most beautiful city in Germany. But then Saxony fell behind the Iron Curtain. Access became difficult and priorities shifted. But since German reunification in 1990 more and more people are dis-

covering that the things that attracted travelers to Saxony earlier are still there: spectacular architecture, art collections of world renown, a deeply rooted love of music, living traditions, and locations of world history, and the unconditional attachment of the Saxons to their home and their love of life. But what does Saxony have that other destinations do not have? Saxony offers highly authentic experiences! Let's look at some examples:

The ultimate Protestant church building – this is how the Church of our Lady or "Frauenkirche" in Dresden can be described. Not only was it built to the ideas of Martin Luther, the great reformer who founded the Protestant movement, and not only is it a masterpiece of baroque architecture and an integral part of the famous Dresden skyline. It was also rebuilt – after its destruction in World War II – in the years 1994 to 2005 with donations from all over the world, reusing as many original stone and sculptures, as possible. It is a



Upper Market,
Freiberg

symbol of reconciliation. The determination of Saxons to maintain their heritage, to restore and relive.

Just a detail on the edge of a beautiful painting, added as an afterthought. The two angels at the bottom of Raphael's masterpiece "The Sistine Madonna" in Dresden's Old Masters picture gallery are known in the entire world even though many people do not have a clue where they originate from. In the early 19th century, they had become "independent" and had begun an international career that took them first onto porcelain and jewellery, and later into poetry albums, and onto bed linen and even chocolate wrappers. Raphael's famous 500-year-old painting has been in Dresden since 1753 in what is known as the Dresden State Art Collections that actually dates back to the year 1560, making it one of the oldest collections in Europe and one of the most cherished.



↑ Frauenkirche from the inside, Dresden

↖ St. Thomas Boys' Choir and Church, Leipzig



Klaffenbach Castle, Chemnitz

Music of Johann Sebastian Bach can be enjoyed in concerts all over the world – but nothing beats a performance in Leipzig's St. Thomas Church. The brilliant composer spent the last 27 years of his life in this city, where he was employed as cantor of St. Thomas Church and music teacher at St. Thomas School. This also put him in charge of the St. Thomas Boys Choir, one of the most famous choirs in the world.

As part of their duty – if not on tour – the boys perform the motet and cantata every Friday and Sunday, including musical pieces which were premiered in the same location 300 years ago with Bach at the helm. Even today, his presence can be felt since he is buried in St Thomas Church, too. His story is told across the churchyard located in the Bach Museum in Leipzig.



Miner's parade in the Ore Mountains



Monument to the Battle of the Nations, Leipzig

It is aptly titled "Ore Mountains" – the mountainous region in the South of Saxony. For centuries, extensive mining took place here, from silver mining, which started in the 12th century and made Saxony rich, to the uranium mining ordered by the Russians during the Cold War era. Along the so-called Silver Route, witnesses of the mining age are open to visitors. The mining not only shaped the landscape, but also its people. They still greet each other with the miners' greeting "Glück auf" today and a large number of traditions are kept alive, including miners' parades and the celebration of the last shift before Christmas. Later, mining was replaced or rather aug-

mented by the production of handcrafted wooden products, like the grim nutcracker, representing the authorities, and the smoking man, standing for the common people.

Napoleon was defeated in Waterloo, or so you might think. That battle only put an end to his attempt to make a comeback on the European stage. His real Waterloo was the Battle of Leipzig. It is also known as the Battle of the Nations, which, until World War I, remained the largest battle in the history of mankind. More than 100 years ago, the biggest monument in Europe, which one can climb on, was erected near the site of Napoleon's command post offering beautiful views of Leipzig.



Bastei rock formation in Saxon Switzerland National Park

Bossierer show workshop
in MEISSEN State
Porcelain Manufactory

Napoleon retreated and although France was not punished, but Saxony, which had stayed faithfully on his side, lost half of his territory and was reduced to present-day size.

It is perhaps not porcelain that is the greatest treasure of the MEISSEN State Porcelain Manufactory – but its collection of moulds. Because for every piece that has been made in the 300 years of its existence, each one of them has been preserved. The European hard porcelain was invented in Dresden in 1708, by a team put together by the Saxon ruler Augustus the Strong, who not only reshaped the face of the city and his country, but also was a great facilitator. The Albrechtsburg in Meissen, Germany's oldest palace, became the first production site. He also put together the finest collection of porcelain in the world, still on display in Dresden's Zwinger. And the devotion of the Saxons to their home and heritage becomes beautifully clear in the Procession of Princes, a large mural in Dresden, made from 25,000 porcelain tiles, each showing the members of the Wettin family who ruled Saxony for more than 800 years.

As you can see, Saxony offers unique experiences and a large variety of activities. Last but not least, Saxony also offers exceptional value for money. So, in Saxony you can have a good day and a good night!



Procession of Princes, Dresden



HOW TO GET TO SAXONY AND HOW TO GET AROUND

TRAVEL TO SAXONY:

By air:

The airports in Dresden and Leipzig are very well connected to the two most important hubs in Germany, Frankfurt and Munich. In either case, flying time is under an hour. In addition, there are direct connections to several European cities. Berlin Airport is 170 km (105 miles) from Dresden, and Prague Airport just 150 km (90 miles).

By rail:

Dresden and Leipzig are connected to the ICE (InterCity Express) rail network and therefore to German high speed trains. EC (EuroCity) trains connect Dresden with major cities such as Berlin, Prague and Budapest.

By road:

The comprehensive German motorway network connects Saxony to all major routes. Dresden has direct motorway connections to Berlin, Prague, Kraków, Frankfurt, Munich and Hanover.

