



BERLIN

Stichting het Panorama

29 Mai -02 June 2024



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GENERAL

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Some facts

WEDNESDAY May 29

on foot and public transport
train journey DEVENTER - BERLIN
walk to Mauerpark
Evening: collective dinner

THURSDAY, May 30 EAST BERLIN

by bike 30 kilometers
Office visit 5.30 PM - 6.30 PM
Capattistaubach urbane landschaften

FRIDAY May 31: WEST BERLIN

by bike 30 kilometers
Office visit 4:00PM- 5.00PM: Topotek 1

SATURDAY June 1: POSTDAM

by bus

SUNDAY June 2:

free program in the morning, see options
return trip train journey BERLIN - DEVENTER

OFFICES AND CONTACTS

places to be&food&drink&
sources
colophon



EXCURSIE BERLIJN 2024

Van woensdag 29 mei t/m zondag 2 juni 2024 gaan we op excursie naar hip en historisch Berlijn; een stad die sinds ons laatste bezoek met stichting het panorama 20 jaar geleden enorm in ontwikkeling is geweest.

Berlijn is hip, Berlijn is sexy, Berlijn is booming. Sinds 2012 maakt Berlijn een groei door die vergelijkbaar is met de euforie na de val van de muur. 40.000 nieuwe inwoners komen jaarlijks naar het trendy Berlijn, met in hun kielzog ruim 11 miljoen toeristen (met 25 miljoen overnachtingen). De stad ligt aan de rivier de Spree die zich door en om de stad heen kronkelt en heeft wel 3,5 miljoen inwoners, wat het tot één van de grootste steden van Europa maakt.

Om de geschiedenis van Berlijn kun je niet heen. Een kleine 30 jaar was de Koude Oorlog zichtbaar door de Muur die West-Berlijn van Oost-Berlijn scheidde. De nieuwe inrichting van Berlijn bracht veel architectuur met zich mee, nergens vind je zoveel nieuwe gebouwen als in Berlijn. De schade van de Tweede Wereldoorlog heeft men al lang achter zich gelaten, behalve op enkele plaatsen zoals de kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche waar deze explicet ter herinnering is bewaard gebleven. Veel oude gebouwen en nieuwe ideeën zijn met elkaar verenigd zoals je kan zien in de Reichstag. Futuristische gebouwen hebben een plaats gekregen in het Sony Center en op de Potsdamer Platz.

Het centrum van Berlijn is gebouwd in een efficiënte moderne stijl zonder veel in de hoogte willen gaan en het heeft een open en wijds karakter. Berlijn is misschien wel de meeste groene hoofdstad van Europa. Zeer evenwichtig verspreid vind je straten met bomen, bossen, natuurgebieden en meren. In het bekende district Prenzlauerberg kun je kleurrijke traditionele gebouwen vinden.

We ontdekken de stad te voet, met het openbaar vervoer en natuurlijk ook te fiets. De vlakke stad (op een paar heuvels als de Kreuzberg en de Prenzlauer Berg na) is zeer geschikt om in te fietsen. Op zaterdag nemen we de bus, zodat we wat verder de stad uit kunnen komen. Die dag staat onder andere Potsdam op het programma. De Duitse stad Potsdam is uitgeroepen tot UNESCO werelderfgoed en ligt slechts 20 kilometer ten zuiden van de hoofdstad. Maar we doen ook het 16 hectare grote Waldfpark aan, aanvankelijk door BplusB ontworpen als onderdeel van de Bundesgartenschau 2001.



DE PANORAMA FORMULE

De excursies van de Stichting het Panorama - voor en door landschapsarchitecten - staan in het teken van hedendaagse ontwikkelingen in ons vakgebied. Dit jaar gaan we naar Berlijn. Hier bezoeken we een veelheid aan diverse projecten, krijgen toelichtingen op locatie van bureaus en de gemeente en gaan op bureaubezoek bij Topotek1 en Capattistaubach urbane landschaften. De excursie gids Berlijn 2024 is daarom redelijk beknopt. Van onze duitse vakgenoten horen we achtergronden en motieven en worden kennis en ideeën uitgewisseld.

Voor deze excursie gaat onze dank uit naar Anneke Naute , die met ons meekeek naar de gids en met name de inleiding en het kaartmateriaal. Maar ook naar Rob Grotewal, ex-collega van Wim van Krieken uit de tijd dat laatgenoemde nog in Berlijn werkte. Rob werkt momenteel voor het grote Tegel project en zal een presentatie verzorgen en ons rondleiden ter plekke. Hij kwam ook met de tip voor het restaurant en zal gezellig met ons mee eten. Medereiziger Michiel Hulsman bracht ons in contact met Tancredi Capatti, partner bij Capattistaubach urbane landschaften. Zij werken momenteel samen aan een project. Tancredi overlaadde ons met mails vol programmatips, ideeën voor de routing en contacten bij diverse bureaus. We kijken uit naar het bezoek wat we brengen aan zijn bureau.

De deelnemers die al eerder meegingen weten het: we hebben een vol programma waarmee we ook met een zekere flexibiliteit omspringen. Nagenieten doen we ook: we schrijven allemaal na afloop een beschouwing in tekst en/of beeld over een project, karakteristiek of opvallend fenomeen en nemen dit op in het Panorama-boekje: Review Berlijn 2024.

Op de reunie die we in het najaar houden, bekijken we onze mooiste foto's. Alle beschouwingen van de deelnemers zijn dan door ons gebundeld in de review zodat iedereen het boekje 'Review Berlijn 2024' krijgt. Dit document wordt, net als de excursiegids, op de website van het Panorama geplaatst: www.hetpanorama.nl.

Voor nu veel plezier met het lezen van de gids en natuurlijk tot op de excursie zelf!

Eva, Karin en Wim

DEELNEMERS BERLIJN 2024

deelnemers:

Stephen

Eline

Bernadette

Rob

Sylvia

Kim

Marieke

Gienie

Martien

Michiel

Geert

Xiaoyu

Frank

Michiel

Anneke

Ank

Ruben

Dominic

Ed

Mitchell

Roel

Patrick

Mark

Joshua

Eva

Judith

Nan

Hester

Veronica

organisatie:

Eva

Karin

Wim

REIS EN VERBLIJF

WOENSDAG 29 mei

Op eigen gelegenheid naar Deventer.

10:45 op station Deventer

trein IC145 Deventer - Berlijn: **11.18 - 15.51**

met OV naar hotel

ZONDAG 2 juni

terug reis **11:30** op station Hbf Berlijn

trein IC144 Berlijn - Deventer: **12:06 - 16.41**

Op eigen gelegenheid naar huis.



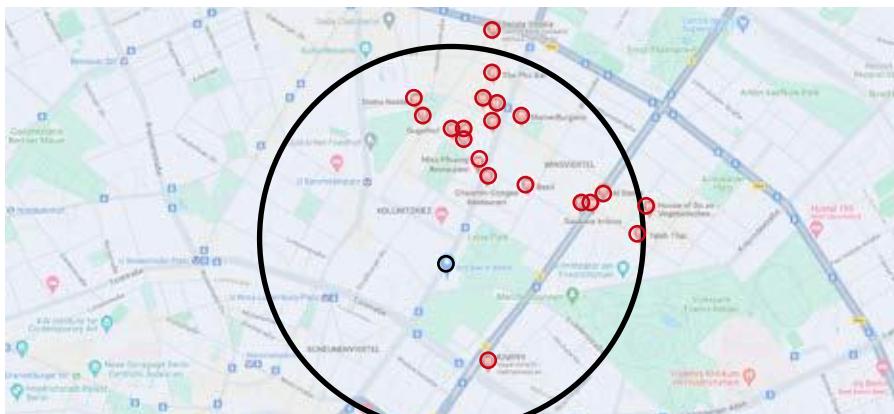
Ibis Hotel Berlin Mitte

Prenzlauer Allee 4

10405 BERLIN

Telephone

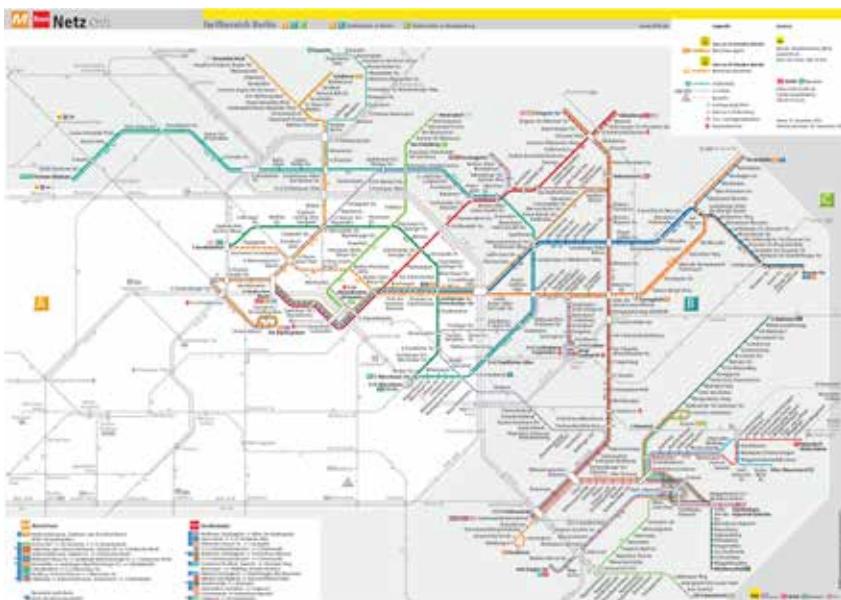
+49 30 443330



restaurants binnen een straal van 10-15min lopen van het hotel

MAPS

Public transport



tram

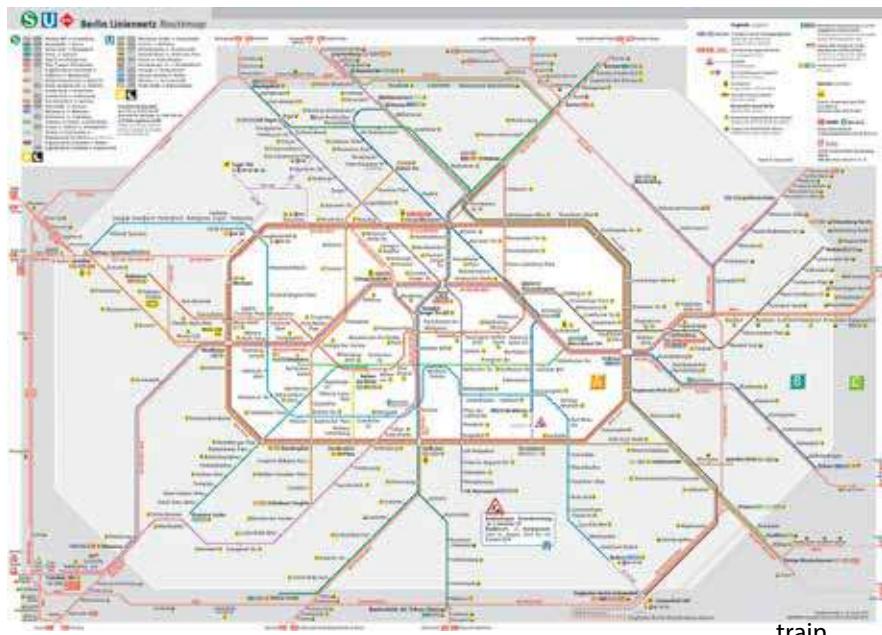


ferry

MAPS

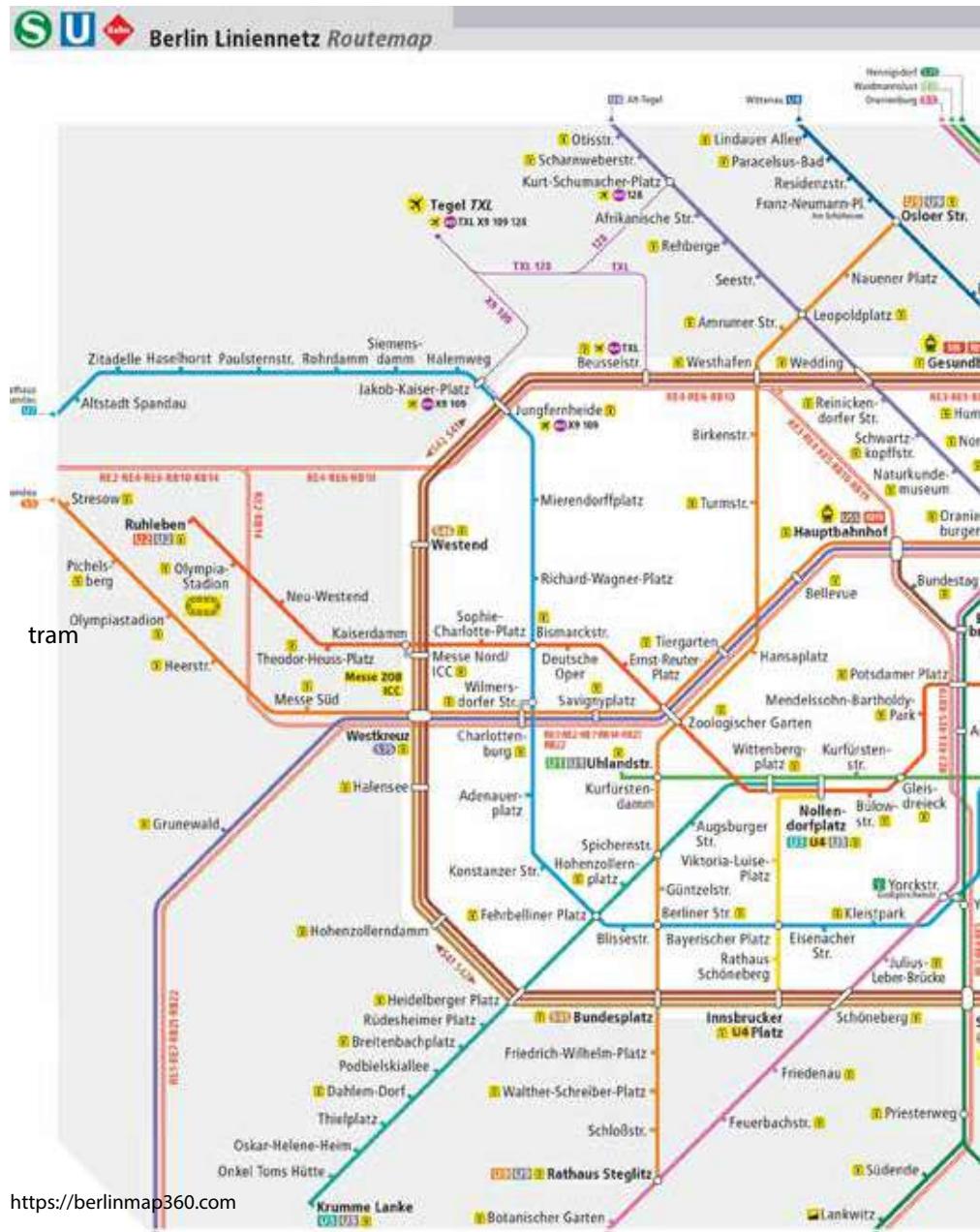
Public transport

metro map
see the
large map
on the
following 2
pages



MAPS

Public transport metro



MAPS

Public transport metro





PROGRAMMA

WOENSDAG 29 mei.

11.18 - 15.51

treinreis Deventer - Berlijn

te voet. 6km

Mauerpark

gezamenlijk diner 19.00

DONDERDAG 30 mei.

te fiets. 30km

1. Schlossplatz + Lustgarten
2. Park am Fernsehturm
- 3. Stadtmodelle*
toelichting 10.00 – 10.30
4. Park am Luisenstädtischen Kanal
5. Jüdisches Museum
- 6. Park am Gleisdreieck*
toelichting LOIDL 12.30 – 13.30
7. Johannes Schule Berlin
8. Viktoriapark
9. Tempelhofer Feld
10. Bergmannstraße
11. Floating University Berlin
12. Comenius Garten
13. Treptower Park
14. Badeschiff-Berlin
15. Oberbaum City o.a.: Narva Höfe, Amazon, East Side Mall & Überplatz
16. East Side Park

Bureaubezoek 17.30 - 18.30

Capattistaubach urbane landschaften

Mariannenplatz 23

VRIJDAG 31 mei.**te fiets. 30km**

1. Gedenkstätte Berliner Mauer
2. Park am Nordbahnhof + Mountmitte
3. Europacity
- 4. Tegel Projekt 10.30 – 12.00
met toelichting/ rondleiding van Rob Gro-tewal**
5. Volkspark Jungfernheide
6. Siemensstadt Settlement
7. AERA Darwinstrasse
8. Gebauer Höfe
9. Berlin Tiergarten
10. Platz der Republik

*Bureaubezoek Topotek1 16.00 - 17.00:
met presentatie van partner Carsten
Schmidt*

11. Holocaustmonument
12. Henriette-Herz-Park
13. Tilla-Durieux-Park
14. Nike Experience Hub
15. Topographie des Terrors
16. Hackesche Hofe

ZATERDAG 1 juni.**met de bus. 120km**

08.30
vertrek uit hotel

09.00 - 10.00
Nature Park Schöneberger Südgelände

10.00 - 11.00
Siedlung Lindenhof

11.30 - 12.30
Baumkronenpfad Beelitz Heilstatten

12.45 - 13.45
Potsdam – Sanssousi

14.00 – 15.00
Potsdam – Waldpark

15.00 – 16.00
Potsdam - Platz der Einheit

16.30 - 17.30
Teufelsberg

18.00
retour hotel

ZONDAG 2 juni.**te voet. 5km**

ZE05 – Zanderroth, Zelterstrasse 5
Mogelijke alternatieven:
Botanical Volkspark Pankow Blankenfelde
Adlershof Park

*12:06 - 16:41
treinreis Berlijn - Deventer*

PLACES TO BE

Holzmarkt 25
Strandbar Mitte
Bierhof Rüdersdorf
Bikinihaus

INTRODUCTION

The history of open space/urban development in Berlin

From Berlin's Origins to the 19th Century

Berlin grew out of a large number of settlements which slowly developed in the glacial valley along the River Spree and on the edges of the Teltow and Barnim plateaus. The location of the settlements was generally defined by the natural environment and the shipping lanes on the Spree. Forests were planted in the less fertile areas, while meadows or fields were created on better or wetter soil.



