



SPREEPARK

BEYOND THE WALL

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THE SPREEPARK BEYOND THE WALL

REDEVELOPING THE SPREEPARK IN BERLIN TO PROMOTE THE CITY'S
GROWTH AND TO STRENGTHEN ITS IDENTITY



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This thesis is specially dedicated to my Grandmother, Asunción and my Mom, Maria Sanmartin. My angels. They have been my backbone, my pillars and my life, i could not have done this without you.



FIG. 1.11 SPREEPARK I

ABSTRACT

As in most European countries, public urban spaces in Berlin have undergone significant transformations since the Second World War, resulting in numerous abandoned public spaces. This led me to wonder:

What makes a place unforgettable?

Memory.

What is memory composed of?

Appropriation, activities, people, experiences, feelings, landscape, scale . . .

How does memory acquire a greater meaning due to architecture (physical environment)?

Memory is the fundamental pillar which allows spaces to regain importance, but spaces themselves can also create a new memory. Memory is a **connection** we have to **the past**, which has contributed to who we are now (**the present**) and will take a significant role in defining who we are going to be (**the future**). Both memory and architecture rely on our perception through images in order for us to remember particularities of places.

This thesis discusses how memory, through an architectural project in the historic Spreepark of Berlin, can link the past to modern Germany's population (past and present), generating a future social identity which should work in harmony with the spirit of the place

Therefore, this proposal aims "to dwell in the Spreepark", taking inspiration from Heidegger's definition of a process (1962) where a place becomes home. The German word for dwelling is *Wohnung*, which means "what is known or habitual". Dwelling thus suggests something more than "shelter", it indicates a space where life occurs, where you feel connected to yourself and to the place, creating a future that ensures the non-repetition of past events to be deplored.

SOMMARIO

A Berlino, come nella maggior parte dei paesi europei, gli spazi urbani destinati al pubblico hanno subito significative trasformazioni simboliche nel periodo successivo al dopoguerra trasformandosi, in diversi casi, in spazi pubblici abbandonati. Motivo per cui mi sono sorte alcune domande a cui ho provato a dare risposta.

Cosa rende un posto indimenticabile?

La Memoria.

Ma in cosa consiste la memoria?

Un' insieme di appropriazioni, attività, persone, esperienze, sentimenti, design, scale, etc.

Ed in un'ultima analisi, in che modo la Memoria assume un significato maggiore grazie all'architettura (ambiente fisico)?

La memoria è il pilastro fondamentale tramite cui lo spazio può riacquistare importanza, ma quest'ultimo può creare a sua volta una nuova memoria. La memoria è una **connessione** che abbiamo con il **passato**, che ha contribuito a ciò che siamo ora (**il presente**) e svolgerà un ruolo significativo nel definire chi saremo (il futuro). Entrambe, sia la memoria che l'architettura, utilizzano le percezioni umane per creare immagini mentali soggettive ricche delle particolarità dei luoghi, al fine di stabilire un ricordo duraturo nel tempo.

La tesi sottolinea come la memoria, attraverso un progetto architettonico nello storico Spreepark di Berlino, possa collegare il passato alla popolazione della Germania moderna generando una futura identità sociale che lavora in armonia con lo spirito del luogo.

Detto in altre parole, questa tesi mira ad "abitare lo Spreepark", verbo descritto da Heidegger (1962) come un processo in cui il luogo diventa casa, creando un futuro che assicura la non ripetizione degli eventi che i berlinesi deplorano. La parola tedesca per abitazione è *Wohnung*, che significa "ciò che è conosciuto o consueto". La dimora, quindi, rappresenta qualcosa di più di un "rifugio", indica uno spazio in cui si verifica la vita, uno spazio in cui SENTI profondamente la connessione con te stesso e con il luogo che ti circonda.



FIG. 1.21 | SPREEPARK I

BACKGROUND

THE LANDSCAPE AS A BACKBONE.