TRAVEL WITHIN SAXONY:

Saxony is one of the smaller states of Germany so places are never far away from each other. Sightseeing time can be easily maximised. Apart from good roads, there is also a dense bus and rail network, for which there are also local, regional and Saxony-wide tickets. Here are some examples of how long it takes to get from A to B:



By car:

Dresden – Leipzig	1 hour
Dresden – Chemnitz:	45 minutes
Dresden – Berlin:	2 hours
Dresden – Prague:	1 hour 45 minutes
Dresden – Wrocław:	3 hours 15 minutes
Dresden – Czech border (motorway to Prague):	45 minutes
Dresden – Görlitz (Polish border):	1 hour 15 minutes
Dresden – Bavarian border:	1 hour 45 minutes

By public transport:

Dresden – Leipzig:	1 hour
Dresden – Chemnitz:	1 hour
Dresden – Görlitz:	1 hour 15 minutes
Dresden – Meissen:	45 minutes
Dresden – Saxon Switzerland National Park:	30–45 minutes
Dresden – Berlin:	1 hour 30 minutes
Dresden – Prague:	2 hours 15 minutes
Dresden – Wrocław:	3 hours 30 minutes





WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU

Bruehl's Terrace,
Dresden

When it comes to commitment to accessible tourism, Saxony is one of the leading German states, having won several awards in this field. For many years, our project "Sachsen Barrierefrei" has been dedicated to the development and marketing of accessible tourism in Saxony – from research to on-site inspections of the facilities and the assessment of the accessibility for wheelchairs to the publishing of detailed and reliable information about the facilities. We do not only limit this information to travelers with mobility impairments, we also have gathered special offers for visitors with sensory impairments – featuring induction loops, texts in Braille and special guided tours – and people with learning disabilities or mental handicaps.

Please check out the section on accessible tourism on our website www.visitsaxony.com

Only those Saxon facilities that have been thoroughly inspected on-site by our project manager are marked with pictograms designating accessibility. We place great emphasis on the quality of the products listed as well as on the accuracy of the statements made. Since we do not want to rely solely on our own expertise, we work closely with our partners in Saxony and the representatives of communities with special needs.



Pictograms used on the website are supposed to visualise the information provided and are not connected with official standards like "wheelchair-accessible" or "limited wheelchair-accessibility". The assignment of the pictograms mainly relates to the German standard DIN 18040 but may deviate in some aspects. A certification of the facilities according to DIN standards is not the subject of our internet directory. It serves rather to display the actual accessibility as detailed as possible in order to enable mobility-impaired guests to plan their trip according to their needs. We recommend the visitor to discuss individual requirements in regard to the accessibility of the facility in advance with the respective supplier.

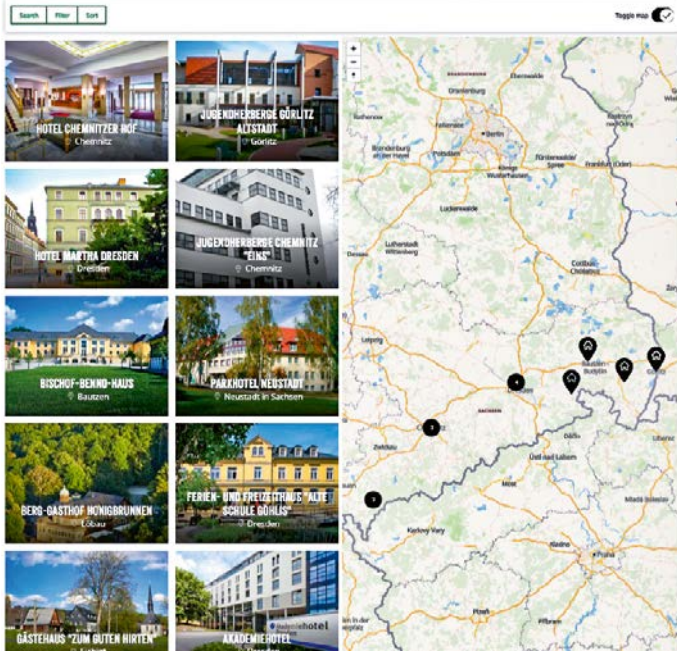
Site inspection at the
Factory of Threads, Plauen



WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU

CITIES, TOWNS & REGIONS CULTURE, NATURE, FAMILY & WELLNESS ABOUT SAXONY PLAN YOUR TRIP

ALL VETTED ACCOMMODATIONS AT A GLANCE



Detailed information on www.visitsaxony.com

Saxony is considered to be a destination for the whole family. That is why we have established strict guidelines for family friendly accommodation and leisure facilities. Those facilities that fulfil these standards are marked with the logo "Familienurlaub in Sachsen" ("Holidays for the Family in Saxony"). All of them fulfil high quality standards in order to guarantee you