Berlin ca 1610

Originally, the town developed in the valley, radiating equally in all directions from the villages Berlin and Cölln, which formed the core of the settlement on the Spree islands. Development in Spandau and Köpenick, the nearest urban settlements in the Spree Valley, was mostly independent. The Berlin urban area was still limited to parts of the valley plain right into the last third of the 19th century. Weißensee, Pankow, Lichtenberg and Schöneberg were all still independent villages.

German Empire

The growth of Berlin in the German Empire was determined mainly by economic considerations. Suitable sites were built upon without any regard to distinctive landscape features. The city sprawled into the surrounding countryside. Prestigious ornamental squares, promenades and smaller parks grew up in the »better areas«, and several public parks were also laid out in the working class districts. Today these parks, together with the palace gardens and the former Electoral hunting reserve in the Großer Tiergarten, still rank among the most important green areas in the heavily built-up inner city.

1910 – The »Jansen-Plan«, the first comprehensive plan

The first comprehensive plan for Greater Berlin was developed as part of the Greater Berlin competition of 1910. The award-winning »Jansen-Plan« not only made building suggestions as was common in those days. It also included a sophisticated open space concept.

Berlin was to be structured by a smaller inner ring and a large outer ring of forests, parks, gardens and meadows. Radial green corridors were planned between the two rings, extending into the heavily built-up inner city. This plan influenced urban development considerably and was used as a basis for the safeguarding of open spaces. A great many town manors and permanent forests were bought both within and without Berlin, and a large number of public parks and allotments were created.

The 1910 Greater Berlin Competition and subsequent Urban Planning Exhibition marked a turning point in urba-

nism, establishing it as a professional discipline. These events showcased a shift from the compact city of the 19th century to a network of differentiated urban segments, interspersed with green spaces and connected by infrastructure. This signaled a holistic understanding of the city as a spatial, social, economic, and technical entity.



Read further:

Katharina Borsi – Drawing the region: Hermann Jansen's vision of Greater Berlin in 1910 <https://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/35538/>

1929 – The general open space plan
The »Jansen-Plan« was also the model for the general open space plan of 1929 submitted by the government building officer Martin Wagner, who was also the first Stadtbaurat (municipal building adviser) to formulate minimum requirements for the provision of open space. It is thanks to these farsighted plans that the city has its ring of parks, allotments and cemeteries and the extensive forests and agricultural areas on its periphery.

The post-war years

In the post-war years, extensive reconstruction efforts were undertaken to rebuild the heavily damaged Berlin.



Berlin 1940



Berlin 1953

East Berlin became the capital of East Germany under Soviet influence, while West Berlin stood as a symbol of the Cold War division, surrounded by East German territory. 1950s reconstruction primarily focused on the city's existing framework. New green spaces emerged on rubble mounds from destroyed buildings, such as Insulaner, Teufelsberg, Kippe in Friedrichshain, and Oderbruchkippe in Volkspark Prenzlauer Berg. During the 1950s and 1960s, West Berlin saw economic growth and modernization, emphasizing a vibrant, cosmopolitan atmosphere with landmarks like the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church and the Europa-Center. In contrast, East Berlin adopted socialist urban planning, featuring large housing complexes and monumental structures like the Fernsehturm (TV Tower).

The 1960s, 70s and 80s

The construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 had a profound impact on urban

development. The division restricted movement between East and West Berlin, shaping the cityscape in a way that reflected the political tensions of the time. The Wall itself became a poignant symbol of the Cold War and remained a physical barrier until its fall in 1989.



Development in the 1960s and 70s in both East and West Berlin was concentrated on the needs of motorisation and a marked reduction of open space. Green space planning in this period was transferred to a higher



planning authority – the 1953 Regional Development Plan in East Berlin and the 1965 Land Use Plan in West Berlin – and was limited to improving the interconnection of existing green areas.

In 1988 the first Landscape Programme including Nature Conservation

(Landscape Programme) was stated for West-Berlin. It was divided into four sub-programmes:

- The Ecosystem and Environmental Protection,
- The Protection of Biotopes and Species,
- The Landscape Scenery and
- Recreation and the Use of Open Space

The 90s

With the reunification of Germany in 1990, Berlin entered a transformative phase as it became the capital of a unified Germany, leading to extensive urban development projects. The historic city center, especially Mitte, underwent significant restoration, and the once-divided Potsdamer Platz emerged as a symbol of the city's economic and architectural revival. The reunification presented Berlin with the monumental task of integrating the long-separated halves into a cohesive capital. This period offered planners and architects a unique opportunity to reimagine and redesign a major city. Initially, numerous discussions and conceptual designs for the city emerged. The formation of the Stadtforum in 1991—a committee of multidisciplinary experts advising the Senator for urban development—brought structure to these debates. The principles and guidelines they established, along with the existing city features, culminated in the approval of a land-use plan in 1994.

This 1994 landscape programme introduced a north-south green corridor, intersected by the east-west flowing River Spree, creating a cross shape surrounded by parks with the

Tiergarten at its center. Leisure areas were established at the city's four corners, three of which, featuring forest and lake areas, already existed. The fourth, located in the northeast corner, was developed anew. Post-war West Berlin prioritized reconstruction over park development, leading to few new parks. However, after 1992, a green space system inspired the creation of several parks in both East and West Berlin. Many were established on former railway tracks and former terminus stations, which had become centrally located in densely populated residential areas. Examples include Mauerpark, Tilla-Durieux-Park, and Schöneberger Park.



Berlin Open Space System.
Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung
Berlin, IE1, 2003.

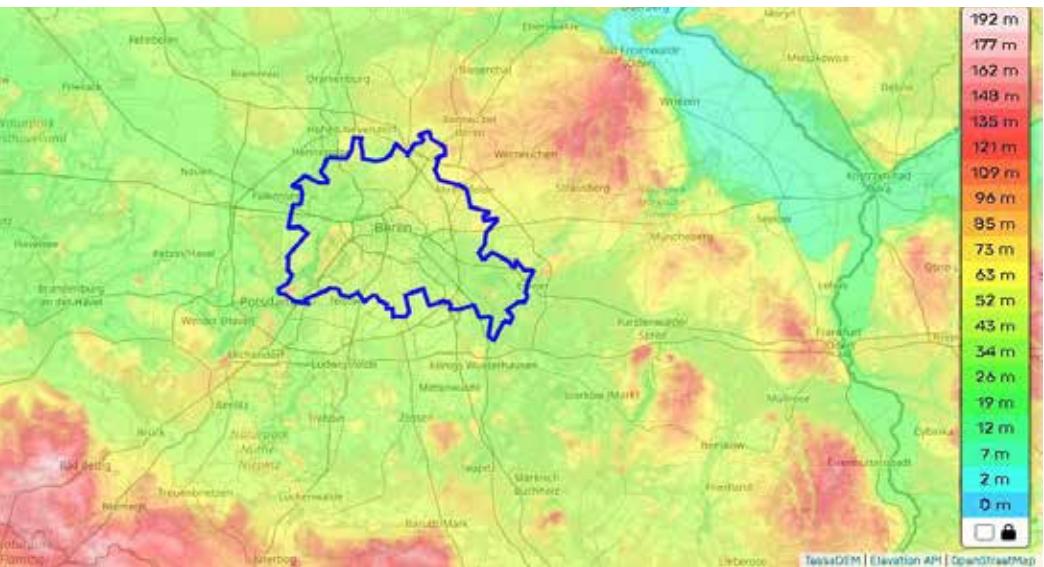
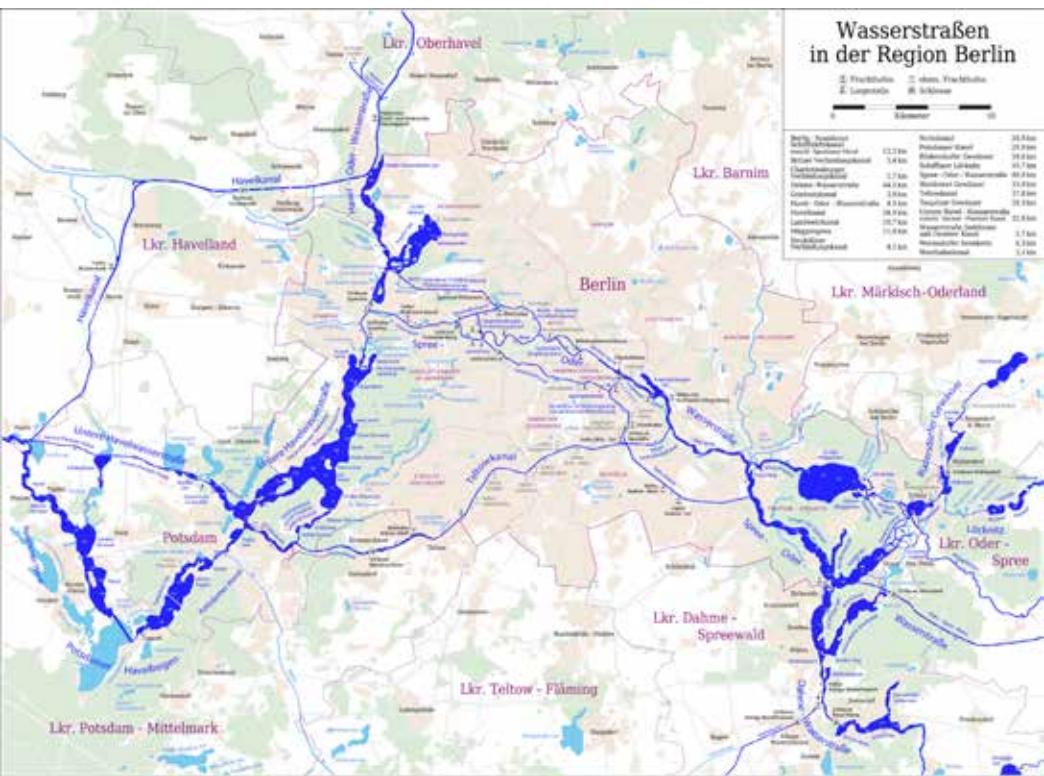
Today

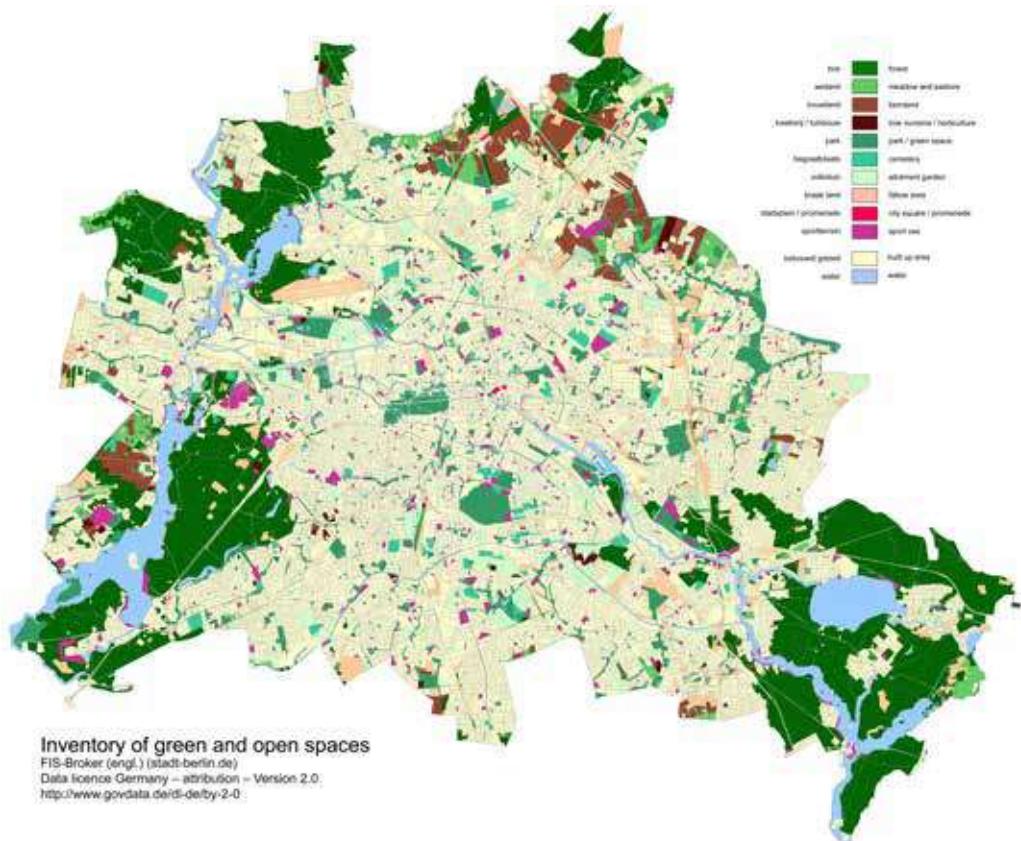
Today, Berlin's urban landscape embodies its intricate history, featuring a mix of historic architecture, remnants of socialist design, and modern structures. The city serves as a testament to resilience and adaptability, showcasing the continuous evolution of

urban spaces in response to historical challenges and opportunities. The city offers a rich array of public spaces that capture its vibrant spirit and serve as focal points for both locals and visitors. The iconic Brandenburg Gate and bustling Alexanderplatz are prime examples of such hubs where people converge. Additionally, parks like Tiergarten offer tranquil green oases amidst the urban hustle, while the East Side Gallery, adorned with sections of the Berlin Wall, serves as a poignant symbol of the city's reunification. Beyond their architectural significance, Berlin's public spaces encapsulate the cosmopolitan and inclusive essence of this dynamic metropolis. The system of rivers, canals and lakes plays an important role in the (green)structure of the city. It provides orientation and space.

Some facts:

- The origin of the name Berlin is uncertain. It may have roots in the language of East Slavic, the Proto-Slavic root *berl-/berl-* which means "bear." Folk etymology connects the name to the German word for bear, *Bär*.
- The year 1237 was later taken as the year of founding. Afterwards the two settlements merged into the town of Berlin-Cölln; they formally merged in 1432. Albert the Bear also bequeathed to Berlin the emblem of the bear, which has appeared on its coat of arms ever since.
- Berlin is the capital and largest city of Germany, both by area and by population. Its more than 3.85 million inhabitants make it the European Union's most populous city, as measured by population within city limits.





Simultaneously, the city is one of the states of Germany and is the third smallest state in the country in terms of area. Berlin is surrounded by the state of Brandenburg and Brandenburg's capital Postdam is nearby. The urban area of Berlin has a population of 4.5 million and is therefore the most populous urban area in Germany.