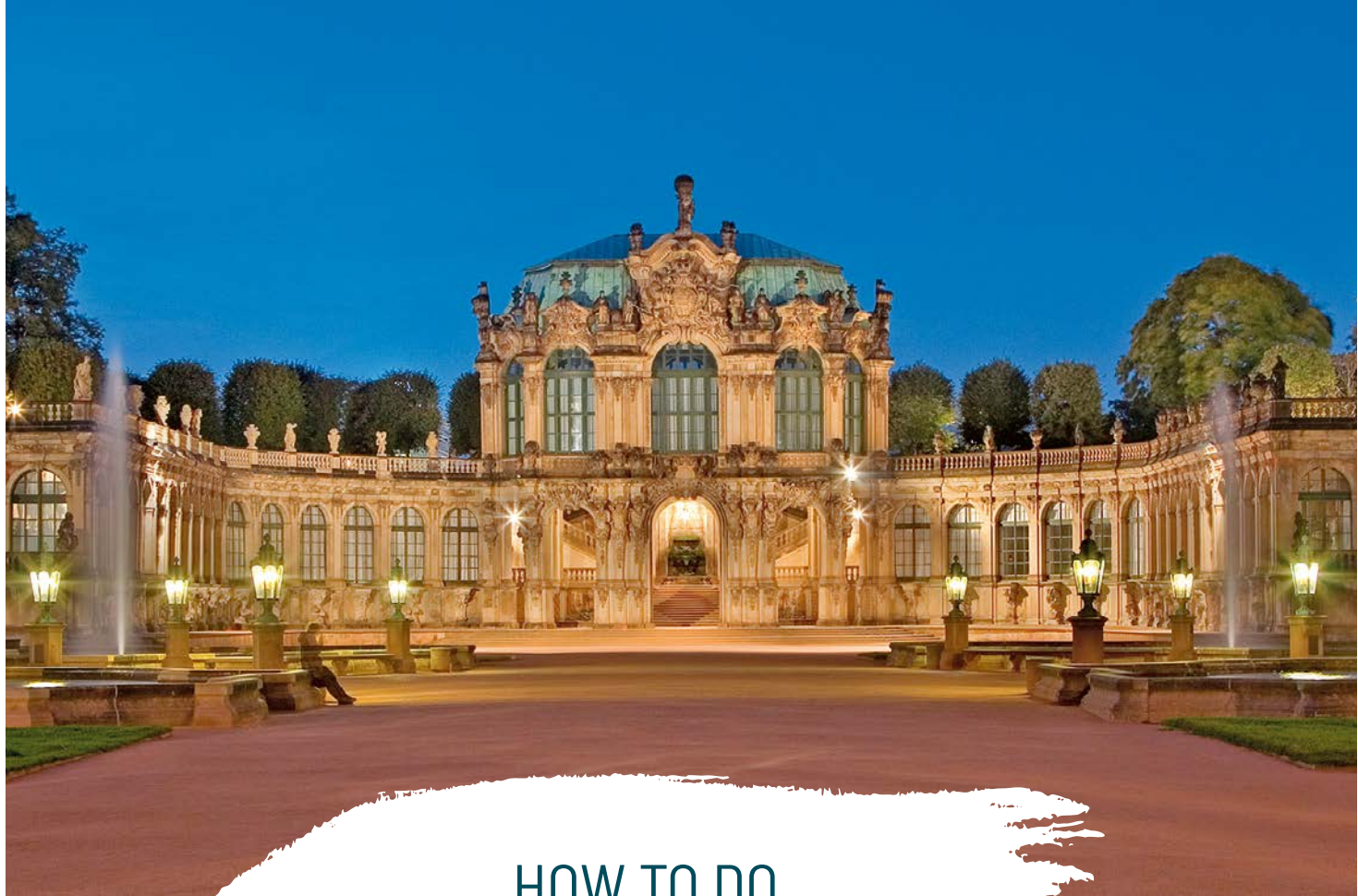


Hotel am Sonnenlandpark Lichtenau, Room for wheelchair users



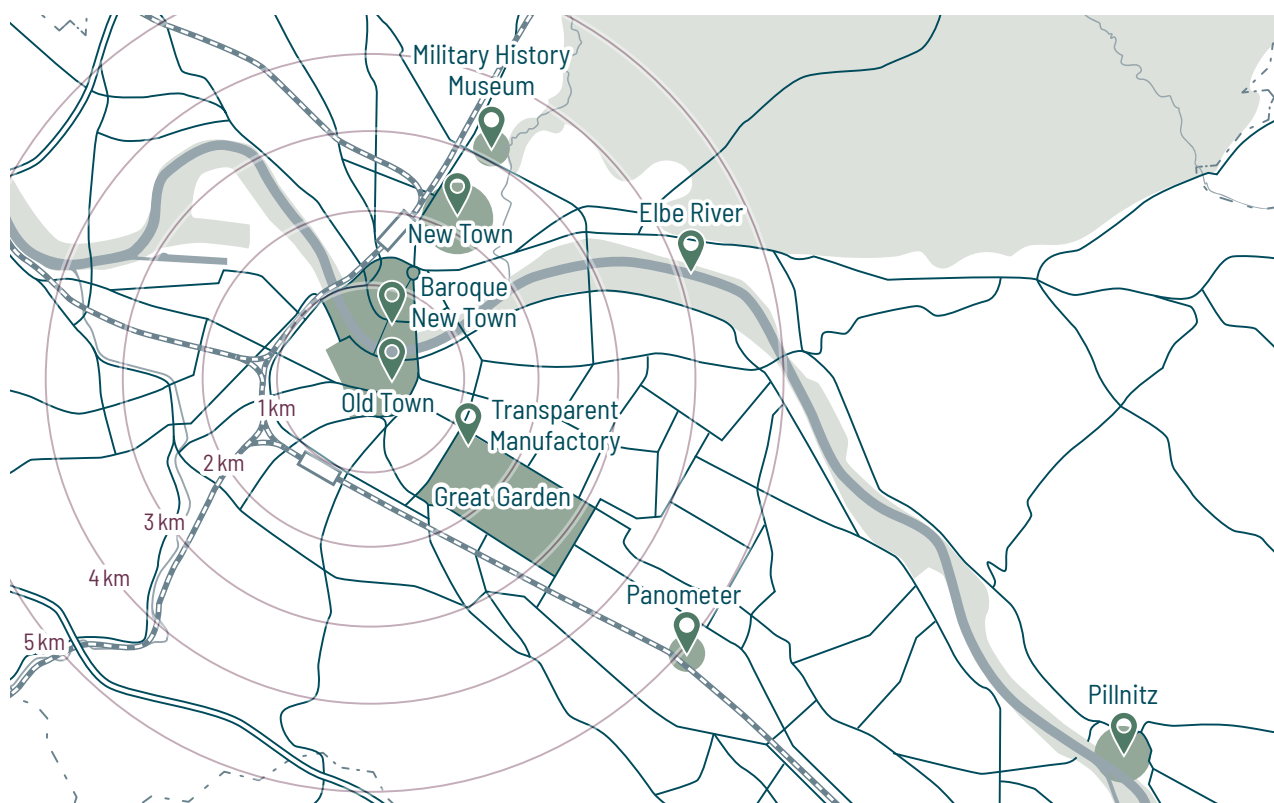
Transport Museum, Dresden

perfect conditions for carefree holidays with your loved ones. We are primarily the tourism board of Saxony and we are licensed to book your accommodations, arrange transport and plan your sightseeing program, if required. We are happy to assist you in every possible way because we care – to make your trip to Saxony an enjoyable experience.



Dresden Zwinger

HOW TO DO **DRESDEN** **IN 3 DAYS**





Albertinum

DAY 2:

If you think that you have seen the city, think again. For Dresden is unlike any other city in Germany. It stretches for 30 kilometers (20 miles) along the Elbe River. Also, do not get the impression that the whole city was destroyed in World War II. In fact, 65 percent of all buildings are still pre-war. Some of the most beautiful can actually be found on the river banks and the hills beyond. UNESCO has called this the “perfect harmony of architecture and nature” and the best way to explore it is to cruise on one of Dresden’s historic paddle steamers. Take a ride to Dresden-Pillnitz and back to the city center and enjoy the naturally winding river and the palaces, villas, farmhouses, vineyards and meadows it is lined with – and maybe try a piece of “Eierschecke” cake. Do get off at Pillnitz and visit the former summer palace of the Saxon kings – built in the Chinese style – and its beautiful park and gardens.

DAY 1:

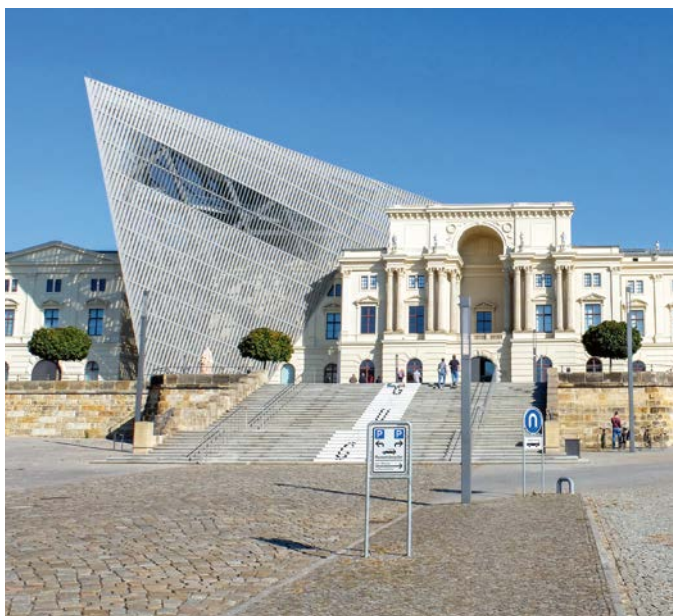
The best place to begin your Saxon experience is Dresden, the “Florence on the Elbe River”, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Join one of the guided tours of the historic city center. It takes about two hours and takes you to famous buildings like the Church of Our Lady (“Frauenkirche”), the Zwinger and the Royal Palace, giving you a heart-throbbing insight into how the city was literally rebuilt from the rubble. Then enjoy a visit to the museums of the Dresden State Art Collections in the Royal Palace, the Zwinger and the Albertinum. To round off your day, cross the Augustus Bridge and explore the baroque New Town (“Neustadt”) which was created as a carefully laid out new settlement in the 18th century. Stop, turn around and gaze at the spectacular skyline of Dresden that will leave you spell-bound. Shop at the artisans’ stores, fashion boutiques and dine in the Michelin star “Carousel” restaurant or in a quaint baroque courtyard.



Pillnitz Castle & Park

DAY 3:

Today you explore other unique places close to the city center. First, you experience the Panometer Dresden, a huge former gas container in which huge panorama pictures are generated. Next is a guided tour in the world’s most unusual car factory, the so-called “Transparent Manufactory” of Volkswagen, where, in a fully transparent set-up, electric vehicles are made. You can just walk in and have a look around – or take a guided tour. Do not forget to buy Volkswagen’s best-selling product there – the curry sausage, which you can eat at the restaurant e-VITRUM. On the other side of the Elbe River is your last stop, the spectacular Museum of Military History, re-imagined by American star architect Daniel Libeskind. Unlike any other military museum in the world, it is focused on the effects that war has on human beings. From there, it is easy to explore the Outer New Town with its trendy boutiques, clubs and bars.



Military History Museum of the German Army



Meissen

HOW TO DO THE SAXON WINE REGION

Today your first visit is to the marvellous hunting palace of the Saxon kings in Moritzburg located barely 20 minutes from Dresden. It rests on an artificial island in an artificial lake. The near perfect symmetry of Moritzburg Castle makes it a picture perfect shot. The interior of the castle is famous for its leather wall coverings and the “Feather Room”, decorated with millions of bird feathers. Your next stop is Meissen, Saxony’s oldest town, home of the Meissen State Porcelain Manufactory where guided tours are offered on a regular basis. On the castle hill, dominating one of the few completely intact historic towns