Sources:

<https://www.berlin.de/sen/uvk/en/nature-and-green/landscape-planning/the-history-of-open-space-development/>

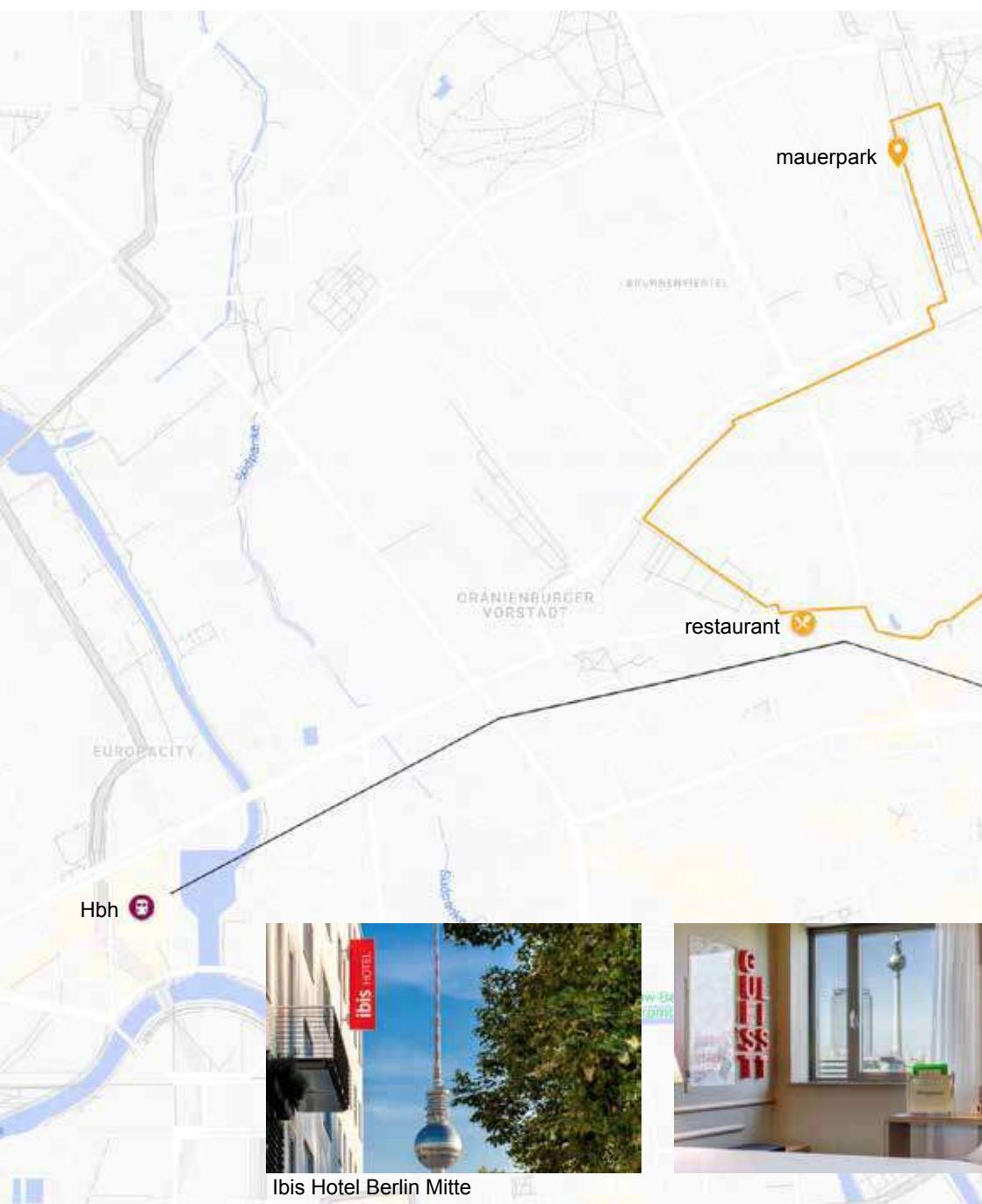
<https://pragmatika.media/en/berlin-mozhlivist-absolutnoi-arkhitekturi/>

<https://www.garten-landschaft.de>
<https://gruen-berlin.de>
<https://www.archdaily.com>
 Freiraum Berlin. A city guide to public space. Chris van Uffelen, 2022

International Carlo Scarpa Prize for Gardens 2022, 32nd edition edited by Patrizia Boschiero, Thilo Folkerts, Luigi Latini.

Almut Jirku, Like pearls on a string: the Berlin open spaces system and the Park am Gleisdreieck pp. 124-138

- wikipedia



Ibis Hotel Berlin Mitte



WOENSDAG 29 mei.

met OV

11.18 - 15.51

treinreis Deventer - Berlijn Hbh

16.00

van Berlijn Hbh naar Ibis Hotel Berlin Mitte
Prenzlauer Allee 4, 10405 Berlin

17.30

wandeling naar Mauerpark

19.00

gezamenlijk diner bij Papa pane
Ackerstrasse 23, 10115 Berlin



restaurant Papa pane

Mauerpark

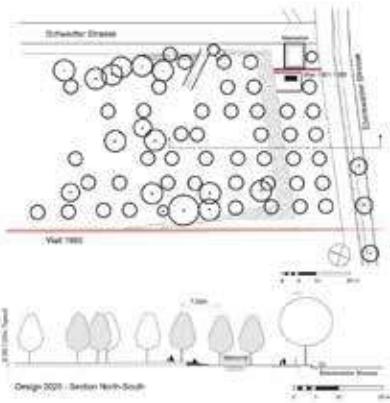
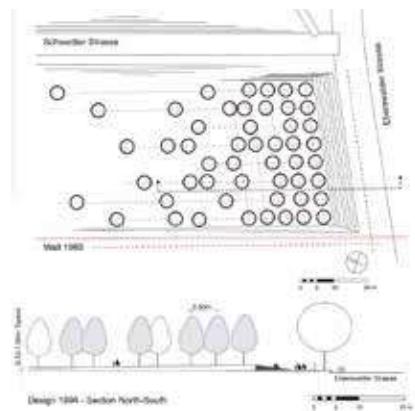
landscape architect Gustav Lange, 1994; reconstruction 2020



Mauerpark Berlin was opened in 1994 on the former Death Strip of the Berlin Wall. Designed by renowned German landscape architect Gustav Lange, the park became soon a vibrant and free-spirited urban place. Today, Mauerpark is considered a Gesamtkunstwerk and protected by copyright. In the fall of 2020 Mauerpark will double its grounds with a Lange-authored design that commensurate with the

1994 park.

Before reconstruction, the openminded philosophy of Mauerpark was a tangible experience at the street edge of Eberswalder Strasse. In the new design Mauerpark lost the street edge literally and metaphorically. The entry now provide easy flow and intermediate refuge and shelter from the streetscape. The memorial add a moment of reflection.



Mauerpark

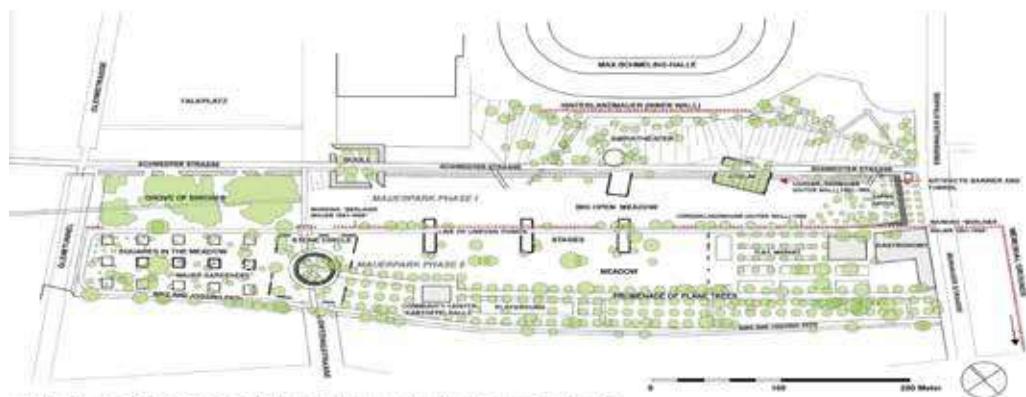
landscape architect Gustav Lange, 1994; reconstruction 2020



The new design for the entrance cannot be seen without the context of how the use of the park and public spaces has heavily increased over the last decade – cities and places becoming major tourist destinations can wear heavy on just maintaining parks and keep trees alive. The new design entry Eberswalder Strasse also reflects another age of planning and designing in public. In this context, the 2020 design is a product of the

spirit of the time.

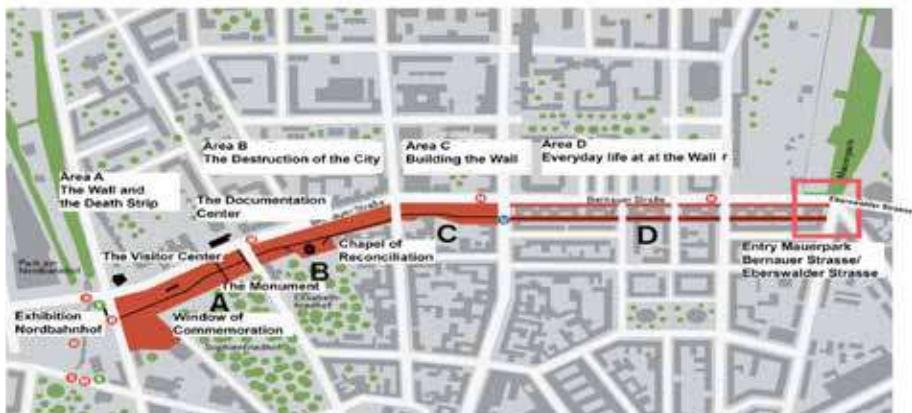
Contrastingly, the edge of Mauerpark at Eberswalder Strasse will dilute Lange's design principle of formal clarity. This teaches us the importance of identifying, conserving and maintaining our landmark pieces of landscape architecture like Mauerpark. They are an expression of their time and authenticity cannot be reconstructed.



source: Mauerpark Commission, from Berlin Office of U. Lange, Arch. und BDA, Berlin, 2013 (2016). In: Bebauungsplan für Mauerpark (Bauvorhaben Nr. 10.2013-1074/199). Zusammenfassung (Bauvorhaben Nr. 10.2013-1074/199 und Objektkennziffer, o. V.); © Amt für Umwelt und Geologie Berliner Senatsverwaltung für Umwelt und Natur (AUGEN) (2016). (1:1000)

Mauerpark

landscape architect Gustav Lange, 1994; reconstruction and construction pasell 2020



Mauerpark Phasing

Phases I and II- Overall plan with major design elements and geometries designed by Gustav Lange. The design of phase Mauerpark Phase I was constructed from 1994-1997. The design of Mauerpark Phase II is finished by fall of 2020.

"The greatest design challenge is to create an empty space." This quote by Gustav Lange forms the basis for understanding one of his most prominent projects, the Berlin Mauerpark. Like hardly any other, the Mauerpark reflects the design philosophy and at-

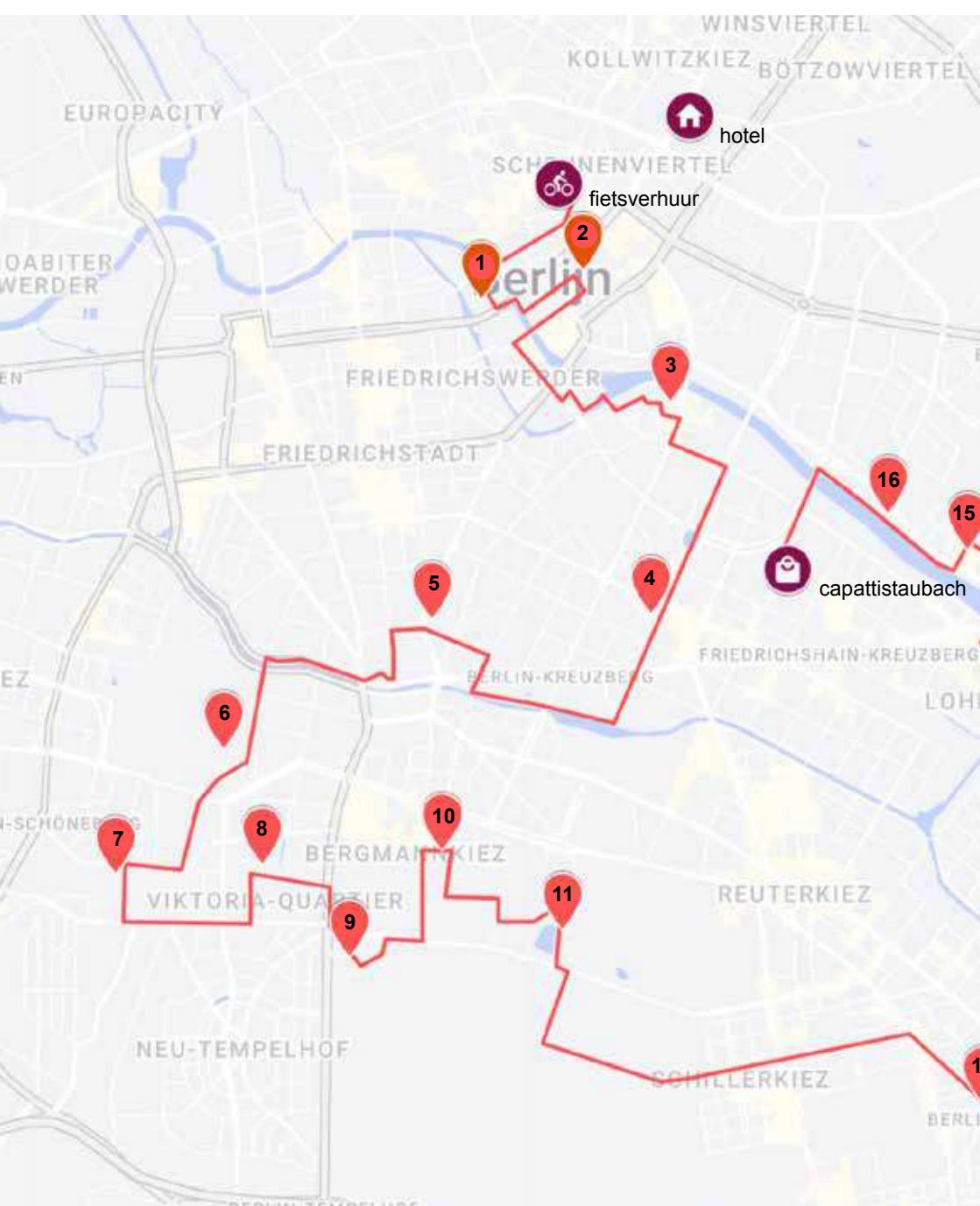
titude of its creator. It was the striving for emptiness, the space in between and chance that became apparent again and again in Lange's planning. Lange was involved in the realisation of the last construction phase, which began in 2020, until the very end.



Mauerpark

landscape architect Gustav Lange, 1994; reconstruction 2020







**DONDERDAG 30 mei.
te fiets. 30km**

08.30 vertrek uit hotel

08.45 fietsen ophalen

Alex rent a bike

Alte Schönhauser Str. 31

1. Schlossplatz + Lustgarten
2. Park am Fernsehturm
- 3. Stadtmodelle
toelichting 10.00 – 10.30*
4. Park am Luisenstädtischen Kanal
5. Jüdisches Museum
- 6. Park am Gleisdreieck
toelichting LOIDL 12.30 – 13.30*
7. Johannes Schule Berlin
8. Viktoriapark
9. Tempelhofer Feld
10. Bergmannstraße
11. Floating University Berlin
12. Comenius Garten
13. Treptower Park
14. Badeschiff-Berlin
15. Oberbaum City o.a.: Narva Höfe, Amazon, East Side Mall & Überplatz
16. East Side Park

*Bureaubezoek 17.30 - 18.30
Capattistaubach urbane landschaften
Mariannenplatz 23*

fietsen stallen bij hotel

1. Lustgarten + Schloßplatz

Michael Hanf and Johann Sigismund Elsholtz, 17 century



The Lustgarten (Pleasure Garden) is a public park on Museum Island in the centre of Berlin. The neoclassical park forms a square with the Old Museum to the north and Berlin Cathedral to the east.

The Lustgarten is a quiet lawn, It is situated in front of the Altes Museum – the oldest museum in the Museumsinsel (Museum Island) ensemble between Karl-Liebknecht Straße, Kupfergraben and the majestic Berliner Dom (Cathedral).



Lustgarten became a royal garden in the 17th century. The plot of land was used as vegetable garden, growing fruit and vegetables – including the potato for the first time - for the nearby Stadtschloss (City Palace). Inspired by the Dutch style in vogue at the time, Great Elector Friedrich Wilhelm (1640 – 1688) had it transformed into a royal garden by landscape garden designers Michael Hanf and Johann Sigismund Elsholtz. This involved ornate landscaping including flower beds, an orangerie and a herb garden. Statues, grottoes, bird cages and fountains added charm and elegance to the public promenade.



1. Schloßplatz

Architects: Konrad Krebs & Caspar Theiss (2nd slot) Rochus Graf zu Lynar (1st expansion 2nd slot) Arnold Nering, Martin Grünberg & Andreas Schlüter (2nd expansion 2nd slot) Franco Stella (reconstruction)



Schloßplatz is a square on the Spreeinsel in Berlin's Mitte district, measuring 225m by 175m. It was named after the Berliner Stadtschloss, a palace built in 1451, serving as the residence for the Brandenburg Electors and later the Hohenzollern for nearly 500 years. Damaged during WWII, it was partially restored and turned into a museum. From 1949 to 1990, the square was part of East Berlin and renamed Marx-Engels-Platz in 1951. New buildings, including the Palast der Republik, were constructed. After German reunification in 1990, the square's original name was restored in 1994. The Palast der Republik, contaminated with asbestos, was demolished by 2008. The Berliner Stadtschloss is being rebuilt with a mix of old and new elements by architect Franco Stella. The Humboldt Forum, part of the rebuilt palace, opened partially in December 2020 and will fully function as an international cultural center by 2021, housing four museums.



2. Park am Fernsehturm

constructed between 1965 -1973 by the government GDR



The park at the TV Tower in the Berlin district of Mitte in the district of the same name is a green space that was created on behalf of the GDR leadership between 1965 and 1973 in place of the Marienviertel, which was destroyed in the Second World War and then demolished. The approximately 6ha park at the Berlin TV Tower is bordered by Karl-Liebknecht-Straße in the northwest, Alexanderplatz train station in the northeast, Rathausstraße in the southeast and Spandauer Straße in the southwest. It is a listed building.