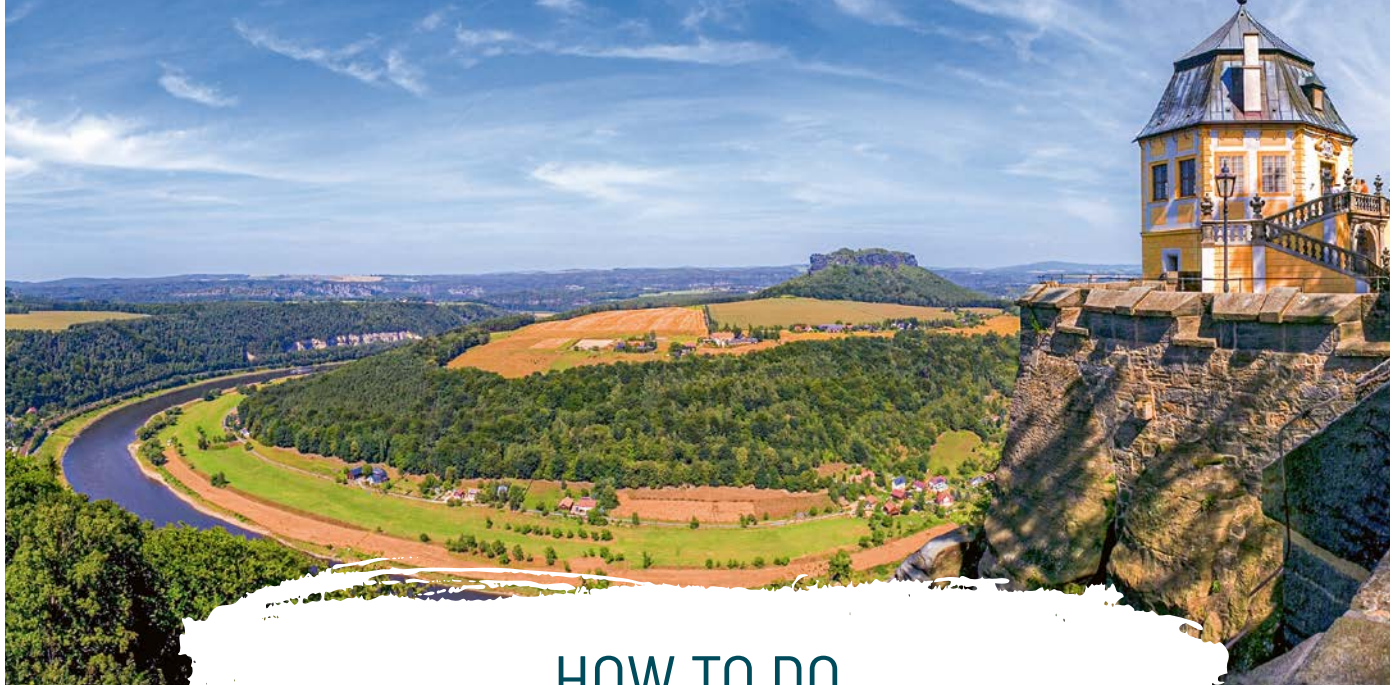


Albrechtsburg Castle, Meissen



Moritzburg Castle

of Germany, visit Albrechtsburg, Germany’s oldest palace, and the impressive Gothic cathedral. Enjoy a glass of Saxon wine in Meissen, otherwise known as the “capital” of the Saxon wine region and then carry on to Radebeul for a visit to the Wackerbarth Castle Saxon State Winery. Enjoy a sparkling wine tour and a delicious meal in their restaurant – while admiring the beautiful baroque scenery. From there, it is only a short drive back to Dresden.



Königstein
Fortress

HOW TO DO SAXON SWITZERLAND

Time to explore one of the most distinctive and beautiful landscapes of Europe, known as Saxon Switzerland National Park, with its dramatic rock formations and table mountains. Your first stop is the Bastei rock formation, one of the most visited sights in Germany. Here's your chance to have lunch in the Panorama Restaurant with its spectacular views of the Elbe Valley. A scenic drive will take you to such small, but enchanting towns like Hohnstein and Bad Schandau where you cross the river. Going back towards Dresden, you soon spot Europe's highest fortress, Königstein, which was never conquered. There you are offered interesting history lessons and 360 degrees views of the national park. Pirna, the "Gateway to Saxon Switzerland", is a charming town which still looks like in the paintings of the famous 18th century artist Canaletto who mostly painted major cities like Dresden and Warsaw. Visit the beautiful St. Mary's Church, have dinner in one of the historic restaurants and return to Dresden.



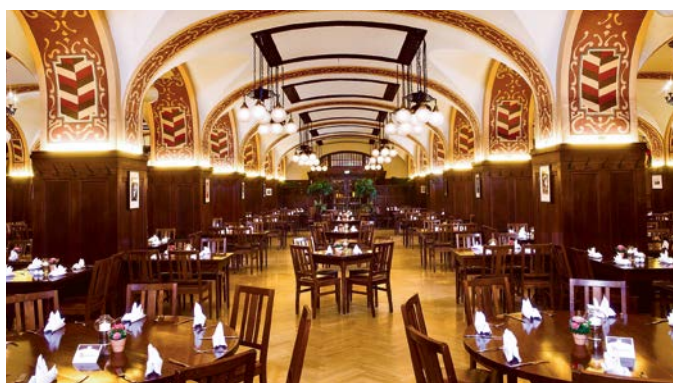
Climbing in Saxon Switzerland National Park





Leipzig Skyline

HOW TO DO LEIPZIG



← Auerbachs Keller

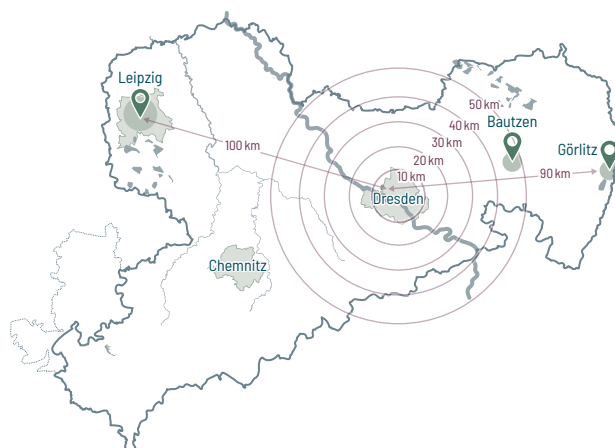
↗ Mädler Passage



It is about time to visit Saxony's largest city, Leipzig, which has a vibe completely different from Dresden's. As the oldest trade fair place in the world, Leipzig has always been connected to the rest of the world and it comes as no surprise that the Peaceful Revolution, which brought the Communist regime down, originated in the city's St. Nicolas Church, which also has a stunning interior. Leipzig's music history can be compared to Vienna's. Follow the Leipzig Music Trail to the birthplace of Wagner, the former homes of Mendelssohn and Schumann, the Bach Museum and his grave in St. Thomas Church, and the fabulous Music of Musical Instruments. Shop in the famous arcades created by merchants and industrialists or in the huge central station – and dine in one of the most famous restaurants in the world, the Auerbachs Keller, where Luther and Goethe were regulars. And enjoy an easy ride back to Dresden.