3. Stadtmodelle

introduction to the city, explanation around 10:00



The Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing has physical city models of various times and scales as well as digital 2D and 3D plans of Berlin's city center, which show future urban development plans in addition to the current building stock.



4. Engelbecken/ Park am Luisenstädtischen Kanal

design: Peter Joseph Lenne 1848-52, Erwin Barth 1926-27,

Hortec 1991-2012



From 1852 till 1926 the Engelbecken Park was used as a small harbour. Due to the noise, the stink and the lack of shipping traffic, the decision was taken in 1926 to fill in the Luisenstädtischer Kanal, except for the Engelbecken, which survived as a central square. Later, after the war, the Berlin-wall was build straight through this area and it became abandoned. Then in 2006, long after the wall was gone, the government came up with the idea to build a park.



4. Park am Luisenstädtischen Kanal

design: Peter Joseph Lenne 1848-52, Erwin Barth 1926-27,
Hortec 1991-2012



The Luisenstädtischer Kanal is a historic inner-city canal in Berlin's Luisenstadt that connected the Spree with the Landwehrkanal. It was opened in 1852 and ran through today's districts of Kreuzberg and Mitte. In 1926 the canal was partially filled in and turned into a garden. With the construction of the Wall in 1961, the border between East and West Berlin ran along the northern part of the canal until 1989. Since 1991, the gardens, which have been destroyed since the Second World War, have been reconstructed in sections.



5. Jüdisches Museum

architect: Daniel Libeskind, 1992-2001

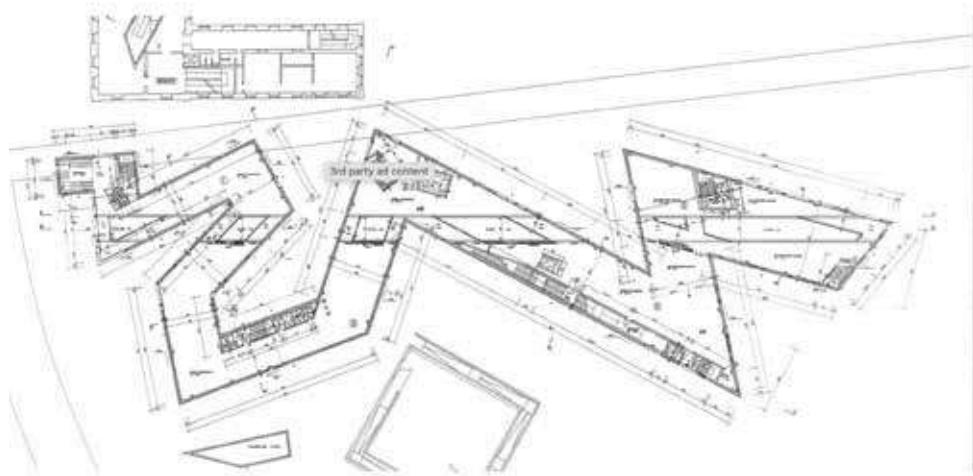


The Jewish Museum Berlin is the largest Jewish museum in Europe. On 3,500 square metres of floor space, the museum presents the history of Jews in Germany from the Middle Ages to the present day, with new focuses and new scenography. It consists of three buildings, two of which are new additions specifically built for the museum by architect Daniel Libeskind. German-Jewish history is documented in the collections, the library and the archive, and is reflected in the museum's program of events.



5. Jüdisches Museum

architect: Daniel Libeskind, 1992-2001



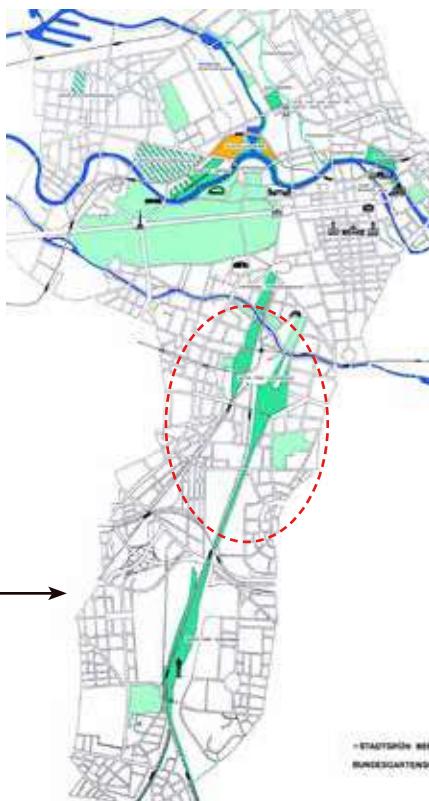
6. Park am Gleisdreieck

Atelier LOIDL, 2006 - 2014 explanation LOIDL



For a long time, in fact for more than one hundred years, the site of the current Park am Gleisdreieck was dominated by the railway. This all changed at the end of the Second World War and the subsequent division of the city of Berlin. Many of the stations in the city had been bombed and were not rebuilt. Others were gradually abandoned when they lost their purpose as a result of the division of the city and Germany itself, meaning that economic ties and therefore also traffic flows had to find new routes.

«Stadtgrün Berlin».
Bundesgartenschau Berlin 1991.
The plans for the north-south
green corridor, starting
from the Tiergarten,
with Park am Gleisdreieck
and Schöneberger Südgelände.
Plan by Büro Kiefer for
Grün Berlin, 1991.



6. Park am Gleisdreieck

Atelier LÖIDL, 2006 - 2014

With the „Park am Gleisdreieck“, a location has been created that restores landscape architecture to the basic essentials. Without any decoration, urban spaces are formed, unfolding their full potential through fine details, sensual materials und vegetation. By means of an exceptionally large-scale and clear configuration, Atelier

Loidl Landscape Architects stage the contrast between “grown” uncultivated land and artificially-built vegetative elements. Thus many poetical types of scenery are created, together forming one big landscape: the freedom of the meadows, the backdrops of trees, the forest, the nursery, the large terraces, the small woods, the



6. Park am Gleisdreieck

Atelier LOIDL, 2006 - 2014



All elements of the park have been designed in full scale in accordance with the landscape. The 80 meters long bench sculptures on the terraces and the luminaires, crossing the park as differently folded masts, form their own large sculpture, characterizing the entire site. With the „Park am Gleisdreieck“ Berlin has gained one more green attraction.

In conclusion, it should be noted that broad-based citizen participation was absolutely essential for a design of this park.

The Gleisdreieck was a completely new space in Berlin; like Potsdamer Platz it became a place in the reunified city belonging neither to the east nor the west, but a new setting to all.





7. Johannes Schule Berlin/ Waldorf school

Design: Gruppe F

Design year/ construction: 2014 – 2021



The Waldorf school campus in Berlin's Schöneberg district was constructed in various stages between 2015 and 2021. The campus includes a kindergarten and after-school club, the Johannes school, the Rudolf Steiner education centre and a sports hall. An assembly hall is also planned for the future.

The four wooden buildings were designed and constructed by Berlin architects Kersten + Kopp. The landscape design connects the buildings to form one campus. Ecological and cost-effective construction methods were the focus of the design. Non-permeable surfaces were kept to a minimum, as requested by the clients and in line with the strict requirements in the development plan. Gravel paths and grass pavers were used, particularly in the peripheral areas.

8. Viktoriapark

Landscape architect : Hermann Mächtig, 1888



The Viktoriapark, established in 1821, features the Prussian National Monument on Kreuzberg, initially planned by architect Schinkel but never realized. Redesigned by Hermann Müchtig in 1888, the park resembles a mountain landscape with a dense network of paths. It boasts a 24-meter waterfall inspired by the Wodospad Podgórnego in the Reuzengebergte. Pumping 13,000 liters of water per minute, the waterfall flows over a bronze sculpture by Ernst Herter titled "The Rare Catch" from 1896. Additionally, a section of the park, designed by Albert Brodersen in 1913-1916, features a large grassy area, a swimming pool, and a sports field.



9. Tempelhofer Feld

Architects: Bruun&Mollers 2023

Ernst Sagebiel 1934-41, Wilhelm Lemke 1940, Eduard Ludwig 1951



The former Tempelhof airport covers 300 ha and is now a public park – and not for the first time in its history. Originally the Tempelhofer Feld Berlin was a parade ground. At the weekends and on public holidays, as soon as the military cleared the site, the locals would swarm in their thousands to Tempelhof to enjoy their leisure time. Whole families would come with their baskets full of food, deckchairs and

sunshades to have picnics there. At the beginning of the 1920s, Tempelhof airport was built on the site. After the airport closed in 2008, the city of Berlin reclaimed the 386-hectare open space and one of the world's largest buildings in a central location for public use, continuing further north with quays along Hammarbykanalen. A point of destination is the new district park, Anders Franzéns Park, on the



9. Tempelhofer Feld

Architects: Bruun&Mollers 2023

Ernst Sagebiel 1934-41, Wilhelm Lemke 1940, Eduard Ludwig 1951



southern slope of Danviksklippan. The quays are made in cast brushed concrete, fronted with corten steel. They are divided into zones, with lines of cobblestone to mark out driving areas, walking paths and furnishing areas. Car traffic is allowed on the quays – but on the terms of the pedestrians.

Jan Inghe's Torg, the port square, is a center for cafés, restaurants and a small-boat marina. Together these functions create a vibrant and dynamic meeting place.

The central street of the area, Henriksdalsallén, proceeds from the port square. It forms a wide axis towards Danvikstull with spectacular plantings and playful, sculptural decoration and ornaments. Henriksdalsallén is primarily designed as a public space, secondly as a street, and the aim is to experience it as an elongated square stretching between the buildings.



10. Bergmannstraße

Before the street received the name of the landowner it was called Weinbergsweg ("vineyard road") at the beginning of the 19th century.

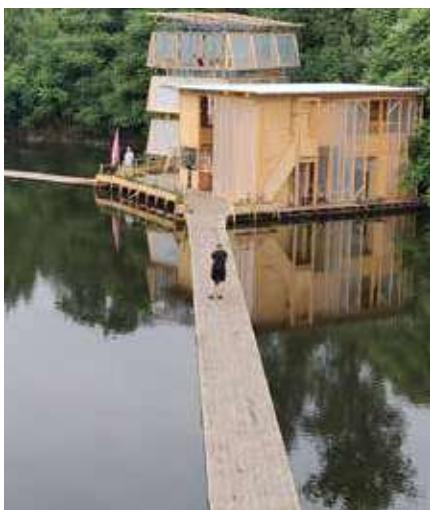


Bergmannstraße, situated in Kreuzberg, may not fit the traditional mold of a shopping street, but to overlook its charm would be a disservice. Bursting with a plethora of small shops, cafés, and restaurants, Bergmannstraße exudes a unique allure that sets it apart. Here, you won't find corporate giants dominating the landscape; instead, the street boasts an authentic character that has earned it its distinctive identity.

Shopping along Bergmannstraße naturally begins at the historic Marheineke Markthalle, also known as Markthalle XI, which first opened its doors in 1862. Serving as one of Berlin's last remaining market halls alongside the Arminiusmarkthalle in Moabit, Marheineke Markthalle survived the devastation of World War II and was painstakingly rebuilt in the 1950s.

11. Floating University Berlin

<https://floating-berlin.org>, 2018



Originally designed in the 1930s as a rainwater basin for Tempelhof airfield, this site was later encased in concrete by the U.S. Army after WWII. Today, it functions as a rainwater diversion system for Berlin's canals and is surrounded by a community garden, making it inconspicuous to passers-by. After Tempelhof airport closed in 2008, plans to develop the airfield and relocate the basin were halted by a 2014 referendum, preserving the area as green space and protecting the basin. Closed to the public for 80 years, the basin was rediscovered by raumlaborberlin during a 2012 research project. In 2018, raumlabor transformed the site into the Floating University, activating it as a cultural and socio-political space. The Floating University aims to honor the site's history and promote alternative urban narratives by engaging the public in non-disciplinary, collaborative programs.

12. Comenius Garten

Designed by Cornelia Müller and Jan Wehberg, 1995



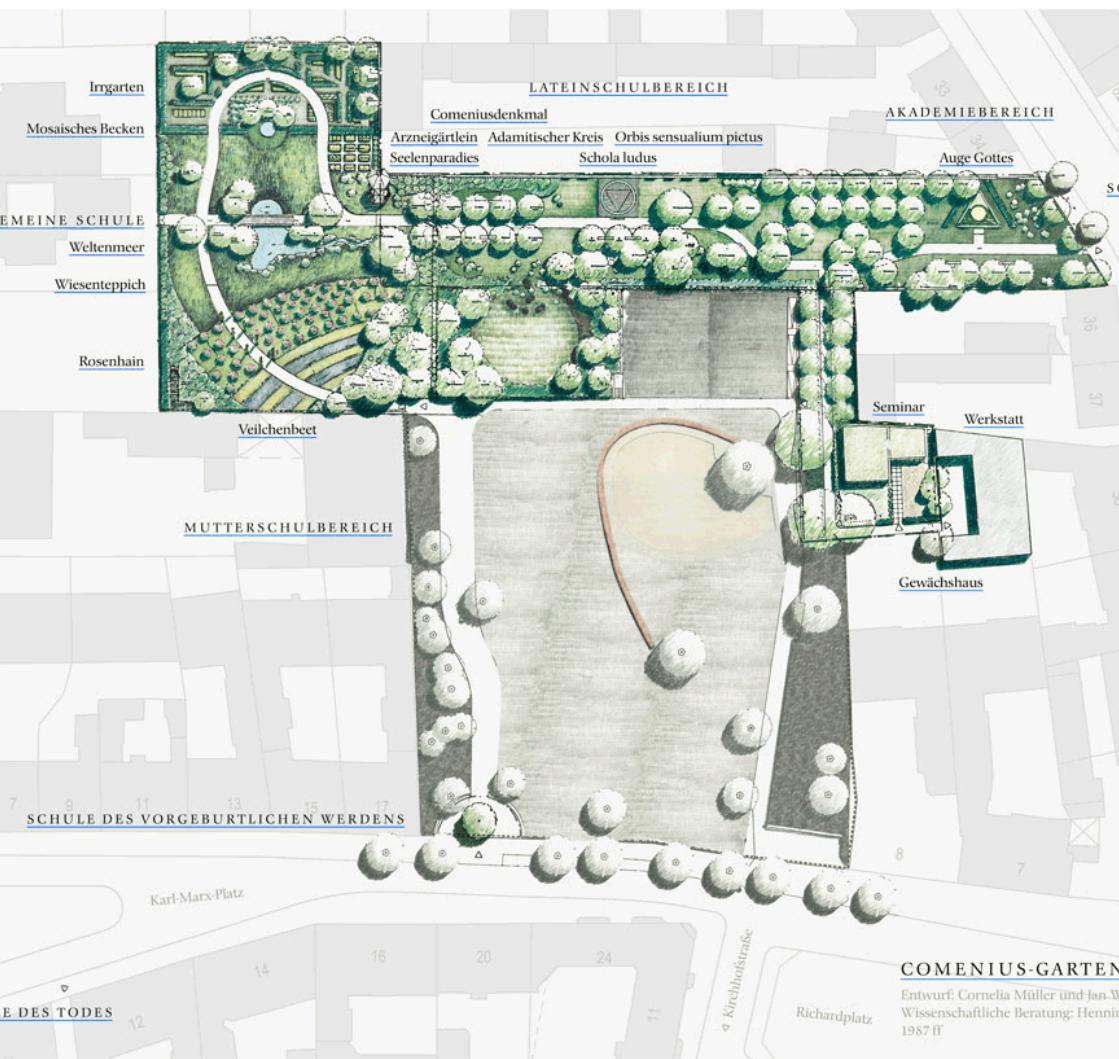
Planning for a Comenius Garden began in the 1980s, with a monument unveiled in 1992 by Alexander Dubček. Designed by Cornelia Müller and Jan Wehberg with advice from Henning Vierck, the garden opened in 1995. Vierck later passed management to Neele Illner in 2017.

The garden serves as a scientific-historical tribute to Johann Amos Comenius (1592–1670). While not visibly connected to Comenius apart from the monument, the garden's design encourages exploration of his life and works through tours and thematic areas. It features meadows, plantings, a pond, water basin, arbor, and sculptures, avoiding signage to maintain a garden-like atmosphere.



12. Comenius Garten

Designed by Cornelia Müller and Jan Wehberg, 1995



13.Treptower Park

Georg Bela Pniower 1957-58 Hager Partner 2015-16



This park was built in 1888 according to a design by Berlin horticultral director Gustav Meyer a pupil of Lenne. The former park was designed in landscape style. The summerflower and perrennial garden was added in 1957-58 by Pniower.

The primary goal of the latest redevelopment was to preserve the existing formal language of Pniower while



13.Treptower Park

Georg Bela Pniower 1957-58 Hager Partner 2015-16



flower garden

strenghtening the landscape character. Oversized path were redyced in favor of flower and lawn areas. the pergola, historical fountains,stairs and walls as well as the slab surfaces were renewed in accordance with the preservation order.



14. Badeschiff

Architects: Fernando Menis, Felipe Artengo Rufino, José María Rguez. Pastrana with Gil Wilk. Artist: Susanne Lorenz., 2004

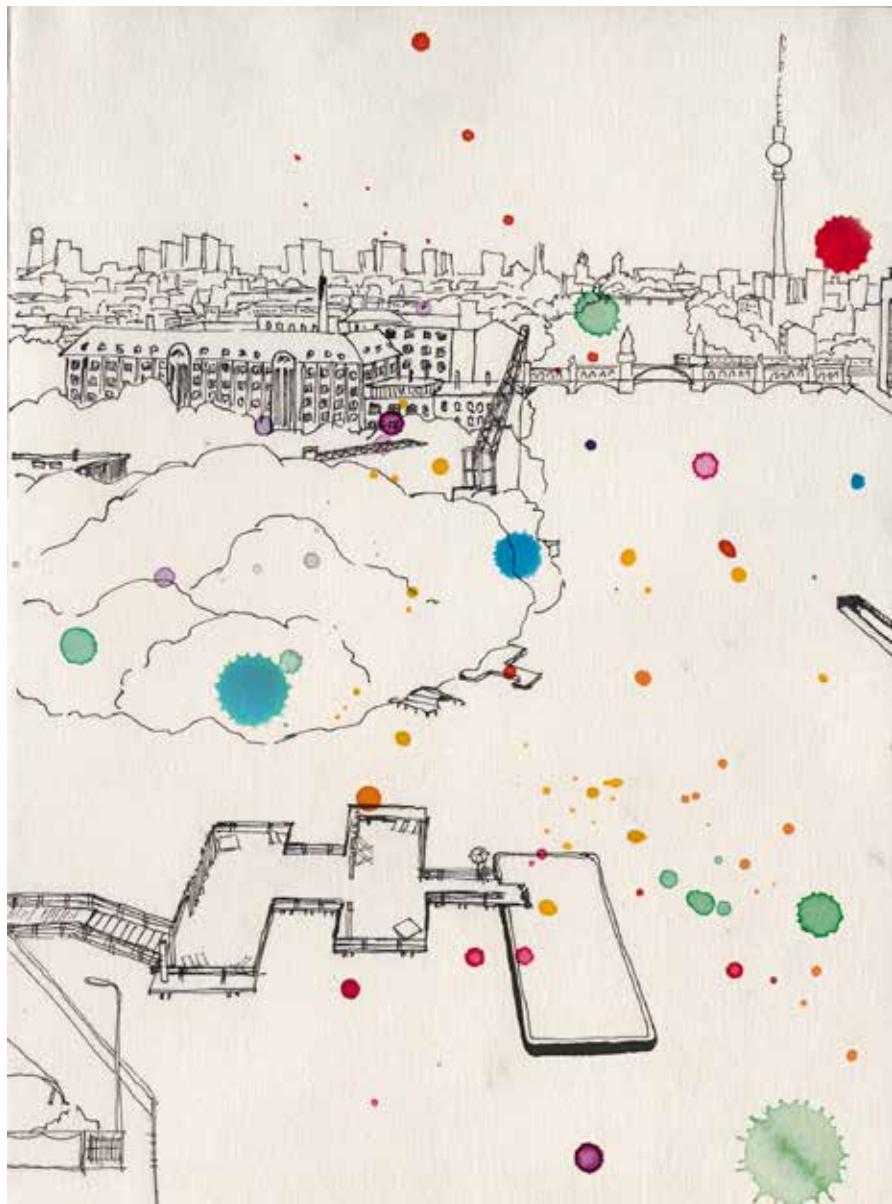


pool, set in a sunken barge, contrasts with the river's dark waters, featuring electric blue and green lights that illuminate the surface. Adjacent wooden platforms act as artificial beaches for sunbathing and relaxation.



Badeschiff—literally 'bathing ship'—revives the city's connection with the river through a floating pool set in an old coal barge. It recalls Berlin's rich history of bridges and river life, which suffered during WWII and the division of East and West Berlin.

This innovative facility, initiated by Stadtkunstprojekte e.V. and curated by Heike C. Muller, won an international competition in 2012. Designed by a Canarian architecture studio and Berlin artist Susanne Lorenz, it serves as a vibrant social and economic hub. The



Series of drawings for the flyers of summer season 2015 at Badeschiff Berlin.

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Badeschiff-Berlin/213933135304804>

15. Oberbaum City

NARVA manufacturing buildings + Amazon, East Side Mall, Überplatz,



The disused Warschauer Brücke subway station, once a Narva warehouse, stands in the shadow of the iconic high-rise building. Erected in 1963, the tower served as a testing ground for lamps. Warschauer Brücke station has a rich history dating back to 1930, when it neighbored the Osram-Werk D (Drahtwerk). Originally, the site housed Berlin's first waterworks, later acquired by Deutsche Gasglühlicht AG, which transformed it into the renowned "Lamp City." Following German reunification, the Narva Tower ceased lamp production in 1992 and was designated a historic monument. Subsequently, the site underwent a transformative redevelopment, becoming Oberbaum City, a thriving hub for businesses and creative ventures. Today, it hosts around 3,500 employees across 80 companies, symbolizing the intersection of Berlin's industrial heritage and contemporary innovation..



15. Oberbaum City

NARVA manufacturing buildings + Amazon, East Side Mall, Überplatz,



Hidden within the inner courtyards of Building Four in Friedrichshain, Berlin, lie four magnificent freshwater tufa fountains, each a marvel standing at 3.5 meters tall and wide. Designed by landscape architect Gustav Lange, these fountains embody the fusion of nature and urbanity. Crafted from tufa sourced from a Slovenian quarry, each fountain comprises meticulously assembled blocks, evoking a sense of precision and craftsmanship. Constantly bathed in water, these tufa marvels have nurtured a lush mossy coat over their nearly two-decade existence, a testament to Lange's vision. In winter, the fountains transform, adorned with glistening icicles, adding to their enchanting allure.



East Side mall UNstudio 2016-2018
BIG 2023



Uber platz Topotek1 2023

18. Park an der Spree + East Side Gallery

Architect: häfer jiménez betcke jarosch landschaftsarchitektur, 2008



The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked a pivotal moment in modern urban architecture, opening up numerous buildings and spaces for development in the former Communist East. Among Berlin's notable post-Wall landmarks is the East Side Gallery, a preserved segment of the original wall

adorned with murals by artists from the 1990s.

The Spree River's expanse, its lively waters, and ship traffic offer significant potential for enriching the downtown Berlin experience. The river's prominence near the East Side Gallery plays a crucial role in shaping quality urban



18. Park an der Spree + East Side Gallery

Architect: häfer jiménez betcke jarosch landschaftsarchitektur, 2008

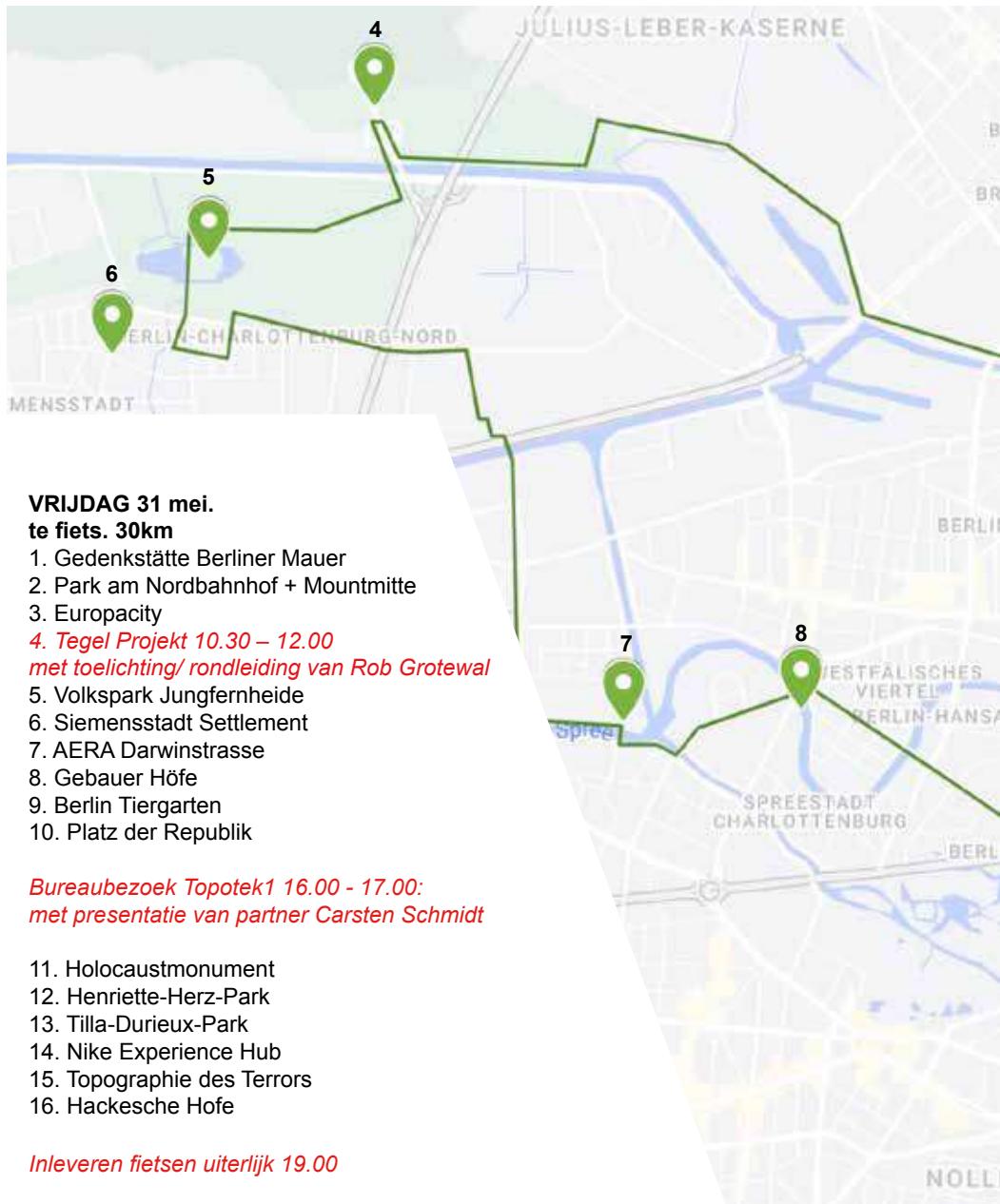


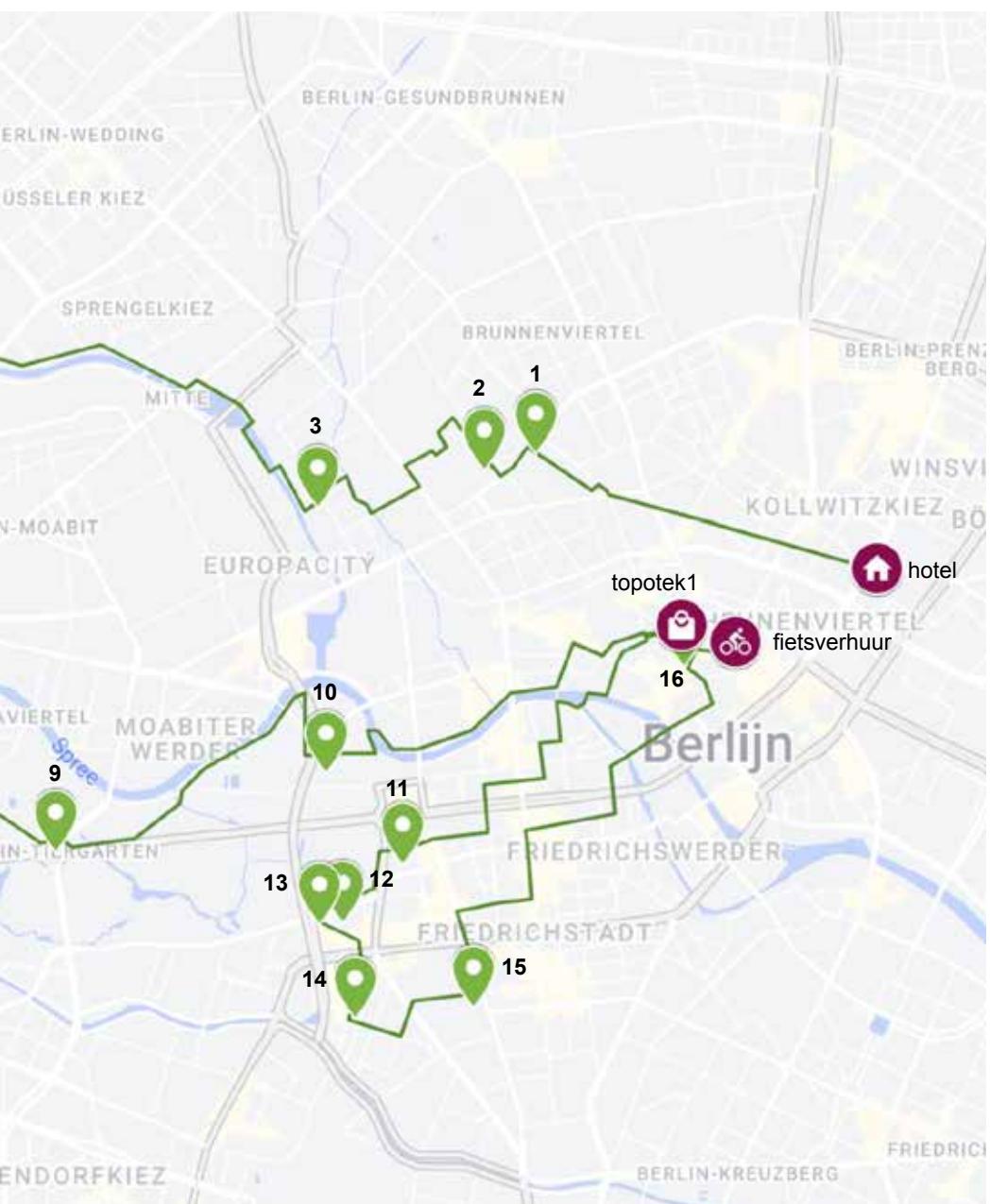
development.

Berlin faced the unique challenge of balancing renovation opportunities in the East with the artistic and historical complexities of the newly vacant space once occupied by the wall and its adjacent no-man's land.

This stretch of the Spree's bank holds special significance for both tourists and Berliners, making it a unique and monumental part of the cityscape.







1. Gedenkstätte Berliner Mauer

Designed by architects Kohlhoff & Kohlhoff, 1998-2008



The Berlin Wall Memorial on Bernauer Straße commemorates the history of the Wall, from its construction to its fall. Located between Wedding and Mitte, the memorial marks the tragic stories of those who sought freedom, including refugees who risked their lives. Inaugurated in 1998, it offers a reflective space with viewing slits into the former death strip. The site includes the Chapel of Reconciliation, replacing a church destroyed for border security, and a documentation center. Opened in stages starting in 2010, the memorial covers 350 meters along a 1.3-kilometer trail of original fortifications and artistic remembrance spots



2. Park am Nordbahnhof + Mountmitte

Architect: Fugmann Janotta Landschaftsarchitekten, 2009



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Architect: Fugmann Janotta Landschaftsarchitekten, 2009



2. Mountmitte

The adventure park at a height of three to 15 meters on up to 92 climbing obstacles, Architect: William McDonough, 2010



2. Mountmitte

Architect: William McDonough, 2010



3. Europacity

Landscape Architect: Capattistraubach, 2016 – 2019, Cooperation: AFF, KSP, Zandbergh, Cramer Neumann



The outdoor facilities extend over a working area totaling approx. 12,500 m² within construction areas A to E with new residential developments, which were planned by 4 different architectural offices. These are access and recreation areas for residential and commercial use, gardens, children's and youth play areas, an outdoor daycare area, and areas that are made accessible to the public.

The central location of the new quarter is the neighborhood square: the aim is to ensure a visual unity of the paths and squares accessible to the public at the interfaces between private development and public areas and uses in the sense of a generous and urban open space design in the new city quarter. A uniform natural stone covering is planned, a level extension from façade to façade, including the historic grain test storage facility and public traffic areas.

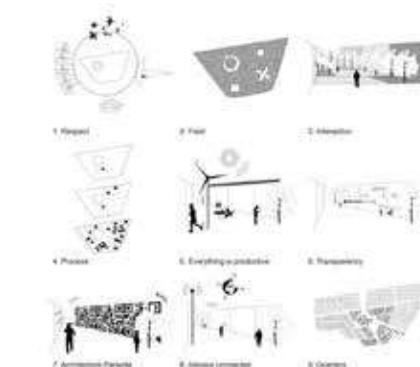


4.Tegel Projekt

Landscape Architect: Topotek1 Collaboration: MVRDV Planning: 2008-2015
building from 2027 *guided tour Rob Grotewal*



In the course of planning the capital's new airport (BER), the Berlin Senate decided to close Tegel Airport (TXL). In collaboration with MVRDV, Topotek won the competition for the "Masterplan TXL" and subsequently compiled a design handbook containing guidelines for the future development of the area. "TXL Design Manual" serves as a framework for the development process, outlining rules and principles for aspects such as building density and open spaces, with the objective of giving the site a distinct identity. The airfield's layout, including runways and the terminal building, will remain, shaping the new site. Zones for research, business, production, residential areas, and parking will be established. Infrastructure like streets and green areas will define the area, with a focus on planting "climate trees" for future urban environments. Existing native trees will be preserved along the edges.