Mendelssohn House





Bautzen

HOW TO DO GÖRLITZ AND BAUTZEN

Academy Award winners “The Grand Budapest Hotel” and “The Reader” are just two of the many movies shot in Görlitz, perhaps the most beautiful town of Germany. A self-guided trail takes you to all important movie locations in the city. In Görlitz, there are almost 4,000 buildings listed in the National Register of Monuments. It is a picture album of architecture. The former part of town on the East side of the Neisse River is now the Polish town of Zgorzelec. There are no border controls to stop you from exploring it.

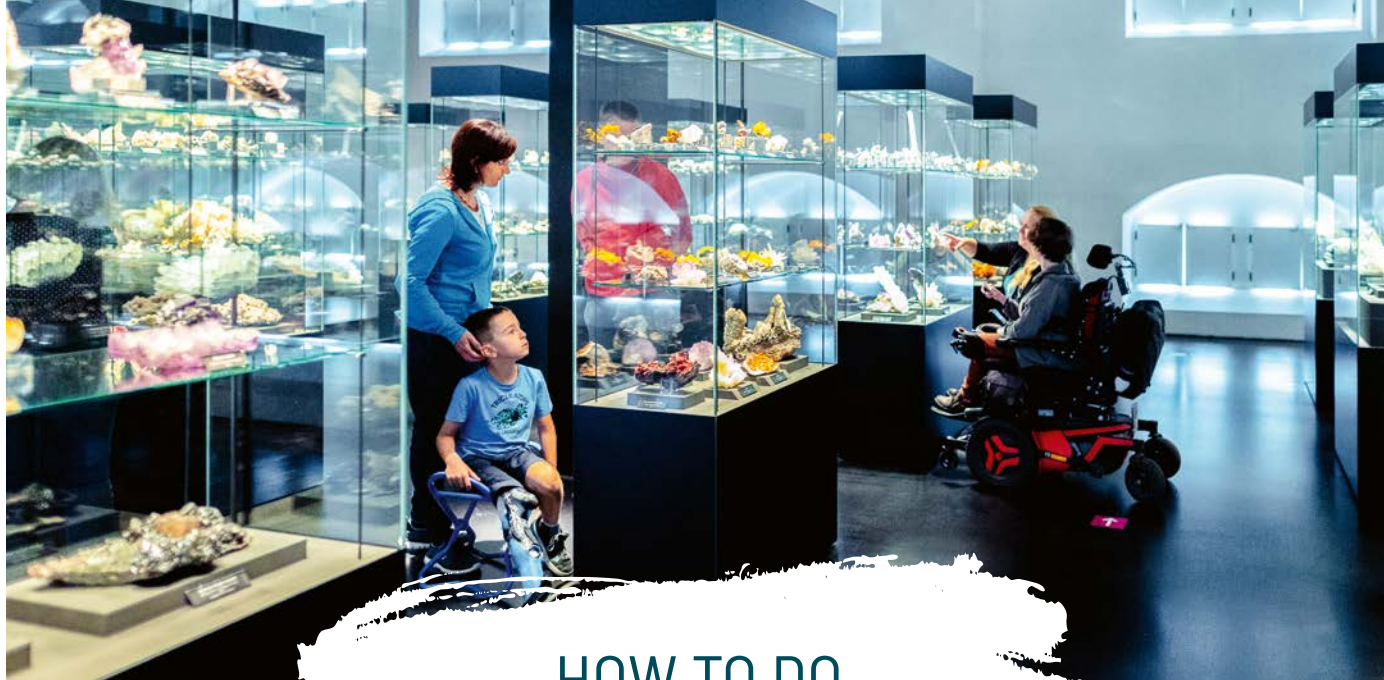


Görlitz



Sorbian restaurant „Wjelbik”, Bautzen

Almost halfway between Görlitz and Dresden, there is the medieval town of Bautzen, with an upper town on a large granite rock and a lower town on the Spree River. You encounter the Sorbian culture, the language and traditions of the local Slavic minority, in the Sorbian Museum and the restaurant “Wjelbik”. And, before you return to Dresden, taste the mustard, the town is famous for, either in the mustard shop or with a meal in the mustard restaurant.



terra mineralia, Freiberg

HOW TO DO ORE MOUNTAINS

Saxony has 3 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and the Ore Mountains Mining Region is the largest, with a great number and variety of attractions. Mining started in the 12th century, and it has shaped the landscape, the architecture and the people in a unique way. In Glashütte, some of the best watches in the world are made. This industry was established in the 19th century, after mining had become unprofitable. The German Watch Museum tells this amazing story. In Seiffen, declining fortunes led to a focus on products made from wood. In Germany's "Eternal Christmas Village", the nutcracker was



The Christmas Village Seiffen



German Watch Museum, Glashuette

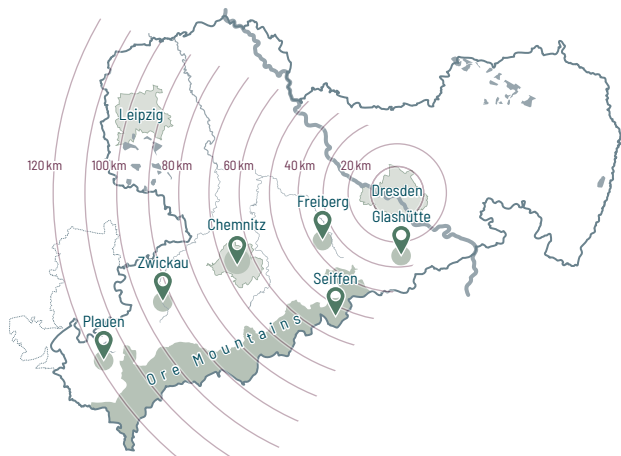
invented, and it is still made there together with other Christmas ornaments. The most beautiful town of the region is medieval Freiberg, where the mining history started. Buildings like the impressive cathedral are witnesses to the times, when Freiberg was one of Europe's richest towns. The most beautiful collection of minerals in the world, the terra mineralia, can be found in the castle. The journey back to Dresden only take about 45 minutes.