5. Volkspark Jungfernheide

design: Erwin Barth 1922-26, restoration compleet 2004



The Jungfernheide, originally a hunting ground and later transformed into a park, has a rich history. Initially intended as a large urban park in 1923, its design by Erwin Barth included features like a pond and an open-air theater. Despite damage during World War II, efforts were made to restore the park, adding new attractions such as a forest high ropes course. The park remains a vibrant

space, hosting annual events like the children's festival. Notable landmarks include a water tower, a memorial cross for Ludwig von Hinckeldey, and a sports field.

Due to road expansion and construction of a motorway, parts of the park and its main entrance were demolished. New entrances were then built in the mid-1980s on Heckerdamm and the west side of the park, modeled



5. Volkspark Jungfernheide

design: Erwin Barth 1922-26, restoration compleet 2004



after historical designs. A small square with pavilions for BVG waiting guests now serves as the main entrance.

The park's large pond is fed by the Spandau shipping canal and releases water to the Spree. It has a divided function, with the western part serving as an outdoor swimming pool while swimming is prohibited in the eastern part.



6. Siemensstadt Settlement

architects: Hans Scharoun (also overall urban plan), Otto Bartning, Walter Gropius, Hugo Häring, Fred Forbát and Paul Rudolf Henning, construction 1929-1934



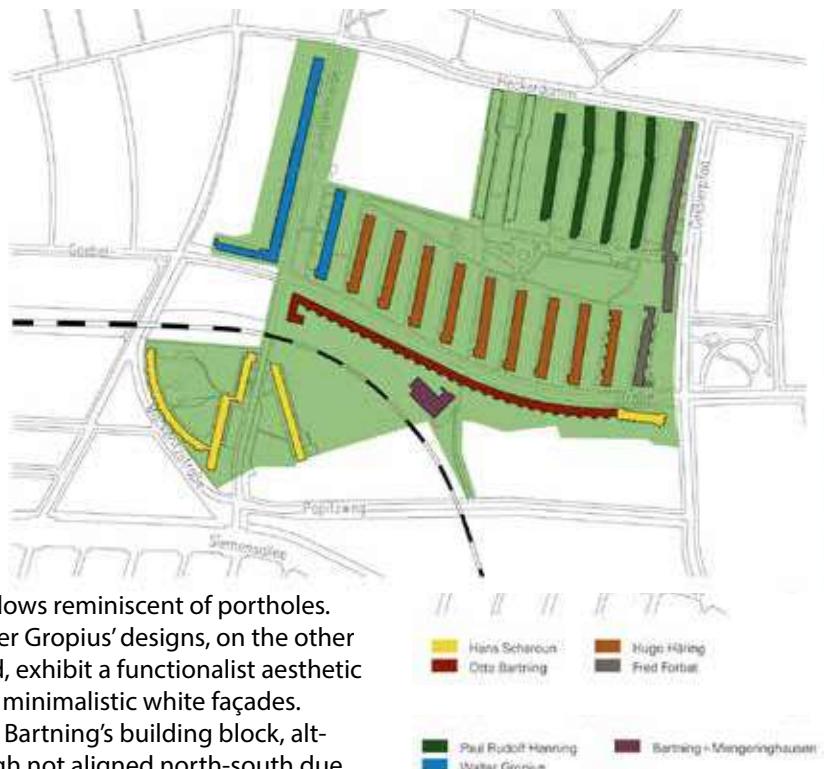
During a stroll through the expansive Siemensstadt housing estate, one can witness the distinct architectural styles of classical modernism, each bearing the hallmark of renowned architects. In the late 1920s, Berlin's city planner Martin Wagner commissioned six architects to develop a new residential area in Charlottenburg-North and Spandau, aiming to provide affordable housing for Siemens plant employees. Between 1929 and 1934, a total of 1,379 two or two-and-a-half-room apartments were constructed.

Four of these architects were members of the progressive group "Der Ring": Walter Gropius, Hans Scharoun, Otto Bartning, and Hugo Häring. This led to the estate being commonly referred to as the Ringsiedlung (Ring estate). In addition to these four, Fred Forbát and Paul Rudolf Henning also contributed to the project.

The architects aimed to break away from conventional construction methods prevalent during the Gründerzeit, opting instead for a ribbon development approach. This involved building narrow houses oriented north-south to optimize light and minimize noise pollution.

Hans Scharoun, responsible for overall urban planning, envisioned a community emphasizing "neighbourliness" with ample open spaces. This concept is evident in the green areas of the estate, designed by landscape architect Leberecht Migge, which foster a sense of community while connecting the buildings.

Each architect left their unique imprint on the estate. Hans Scharoun's buildings on Jungfernheideweg, known as the "Panzerkreuzer," incorporate maritime elements like circular



windows reminiscent of portholes. Walter Gropius' designs, on the other hand, exhibit a functionalist aesthetic with minimalistic white façades.

Otto Bartning's building block, although not aligned north-south due to site constraints, prioritized light optimization through thoughtful spatial arrangements. Hugo Häring's buildings stand out with warm brown and ochre tones, complementing the surrounding greenery, and feature distinctive kidney-shaped balconies.

Fred Forbát and Paul Rudolf Henning also contributed their unique touches, with Henning focusing on ground-floor terraces for relaxation and Forbát employing clear geometric designs accented by brick walls.

Despite damage during World War II, the estate's overall aesthetic remained intact. In the post-war period, new

buildings were added, including expansions by Scharoun and Bartning, reflecting evolving architectural styles.

Since 2008, the Siemensstadt housing estate, along with five others, has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, recognizing its significance in modern housing development. These estates, including Hufeisensiedlung and Weiße Stadt, showcase Berlin's rich industrial and architectural heritage, embodying the vision of creating optimal living environments for modern residents.

7. AERA Darwinstrasse

Architect: Capattistaubach urbane landschaften



Roof garden

One of AERA's biggest pluses plays out right at the very top, on the fully planted roof level. And it sends an impulse whose significance for urban spaces will continue to grow in the future. Densification means green spaces are disappearing from city centres, even though they are the very things that have crucial functions in setting the urban atmosphere. Which means: a roof garden is not just a thing of beauty. It also fulfils sustainability

goals which everyone benefits from. Cities can heat up tremendously at times, especially in the summer. Trees help to cool these heat islands, they produce oxygen and purify the air. A garden also dampens noise – and helps to ensure the biodiversity that make spaces of all kinds liveable in the first place. An essential green location factor.



8. Gebauer Höfe

designed by hochC, 2017, constructed 2019



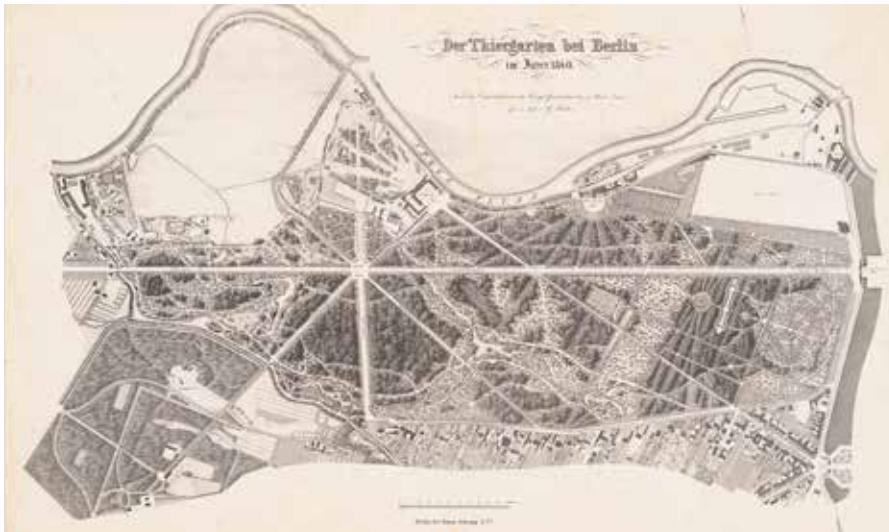
The Gebauer Courts, a historic commercial courtyard complex from the 19th century located in Berlin-Charlottenburg, underwent modernization and expansion, blending historic and contemporary architecture. Recycled cobblestones unify the design, symbolizing the fusion of past and present, with brass accents referencing historical elements. Public access along the waterfront enhances usability, offering seating areas and planned landscaping.

DRAINAGE CONCEPT

To address the challenge of limited rainwater infiltration into the Spree river, the design incorporates underground retention volumes for rainwater collection and gradual discharge. Additionally, permeable paving allows some rainwater to infiltrate on-site. Plant selection includes species like *Salix alba*, suited to high groundwater levels, supporting water-sensitive landscaping.

9. Berlin tiergarten

16th century private hunting ground / from 17th century public pleasure garden.



In the 16th century, the Tiergarten was established as a hunting ground for the Elector of Brandenburg, initially enclosed to contain wild animals for hunting. By the 17th and 18th centuries, it underwent significant transformation under Frederick Wilhelm I and his successor Frederick II, transitioning from a private hunting ground to a public pleasure garden.

Frederick II's vision led to the removal of fences, opening the park to the public and transforming it into a pleasure garden adorned with flowerbeds, mazes, and ornamental ponds. The park became a place of intellectual exchange, with designated areas for relaxation and discussion.

In the 19th century, Peter Joseph Lenné's plans brought about further enhancements, shaping the Tiergarten into a scenic park with English



garden influences. The ownership shifted from monarchy to the people, and the park became a beloved green space for Berliners.

The 20th century brought tumultuous changes, including Nazi redesigns and post-war restoration efforts. Despite wartime destruction and subsequent Soviet occupation, restoration projects aimed to revive the park's former glory. Post-reunification, the Tiergarten saw revitalization efforts, with new developments and memorials added, preserving its cultural significance for generations to come.

10. Platz der Republik

The square on the edge of the Tiergarten was created in 1735 when the Berlin toll wall was moved to the west.



Since 1930, Platz der Republik has been a political hub in Berlin, but its soul was lost amidst disjointed buildings like the Reichstag and Bundeskanzleramt. Now, an intriguing urban space blends history with modernity, offering a compelling destination for visitors and residents alike.

Initially established in the early 18th century, the square underwent various name changes, reflecting shifts in German history. Notable buildings include the Reichstag, Bundeskanzleramt, and Swiss Embassy.

Originally created in 1735 as an exercise field for the Prussian army, the square evolved over time, witnessing significant historical events like German unification and the Battle of Berlin. It underwent redesign in the 1990s and now serves as the heart of Berlin's government district, symbolizing the unity of the nation.



1910



1986

11. Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe

artist: Peter Eisenman, engineer: Buro Happold, 1997-2004



This particular memorial is dedicated to the murdered Jews of Europe, and represents the political system of Nazism and its behavior towards Jews in Europe under the government of Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist German Worker's Party. Memorial consists of 2,711 concrete slabs, arranged in a grid based system, some slabs are higher than other, some are missing at the edges, which could describe a process of spreading or decomposing at the margins.



12. Henriette-Herz-Park

Landscape Architect: DS, 2002



From the grandeur of Renaissance and Baroque gardens to the tranquility of modern city parks, green spaces have always offered a respite from urban chaos. The new Henriette Herz Park in Berlin challenges traditional park designs, embracing its urban context with bold innovation. Designed by landscape architects Maike van Stiphout and Bruno Doedens, along with sculptor Shlomo Koren, the park's abstract layout and subtle topographical manipulations create a striking contrast to the surrounding architectural giants. The park's centerpiece, a raised cross-shaped relief, invites visitors to engage with its dynamic landscape, evoking a sense of movement and upheaval amidst the static cityscape. Reminiscent of American land art, the park redefines the relationship between nature and the urban environment, reclaiming space for introspection and subversion in the heart of the bustling city.

13. Nike Experience Hub

Architect: capattistaubach, design 2021 construction 2022



The Sony Center, an iconic architectural marvel in Berlin, has long captured the fascination of tourists with its futuristic design and technological symphony. However, it has struggled to integrate into the fabric of the city, remaining more of a landmark than a

communal space for Berliners. Despite its impeccable condition, changing societal needs and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic have led to a decline in its allure. Recognizing the need for rejuvenation, the new owner, Oxford Properties Group, has embarked on a transformation journey. Partnering with Nike and urban strategy consultancy Blossity, they have initiated a reprogramming effort aimed at revitalizing the space. The result is a vibrant transformation site, featuring colorful surfaces, sculptural trees, and innovative amenities. Nike Stage, the centerpiece of the project, offers free workouts and serves as a beacon of future aspirations. With a focus on fostering community engagement and embracing nature, the revamped Sony Center aims to redefine its role as a dynamic urban hub.



14. Tilla-Durieux-Park

Landscape Architect: DS, 2003



In 2003, the Tilla Durieux Park at Potsdamer Platz in Berlin was opened. It is a heavily used and popular city meadow. And that is also the problem. The grass slopes are wearing out too quickly and the seesaws have been vandalized. DS is working together and on behalf of the city of Berlin on a plan for adapting the current park. The sculptural form is retained. The steep slope will be provided with a test setup of stairs at two places that are now wearing out. And the rotation system of the seesaws is being redesigned and strengthened.

An important decision has been made for the maintenance of the park. The annual tenders for the management of the park led to a downward spiral. Therefore, the period during which management lies with one company will be extended to five years.

In this way DS hope that the beloved park will retain its strong appearance in the coming decades.



15. Topographie des Terrors

Architect Ursula Wilms (Heinle, Wischer and Partner) and landscape architect Heinz W. Hallmann, 2006-2010



The 'Topographie des Terrors' is one of the most visited memorial sites in Berlin.

From 1933 to 1945, the most important centers of National Socialist terror were located on the grounds of the 'Topographie des Terrors', next to the Gropius building and not far from Potsdamer Platz: the Gestapo (the secret state police) with its own prison, the Reichsführung SS (SchutzStaffel – protection department, the Sicherheitsdienst SD (SS security service).



16. Hackesche Höfe

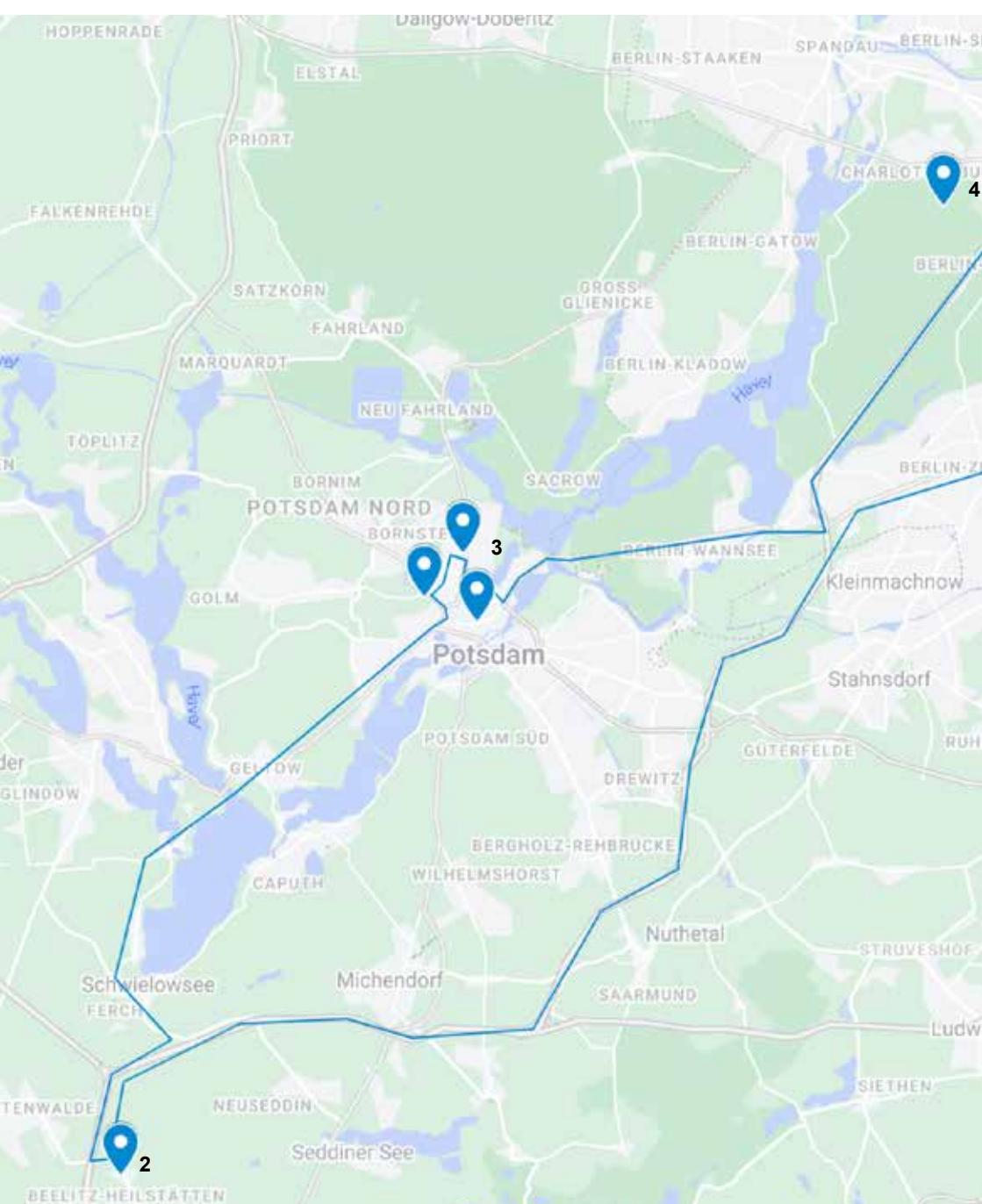
designed and built by the architect Kurt Berndt, and the Art Nouveau façade was the work of August Endell, 1906



In the 17th century, the Hackesche Höfe area was outside Berlin, used for storing hay due to fire risk. It became known as the Scheunenviertel (Barn Quarter). By 1700, settlers had formed the Spandauer Vorstadt, which joined Berlin in 1731 under King Friedrich Wilhelm I. Hackescher Markt was then built by Hans Christoph Graf von Hacke.

The courtyard complex, designed by Kurt Berndt with an Art Nouveau façade by August Endell, opened on 23 September 1906. It mixed offices, shops, workshops, and flats. Damaged during WWII and neglected in the GDR era, it was restored post-reunification, costing 80 million deutschmarks. Today, the eight courtyards host 40 businesses across 27,000 square meters, including cultural institutions, a cinema, cafés, shops, and apartments. The area is a nightlife hotspot, with front courtyards open at night while residential courtyards close.







ZATERDAG 1 juni. met de bus. 120km

08.30

vertrek uit hotel

stop1

09.00 - 10.00

Nature Park Schöneberger Südgelände

10.00 - 11.00

Siedlung Lindenhof

stop2

11.30 - 12.30

Baumkronenpfad Beelitz Heilstatten

stop3

12.45 - 13.45

Potsdam – Sanssousi

14.00 – 15.00

Potsdam – Waldpark

15.00 – 16.00

Potsdam - Platz der Einheit

stop4

16.30 - 17.30

Teufelsberg

18.00

retour hotel

1: Südgelände Nature Park

Group Odious, 2008 – 2009



The Tempelhof switchyard, a former railway site, was gradually phased out after World War II and fully closed in 1952. Within 50 years, it transformed into a diverse natural oasis in the city, boasting dry grasslands, dense woodlands, and diverse vegetation. With support from the Allianz Environmental Foundation and concerned citizens, this enchanting space became open to the public.

Some original structures, like the administrative "Brückenmeisterei" and a water tower, still stand. Nearby, the 4,000 m² former locomotive hall, once a repair space, now attracts experimental artists. From avant-garde theatre to dance performances and film backdrops, the hall serves as a creative hub. Grün Berlin GmbH is exploring ways to connect art, culture, education, and sports within the hall, considering workshops, concerts, lectures, cultural projects, and even transforming it into a hostel.



1: Nature Park Schöneberger Südgelände

Group Odious, 2008 – 2009



2: Siedlung Lindenholz

architects: Wagner Leberecht Migge, Bruno Taut

landscape architect: Leberecht Migge, 1918-1922



The Lindenholz settlement is a residential area in the extreme south of the Schöneberg district of Berlin, which was built in the 1920s and was based on the idea of the garden city.

The facility is located around eight kilometers south of the center of Berlin. Just a few minutes' walk away is the Götterweg S-Bahn station (lines S2 and S25), from which you can reach Potsdamer Platz in ten minutes and Friedrichstrasse station in 15 minutes. There are numerous leisure activities in the immediate vicinity, including the Insulaner with the "Summer Pool on the Insulaner", the Planetarium on the Insulaner, the Wilhelm Foerster Observatory, a winter toboggan run and the South Terrain Nature Park. In the Lindenholz settlement there is also a daycare center with all-day care from the Schöneberg neighborhood home, a primary school, the GeWo-Süd headquarters, a wash house, the

"GeWoHiN" neighborhood club and a youth club.

It was developed under the direction of the then Schöneberg city planning officer Martin Wagner.

The Lindenholz - a pioneering settlement with a role model character - was characterized above all by good living space at favorable conditions, numerous community facilities and the possibility of self-sufficiency in home gardens.

Bruno Taut was also involved in the settlement with the planning for a "single people's home". The landscape architect Leberecht Migge was responsible for the design of the outdoor areas in the area of the Lindenholz pond.

During the Second World War, almost 80 percent of the Lindenholz buildings were destroyed. Parts could be rebuilt. From the years of reconstruction until today, the different architectural styles

2: Siedlung Lindenholz

architects: Wagner Leberecht Migge, Bruno Taut
landscape architect: Leberecht Migge, 1918-1922



of the 20th century can be seen in the Lindenholz. The original peripheral development around the gardens from the 1920s was replaced by contemporary row construction in the 1950s. In the 1960s and 1970s, multi-story residential buildings and high-rise buildings were built in the settlement. In the 1990s, the last vacant lot from the Second World War was closed with the new semicircular building on Arnulfstrasse. In 2005, GeWoSüd renewed its administrative headquarters. The modern extension was built on an existing residential building at Eythstrasse 45 primarily from concrete, glass and wood.

Western part of the Lindenholzteich: Due to its location and architecture, the historic settlement looks like an island within the big city. As a former garden city, the Lindenholz is characterized by its park-like open spaces with old trees and its own pond, which was

created from an Ice Age pond. Extensive renovation work has been underway throughout Lindenholz since 2007. 120 apartments have already been renovated in the old apartment buildings. In 2008/2009, all attics on Sutnerstrasse and in some houses on Reglinstrasse were expanded. According to plans and under the direction of the Carlos Zwick architectural office, 21 new apartments with a maisonette character were built. As part of the competition of the BBU Association of Berlin-Brandenburg Housing Companies e. V., GeWoSüd was awarded first prize in the cooperatives category in March 2009 for its concept "Lindenholz – traditionally modern". The concept took second place in the nationwide "Future Prize" for the real estate industry. A special feature is the energy concept: it provides heat and electricity for the residents

3. Baumkronenpfad Beelitz Heilstätten

architect sanatorium Heino Schmieden, 1898

treetop path: <https://baumundzeit.de>, 2015



The Baumkronenpfad Beelitz-Heilstätten is a treetop walkway that winds its way for 320m over and around the abandoned sanatorium. The history of the Beelitz-Heilstätten began in 1898 when the Landesversicherungsanstalt Berlin (the state insurance institute for Berlin) bought an approximately 140-hectare parcel of woodland from the town of Beelitz.

The lung clinic and sanatorium first built there with a capacity of 600 beds received its first patients in the spring of 1902.

In 1945 the Soviet Army appropriated Beelitz-Heilstätten, which became the largest Soviet military hospital outside the Soviet Union.

Like many of the buildings in East Germany controlled by the Red Army, the sanatorium at Beelitz has stood empty since the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Germany in 1994.



3. Baumkronenpfad Beelitz Heilstätten

architect sanatorium Heino Schmieden, 1898

treetop path: <https://baumundzeit.de>, 2015

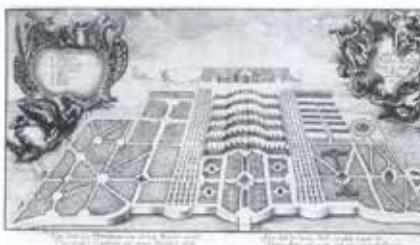


4: Slot Sanssouci

Architect: Georg Wenceslaus von Knobelsdorff, 1745-1747, later Jan Bouman.



Slot Sanssouci, or "carefree palace," is a standout landmark in Potsdam's famous park in Brandenburg, Germany. Built between 1745 and 1747, it housed Prussian king Frederick the Great in a rococo-style chamber. Initially designed with architect Georg Wenceslaus von Knobelsdorff, the palace later saw completion by Dutch architect Jan Bouman. The palace overlooks a grand fountain symbolizing the 12 Titans of Greek mythology. Under Frederick William IV of Prussia, Sanssouci Palace was expanded between 1840 and 1842 through the conversion and extension of its two side wings. The design for this expansion was created by Ludwig Persius, with Ferdinand van Arnim appointed as the construction supervisor. Since 1990, Sanssouci, along with its palaces



and gardens, has been recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site



4: Slot Sanssouci

Architect: Georg Wenceslaus von Knobelsdorff, 1745-1747, later Jan Bouman.



5. Waldpark

Architect: office B+B, 1999-2001



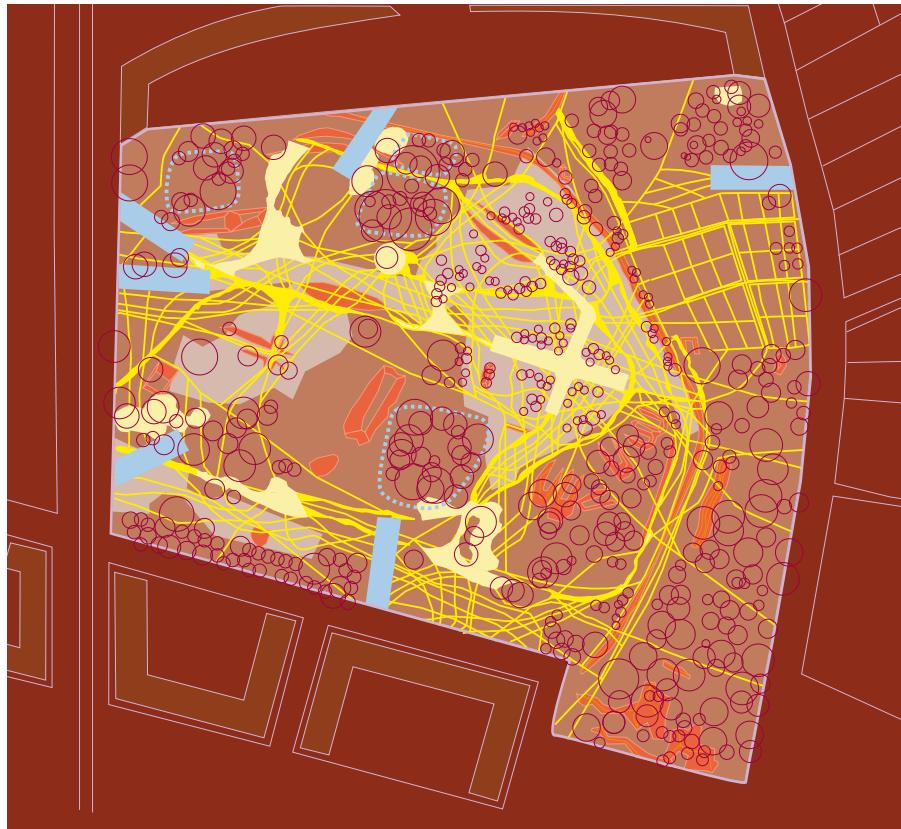
Nature conservation and park use were combined in one place, posing a challenge for the Waldpark competition. Bureau B+B's winning design preserves the forest landscape's traces of military use while introducing simple interventions for an evolutionary phase. A fine-meshed path system, with semi-paved surfaces and glass guides, regulates park use intensity, adjusted based on the area's biotope vulnerability. Some park areas are inaccessible, forming enclosed islands that develop into natural oases. Terminals, built in four peripheral areas, serve as concrete sculptures with sporting or recreational functions:

beach volleyball, climbing, sitting, trampolining, or sliding. The Waldpark, designed as a city park, showcased rhododendrons and large flower meadows during the 2001 Federal Garden Show in Potsdam



5. Waldpark

Architect: office B+B, 1999-2001



6. walk through Potsdam to the Platz Der Einheit



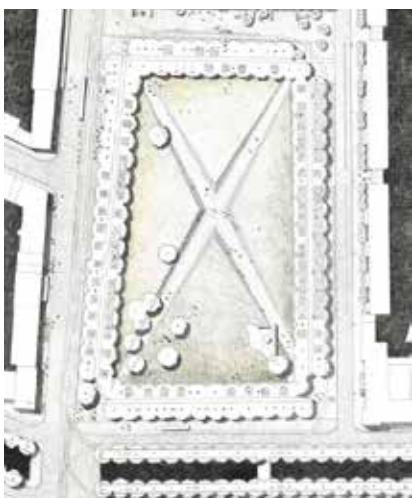
6: Platz Der Einheit

Architect: WES landscape architecture, 1997-98



The design of the Square of Unity intricately weaves together its complex history. It incorporates features like the lime tree square, Lenné diagonal crossroads, and the square's subsidence. The design also pays homage to the ideas of the Bornimer Kreis with perennial plantings in tribute to Foerster.

The placement of large sophoras from the 1970s reflects the spatial layout of the GDR era. The design integrates two existing monuments: the "Memorial to the Victims of Fascism and War" and the "Monument to the Unknown Deserter". Overall, it forms a compelling three-dimensional green space. Alexander Otto, Chairman of the "Living City" Foundation, and Dr. Andreas Mattner, Chairman of the Foundation Board, praised the design for its simplicity and clarity.