August Horch Museum,
Zwickau

HOW TO DO INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Before World War II and Communism, Chemnitz, Saxony's third-largest city, had the highest industrial output in Germany. Unsurprisingly, you can encounter a large number of industrial heritage sights there, ranging from the Saxon Museum of Industry to the Esche Villa, a complete work of art by Belgian architect Henry van de Velde. Chemnitz also shines with great art collections like the Gunzenhauser Museum. Romantics treasure the Schlossberg area around the former monastery and hunting castle. Zwickau is the birthplace of both Robert Schumann and Audi. The original Audi factory is now the award-winning August Horch Museum, named after Audi's founder. It offers a journey through more than 120 years of car manufacturing in Saxony, including the post-war times when the Trabant was made in this facility. The machine-made lace was invented in Plauen, and it is still famous as Plauen Lace today. A new museum, the Fabrik der Fäden or "Factory of Threads", tells the whole textile history of the town, which is the capital of the Vogtland region.



Museum of Industry, Chemnitz



Factory of Threads, Plauen

WHAT ELSE TO SEE

JUST 10+1 EXAMPLES



1 THE CROWN OF THE ORE MOUNTAINS

Augustusburg Castle is an impressive structure, built in the 16th century by Saxon ruler Augustus. He and his family are depicted on an altar picture by Lucas Cranach the Younger in the chapel. There are various museums, including the largest motorcycle collection in Europe, since DKW and MZ motorbikes used to be made in nearby Zschopau.



2 FULL STEAM AHEAD

In Saxony, there are still 5 railroad lines with narrow-gauge trains powered by steam engines. The closest ones from Dresden are the "Lössnitz Dachs-hund" which connects Radebeul, a suburb of Dresden, with Radeburg, stopping in Moritzburg along the way, and the Weisseritz Valley Railroad, connecting nearby Freital and Kipsdorf in the Ore Mountains.



3 THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE

The Kromlau Park was modelled after nearby Muskau Park, today a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is smaller and well-known for its rhododendrons, but is also features a unique structure made from basalt. The Rakotz Bridge is so delicate that people believe that the devil must have created it. With its reflection in the lake, it forms a perfect circle.



4 FASTING FOR THE EYES

During Lent, altars used to be hidden behind a large piece of cloth. In Germany, only two of these Lenten veils have survived, both to be found in the town of Zittau, which borders both Poland and the Czech Republic. The large Zittau Lenten Veil, a picture bible, hangs in a former church. The smaller one can be found in a former monastery, which is also famous for its epitaphs.



5 ICON OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE

To build "a modern house for two parents, four children and occasionally one or two guests", this was the briefing for architect Hans Scharoun by a pasta manufacturer in Löbau. The "Schminke House" is an outstanding example of the Classical Modern style which is still included in every architecture digest with peers like Frank Lloyd Wright's "Fallingwater".

6 SCULPTED NATURE

Hermann Count of Pückler-Muskau was a colourful, reckless and restless personality with a keen interest in landscape gardening. Around his palace in Muskau, he created the largest English-style park in Central Europe which today is both on German and Polish soil and has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



7 FIRST NEWLY-BUILT PROTESTANT CHURCH

It was dedicated in 1544 by the great reformer Martin Luther himself, the church of Hartenfels Castle in Torgau, former residence of rulers of Saxony, the "Motherland of the Reformation". Constructed to Luther's ideas, it became the blueprint for all Protestant churches that followed, reaching the pinnacle during construction of the Church of Our Lady in Dresden.



8 A LEGENDARY COLLECTION

After gathering nearly 2,500 works of classic modernism, art dealer Alfred Gunzenhauser wanted a worthy presentation for his collection. While others only suggested to integrate it into their own collections, the city of Chemnitz offered the collector his own museum, the "Museum Gunzenhauser", which is located in a former bank building from the 1920s.



9 LIGHT OF THE WORLD

Because their parents traveled the world as missionaries, the children of Herrnhut, a town founded by religious refugees, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, had to attend boarding schools where the Moravian Star evolved, which lights up churches and homes at Christmas around the world. The Herrnhuter Sterne manufactory features a demonstration workshop and an exhibition.



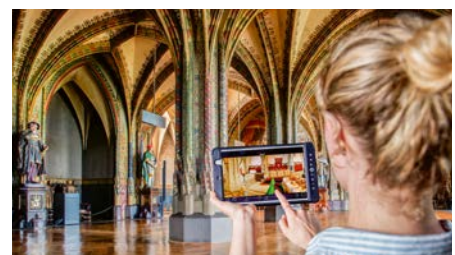
10 THE SOUND OF MUSIC

Around the towns of Markneukirchen and Klingenthal, musical instruments have been made for many centuries, which once even dominated the world market. The Museum of Musical Instruments in Markneukirchen has more than 1,000 exhibits from the region and all over the globe on display, ranging from the world's smallest violin to the largest accordion ever made.



11 TIME TRAVEL INCLUDED

1,000 palaces, castles, fortresses, parks and gardens – Saxony provides rich grounds for lovers of magnificent architecture and beautiful landscaping and a wide range of styles in delightful locations, be it Medieval, Baroque or Renaissance structures, and many of them are related to the region's most famous ruler, Augustus the Strong, who liked his residences to make an impression.