7. Teufelsberg

Graffiti Lobby Berlin, from 2012

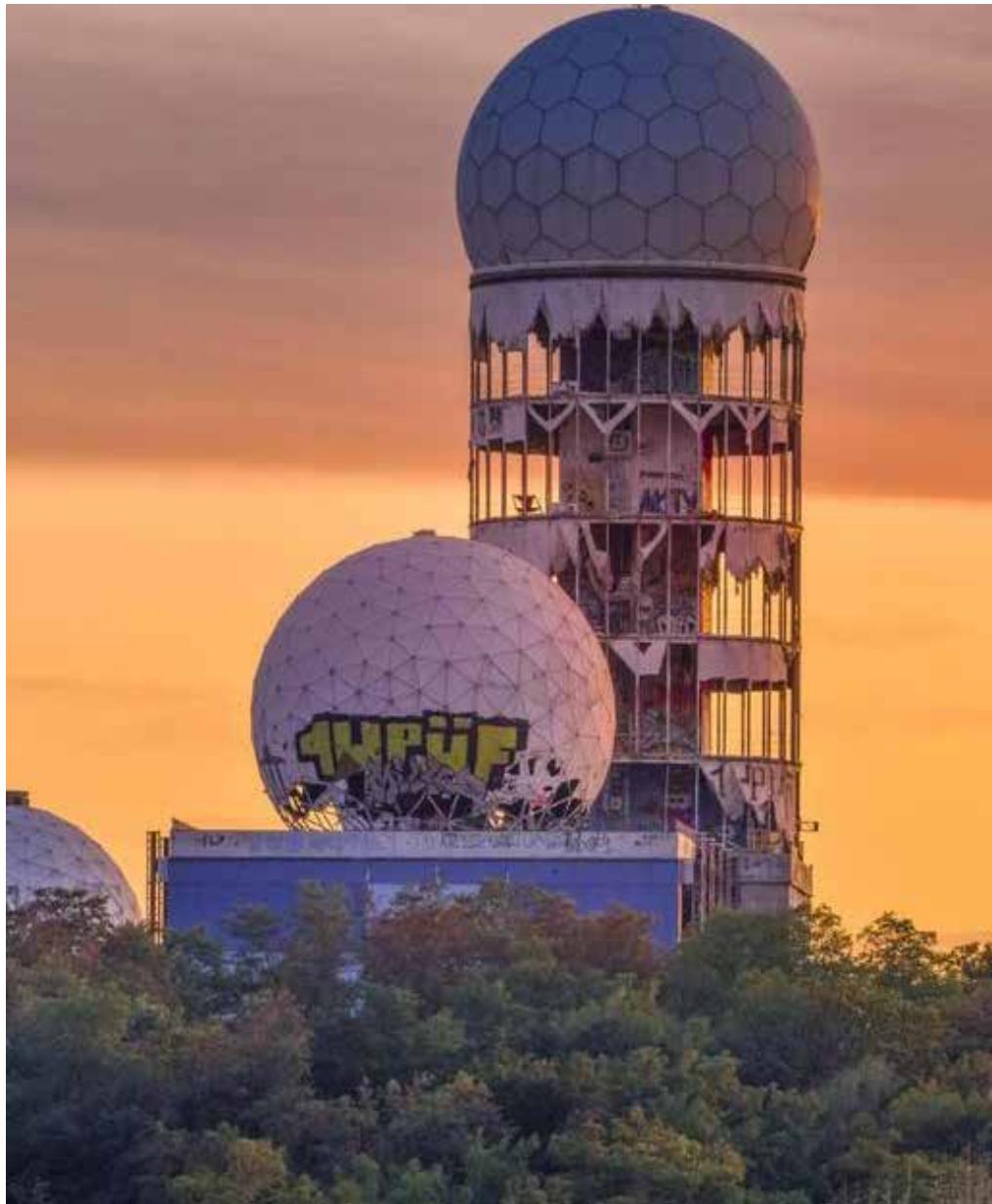


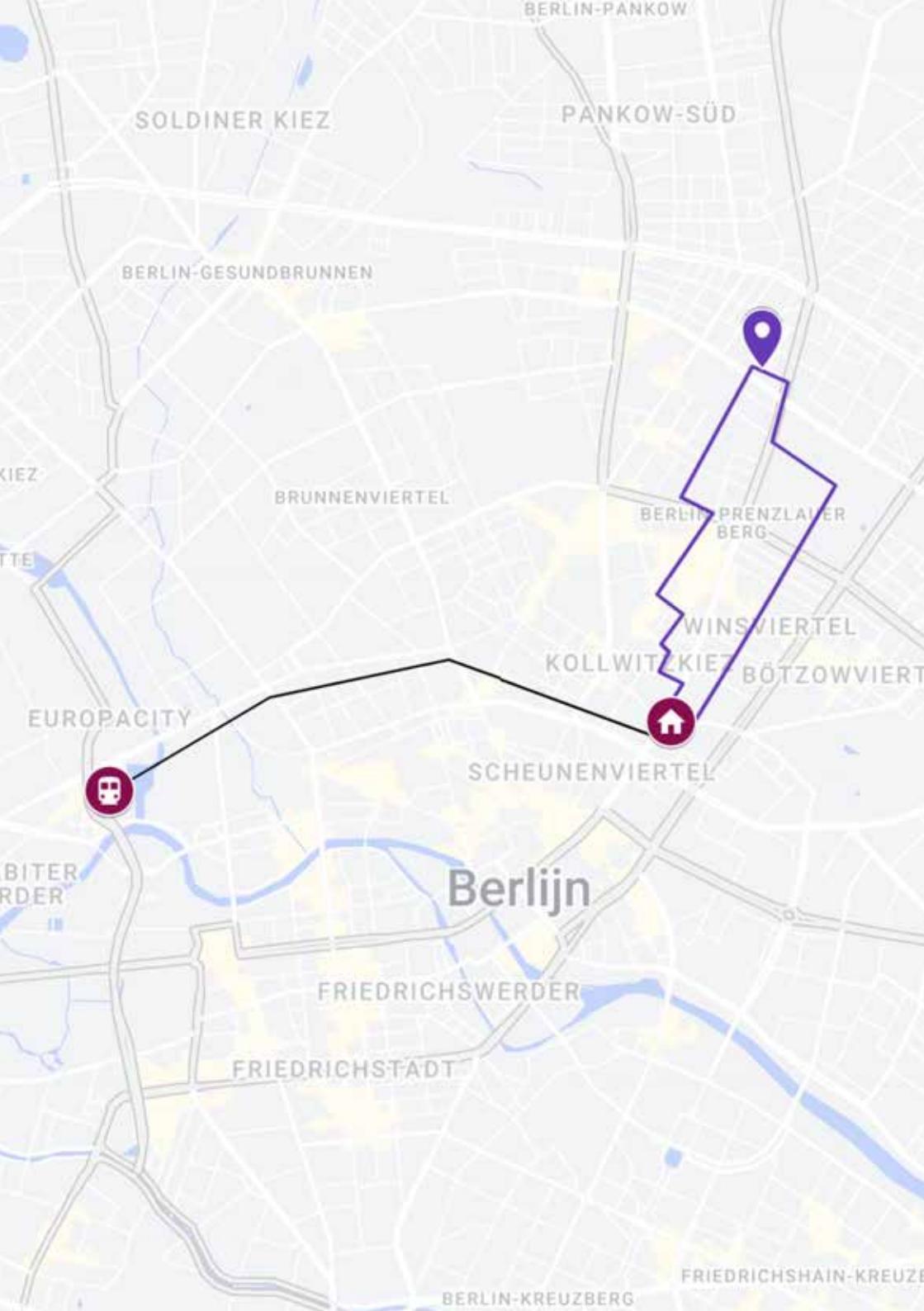
The Teufelsberg (Devil's Mountain) is an artificial hill in Berlin, Germany, located in the former West Berlin to the north of the Grunewald forest. The hill rises approximately 80 meters above the Teltow plateau and reaches 120.1 meters above sea level. It is named after the Teufelssee (Devil's Lake) located just slightly to the south. The hill is composed of rubble and covers an unfinished military-technical college (Wehrtechnische Fakultät) that was never completed by the Nazis. During the Cold War, there was an American listening station, Field Station Berlin (FSB), on the hill.



7. Teufelsberg

Graffiti Lobby Berlin, from 2012





ZONDAG 2 juni.

te voet. 5 km

08.30

vertrek uit hotel

ZE05 – Zanderroth, Zelterstrasse 5

Eventuele andere opties:

Botanical Volkspark Pankow Blankenfelde

Adlershof Park

12:06 - 16:41

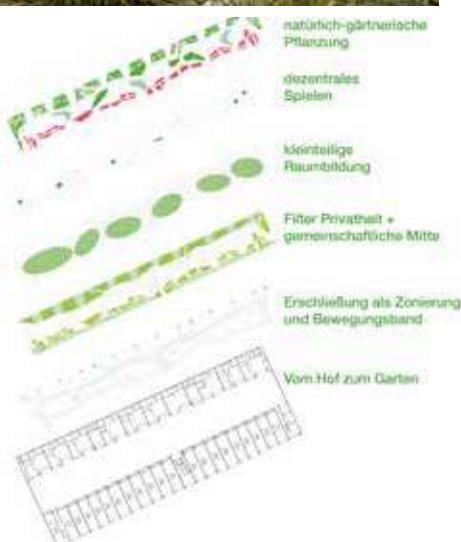
treinreis Berlijn - Deventer

Oprion A. ZE05 Zelterstrasse 5

architect Zanderroth/landscaparchitect Friedburg & Co., 2007-2010



The building in Zelterstrasse consists of 23 townhouses, which are aligned to create a homogenous volume with 10 summerhouses behind it and 12 penthouses above it. In between, there is a large unplotted garden courtyard with a garage beneath it. The advantages of one's "own home" while retaining the density of a residential estate add significance to the aspect of community. In addition to the garden, there is a rooftop terrace, a summer kitchen, a sauna. The separated, yet overlapping access to the building gives the project an additional village character in terms of its use.



ZE05 Zelterstrasse 5

architect Zanderroth/landscaparchitect Friedburg & Co., 2007-2010



Oprion B. Botanical Volkspark Pankow Blankenfelde

designed by Albert Brodersen, 1909

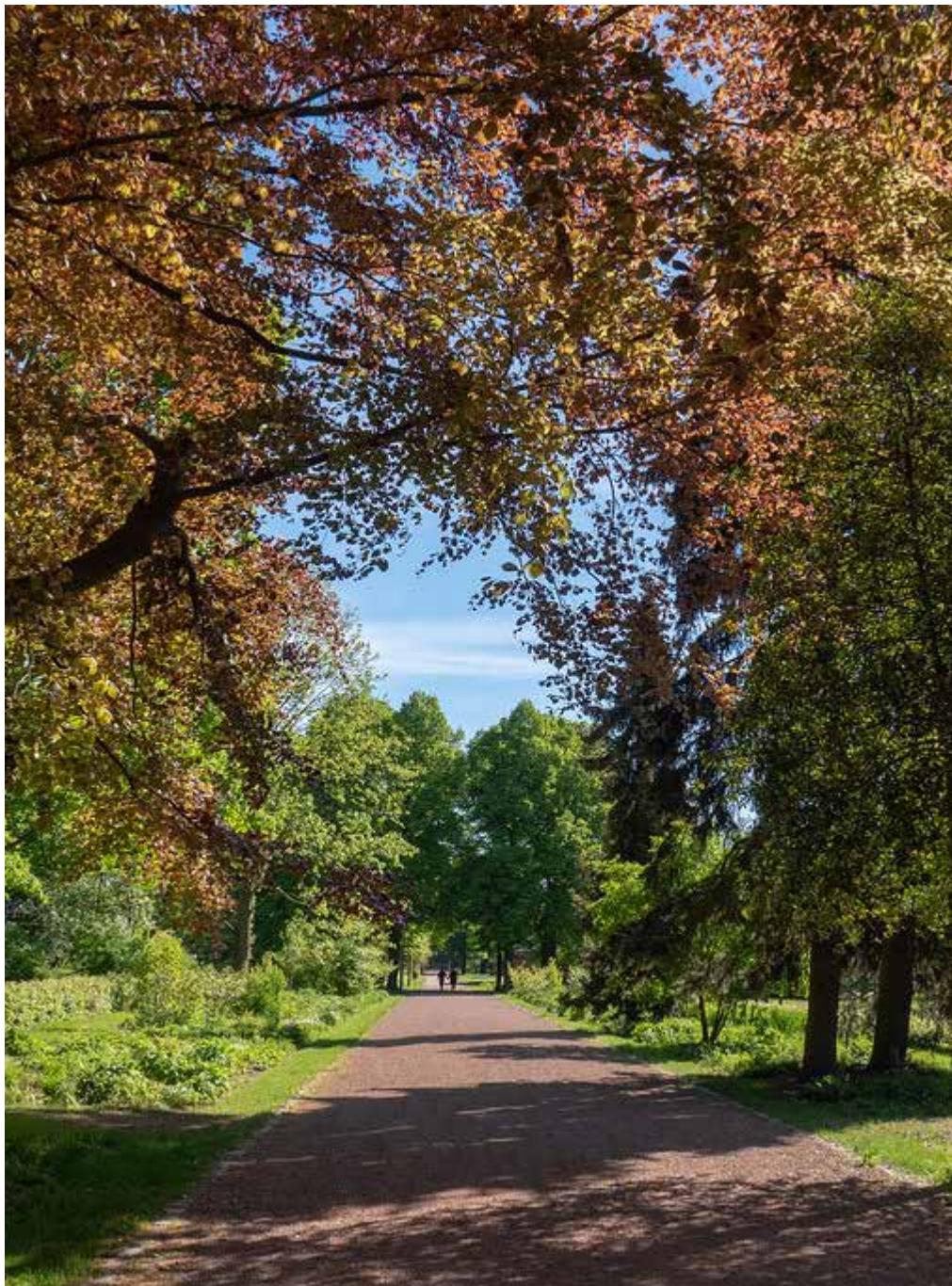


The Blankenfelde Botanical Park is a listed public park in Berlin's Pankow district and is home to 6,000 plant species, some of which are endangered.

Originally built in 1909 as a school garden, the facility was used during the two world wars as a fruit and vegetable garden. The "Geology Wall" was erected in 1912 to help visitors explore the uppermost rock layers in Central Europe. More than 123 types of rock from across Europe were transferred from Humboldt Park to Blankenfelde. In 1977, the Humboldt University in Berlin was granted the site for research purposes and extended this to include some wooded areas and a small arboretum.

The 34-hectare facility is now home to greenhouses, fallow deer and a former water garden. The botanical highlight of each year comes in the early summer months when the Queen of the Night blooms for only a few hours at night. Various bird-watching or greenhouse tours are offered regularly.





Oprion C. Adlershof Park

architect Gaby Kiefer, 2003



The urban planning concept provides for 68 hectares of open space on the former first motorized airfield in Germany in the Treptow-Köpenick district, which is surrounded by a new urban quarter for science, technology and media, as well as a residential and commercial area.

The district calls the park today (deviating from the name originally used Adlershof Landscape Park) Johannisthal Landscape Park. Around the 26 ha core area of the former airfield, which has been a nature reserve since 2003 is designated, an active park is lined up along the edges as part of the landscape protection area. The Aktivpark is divided into city gardens, which are called chambers and are between 1,500 and 3,000 square m in size. A wide variety of facilities, such as a runway for skaters, a dirt bike track, a football field or the flower mosaic, are located in the chamber

and make the landscape park usable for leisure activities. The landscape park can be walked around on a circular path that runs along the edges of the protected core area. In addition to the partially raised footbridge, rectangular wire mesh blocks filled with field stones also delimit this path. As a spatial boundary, they protect the 26 ha, which is home to valuable



Oprion C. Adlershof Park

architect Gaby Kiefer, 2003



biotopes, but make it visually tangible despite the lack of usability. The area of the nature reserve is cared for in an ecologically compatible manner by a flock of sheep. The sheep graze large areas of the meadows, make maintenance with machines largely superfluous and at the same time

make the landscape park more attractive through the revitalization. The landscape park combines the exciting interplay between spacious meadows and groups of trees, which repeatedly reveal lines of sight and visual relationships with the urban environment.



TOPOTEK 1

Topotek 1

Sophienstraße 18, D - 10178 Berlin

vrijdag 31 mei 16.00-17.00, met partner Carsten Smidt

Topotek 1 was founded in 1996 by Martin Rein-Cano in Berlin. Topotek 1 works in the fields of landscape and architecture, understanding itself as a traveler in the fringe areas of typologies and scales, jaunting into urban design, music, and art. The studio develops concepts through a critical and inquisitive understanding of given realities – contemporary, cultural, and historical. The hybridisation of topics and disciplines, the transmittal and re-contextualisation of design elements, and the staging of scenographic sequences are defining strategies pertinent to the work of Topotek 1.

Carsten Schmidt, born in Essen, Germany in 1991, first studied political science, Chinese studies, and communications at the University of Tübingen, then landscape architecture and city and regional planning at Cornell University. After working with Cornell University on a Climate-Adaptive Design initiative, he joined Topotek 1 and has been partner since summer 2021.



Superkilen Copenhagen, Denemarken

Capattistaubach see themselves as an ambitious, design-oriented office for the needs of private and public outdoor spaces. This is represented by a whole series of projects that have already been implemented and are almost exclusively based on competition successes, such as the renovation of the old town in Mellrichstadt and Hammelburg (Franconia), the redesign of the Bauhaus campus in Weimar or the redesign of the Pfaffengrunder Terrace in Heidelberg.

They have made it their mission to use the omnipresent challenges of climate change as a driving factor for the effective renovation of urban spaces. In addition to a well-founded, resilient and sustainable design concept tailored to the location, they look for something SPECIAL in every task as the added value of planning designed by capattistaubach. This should find its contemporary, characterful expression in a design solution supported by an inspiring atmosphere, with innovative design but also technical and constructive details.



Bauhaus Campus Weimar, Duitsland

Places to be :

Holzmarkt 25

Holzmarktstraße 25, 10243 Berlin, Duitsland

Since 2012, the cooperative urban quarter "Holzmarkt 25" has existed directly on the banks of the Spree in Berlin. It all started with just a few tents and balloons on a dusty sandy ground. Hundreds of Berliners and party guests flocked to the Holzmarkt site in Friedrichshain on the opening day. And they brought plants with them to fill the area with new life.



Strandbar Mitte

Monbijoustraße 3B, 10117 Berlin, Duitsland

Beach chairs under palm trees with a fantastic view onto the Spree river. Today there is little that reminds us of what once was the fine sand and the live rock gigs. Across from the Museum Island things were noticeably brought in line. You will find beach chairs on pebbles, southern sounds and cool drinks from exceptional staff, all under the theme of "Italian Summer".



Bierhof Rüdersdorf

Rüdersdorferstr. 70, 10243 Berlin-Friedrichshain, Duitsland



Bikinihaus, the concept shopping mall

Budapester Str. 38-50, 10787 Berlin, Duitsland

Beach chairs under palm trees with a fantastic view onto the Spree river. Today there is little that reminds us of what once was the fine sand and the live rock gigs. Across from the Museum Island things were noticeably brought in line. You will find beach chairs on pebbles, southern sounds and cool drinks from exceptional staff, all under the theme of "Italian Summer".



UITGAAN

YAMM

An der Schillingbruecke 3, 10997 Berlin

Leuke plek voor een drankje en een Afrikaans hapje op het 'strand' met uitzicht op de Spree



Nathanja & Heinrich Café / Bar Neukölln

Weichselstraße 44, 12045 Berlin

This willful charming café can be found in the somewhat less frequented Reuterstraße neighbourhood, wooden benches outside the bar invite you to enjoy the evening sun outside. On the inside, the Nathanja & Heinrich is quite big, the walls are left in their natural state, the furniture consists of wood and armchairs with relaxing music playing in the background.



Berghain, night club

Am Wriezener Bahnhof, 10243 Berlin

Berghain is een techno club. De naam Berghain is een portmanteau van de twee stadsdelen Kreuzberg (voormalig West-Berlijn) en Friedrichshain (voormalig Oost-Berlijn). De club is opgericht in 2004 door vrienden Norbert Thormann en Michael Teufele en is een van de beroemdste clubs in de wereld. Berghain wordt ook wel de 'World capital of techno' genoemd.



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Frank Sleegers, MAUERPARK BERLIN: BALANCING

THE EDGE OF A PARK BETWEEN URBAN VIBRANCY AND COMMEMORATION,

[HTTPS://DOI.ORG/ 10.36249/55.56.2](https://doi.org/10.36249/55.56.2)

International Carlo Scarpa Prize for Gardens 2022

32nd edition edited by Patrizia Boschiero, Thilo Folkerts, Luigi Latini.

Almut Jirku, Like pearls on a string: the Berlin open spaces system and the Park am Gleisdreieck pp. 124-138



Colofon

Programma, inhoud en lay-out, routekaartjes, reisorganisatie en externe contacten:
bestuur Stichting het Panorama

Eva Radionova, Karin van Essen, Wim van Krieken.

Uitgave Stichting het Panorama 2024

Contact info@hetpanorama.nl
Website www.hetpanorama.nl

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