The present-day tourism infrastructure in Saxony – including accommodation facilities – was mostly created or at least renovated and modernised in the last 25 years, following German Re-Unification. As the only large city in Germany, Dresden does not host trade fairs, a fact that keeps rates for accommodation low and stable. And while international hotel chains maintain a strong presence, boutique and family owned hotels are quite popular. Apartments are also available, even directly in the city centers. And for low budget travelers, there are charming B&B's and hostels. Here are some examples:

WHERE TO SLEEP



Steigenberger Hotel de Saxe, Dresden



Seepark Auenhain, Markkleeberg



a&o Hostel, Leipzig



Youth hostel, Schöneck



Hotel Bülow Palais, Dresden



Wiesbaden thermal spa complex



Hotel Indigo, Dresden



Hotel Regenbogenhaus, Freiberg



Pension Am Finkenberg, Sebnitz



Martinshof, Rothenburg



Altes Waschhaus Dresden



Hotel König Albert, Bad Elster

WHAT TO EAT AND DRINK

COFFEE AND CAKE:

It is a German tradition to have coffee and cake in the afternoon. This was very much shaped by the Saxons who have a very sweet tooth and took to coffee immediately after seizing a few bags of beans from what the Turks had left behind after the siege of Vienna. You should visit one of Europe's oldest coffee houses, the "Coffebaum" or "Coffee Tree" in Leipzig. Or enjoy a hot drinks and cake ceremony at the Meissen State Porcelain manufactory. The typical Saxon cake is the "Eierschecke", which is similar to a cheese cake at the bottom and a sweet omelette at the top. A specialty from Leipzig is the "Leipzig Lark" which is a small, sweet pie filled with marzipan. During Christmas time, the rich "Stollen" is served, the traditional German Christmas cake, which is only original if it hails from Dresden, often augmented by "Pulsnitzer Spitzen" jam-filled and chocolate-coated gingerbread fingers made by professional gingerbread makers in the town of Pulsnitz.

DINNER:

At the Saxon court, meals were cooked to high standards. Fine dining was also appreciated by the upper class when Saxony was very wealthy. To get an idea, try the traditional "Leipziger Allerlei", a vegetable dish normally consisting of peas, carrots, asparagus, morels, crayfish, crab butter and bread dumplings. A more modern take is offered by the gourmet restaurants. Saxony currently has 9 Michelin star restaurants. To sample the cuisine of the common people, try the poor man's dishes in restaurants in the countryside, like the "Teichlmauke" in the Upper Lusatia region, mashed potatoes with a pool of broth with sauerkraut and beef. In general, traditional food is on the heavier side and contains some form of potato and meat, mainly pork. Naturally, sausages are also big in Saxony, like the "Kamenzer", a specialty from the town of Kamenz.

BEER, WINE AND LIQUOR:

The Saxons boast the highest consumption of beer per head in Germany which might surprise you. There is a large variety of Saxon beers on sale, made either by traditional or micro-breweries. The most unusual beer is Leipzig's Gose, which has always defied Germany's purity laws with its added ingredients of salt and coriander. Some breweries offer tours and seminars, like Landskron in Görlitz and Radeberger in Radeberg near Dresden. For more than 850 years, wine has been grown in Saxony, mostly on the sunny southern slopes along the Elbe River from Pirna via Dresden to beyond Meissen. Try the Goldriesling, a grape variety only found in Saxony. In Wilthen, Germany's oldest brandy is distilled and in other places you can find even local-made whisky and gin. But much more typical for Saxony is the herbal liqueurs produced in many places and the elderberry liqueur made in the Ore Mountains and the Vogtland region.



Dresden Stollen



Dresden Eierschecke Cake



Leipziger Allerlei



Carroussel Nouvelle gourmet restaurant, Dresden



Products of the Proschwitz Winery

IMPRINT

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GRAPHICS, CARTOGRAPHY, PRINT:

c-macs publishingservice EG A. Voigt e. K.
Printed in Germany

EDITORIAL DEADLINE:

December 2025

PLEASE NOTE:

All the information has been researched with the greatest possible care. However, the publisher assumes no liability for the information provided.

PHOTO CREDITS:

Archives TMGS mbH: S. Rose Fotografie, Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden/Estel/Klut, Dirk Bzroska, Schlösserland Sachsen gGmbH(Panthermedia, Dorit Günter), Stadt Freiberg/Albrecht Holländer, Katja Fouad Vollmer, Giulio Groebert, MEISSEN/ELLEN-Fotografie, Wolfgang Gärtner, Sylvio Dittrich, Antje Rennack, Lukas Kapfer, Elbland/Rainer Weisflog, Rainer Oettel/Rainer Weisflog, Michael Bader, Auerbachs Keller Leipzig, Daniel James Clarke, ©freiheitswerke/Fotoagentur Wolf, Deutsches Uhrenmuseum Glashütte/Holm Helis, TVV/Dirk Rückschloß - pixore photography, Rainer Weisflog, Professional Photography Lars Neumann, Philipp Herfort Photography, Stiftung Haus Schminke/Ralf Ganter, Kristin Schmidt, Heidi Diehl, Hotel Bülow Palais Dresden, Andreas Schmidt, DDPix



This brochure is co-financed with tax revenue based on the budget approved by the Saxon members of parliament.

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YOUR CONTACT:

Antje Rennack has been responsible for the project "Sachsen Barrierefrei" (Accessible Tourism in Saxony) since 2011 as a team member of Tourism Marketing Company of Saxony (Saxony Tourism). Her mission is to make Saxony an attractive destination for travelers with special needs. She is in charge of inspecting and evaluating the respective Saxon facilities, sensitising the Saxon partners, publishing accessibility brochures, and providing customers with detailed and reliable accessibility information. She serves as the point of contact for all stakeholders in this field.

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Saxony is Germany's no. 1 cultural destination. But Saxony is also one of the leading regions in Germany in terms of its commitment to accessible travel and has a large variety of offers for people with special needs. Thus, Saxony now has a wealth of accessible tourist offers for people with disabilities. Detailed descriptions of these offers are available. Saxony Tourism has exceedingly high standards for the quality of its products and the reliability and accuracy of its accessibility information is seen as crucial. Please check out the section on accessible tourism on our website www.visitsaxony.com.



**SAXONY IS LOVE
AT FIRST SIGHT.**

AND THE SECOND
AND AT THIRD.