Urban regeneration has transformed spaces and constructed meaning in a social and emotional sense setting up the place attachment through public interventions.

At the beginning of the 20th century, in certain parts of the world, the urban development and also the new communities are growing rapidly. In Europe in particular, the high urbanization evolution caused a high urban temporary and permanent interventions that changes the urban structure of the city. The target of the interventions, however, attempts to meet and answer the complex requirements of a changing modern society. The interdisciplinary approach and cooperation it's really important to answer accurately to social, politics, cultural, architectural and economics changes.

There is no better place to explore urban issues than a city which has been constantly built by the past. Berlin has experienced political, economic, social and cultures changes due to its history: war destruction, the divisions and reunification of the city, transitional regimes, new laws, post-industrial period, and so on. That makes Berlin a particular shaped city with a unique personality constructed with a lack of financial funds and significant level of improvisation. However, that brings new ideas of how to build the city: the art and the science, as well as the participation and citizens' initiatives play an important role in urban decisions, reason why Berlin presents a rich cultural life with innumerable theaters and museums.

A good urban project not only stand out or show up within the complexity of urban structures, but also because of its outcomes in city and community bonds. The thesis aims to design a Project for the Spreepark, with a multidisciplinary approach, which will lead to a proposal where the community, the place and its spirit work in harmony and all together. I am going to analyze, however, 6 different successful urban renewal project that has been already done, in historic park of Berlin in order to obtain astounding and constructible solutions.

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01

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 01

1.1 MOTIVATION

Each city presents historical and cultural places that are recognized as images of its **identity**, so they become points of tourist attraction and focuses of **urban revitalization**, a potential resource to reverse the impacts of the physical, social and economic deterioration of the city center.

Little by little, the importance of historical sites, as opportunities to recreate the urban conditions that centers demand for their sustainability, have regained the importance they deserve. However, **urban policies** have deviated from the main objective in order to create charming urban environments to attract international capital and foreign visitors rather than **improve the quality of life of their citizens**.

Low (2000) said that the economic reasons for the design of public space are often more related to increasing the value and attractiveness of the surrounding properties than to increasing the comfort of its inhabitants.

The continuous competition between **the public and the private** has led cities to their decline, promoting unused spaces, absent in an urban frame. This is closely linked to memory, because we are the product of our history, of our traditions. Here we have a communication problem, between the people and its governments, but also between the people's needs and the "spirit of the place" (which means what the place wants to be).

Berlin was chosen as a case study because it is the European city that physically reflects a dispute between the public and the private, between communism and capitalism. The Berlin Wall is not only a physical element that allows us to remember what happened, it symbolizes the lack of freedom.

Physical elements, spaces, as well as our cells and DNA, keep **memory**. Berlin is a city that constantly has **urban renewal** projects and appropriation of abandoned spaces. This allowed me to find the opportunity to generate a project that works as an intermediary between the public and the private.

In particular, the thesis has been developed in the **Plänterwald district**, a peaceful and affordable low-key district on the river Spree that bordered the Berlin Wall, known for its amusement park, **The Spreepark**.

Therefore the revitalization of historical spaces, **abandoned** or not, must be a focus of urban policies through guidelines and strategies with a multi-disciplinary approach, not just physically conserving a historic resource but understanding their meaning, their residents' needs, and the relationship with the urban planning framework in order to create a greater commitment with the environment, building collective identities, decontaminating cities and creating a feeling of home.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The city can be understood as a world where **the public and the private coexist**, but when the history of a city generates a drastic change, such as losing the private-public balance and gentrification problems, its urban development is affected, the boundaries of a place become blurred and the areas that remain isolated become empty or residual spaces and buildings without use. Here, it is an opportunity for **architecture to appears** turning a non-place into a good place to live.

The Spreepark, the previous GDR's biggest amusement park, went bankrupt after its privatization in 2001 and in a subtle way this has damaged the **spatial and visual identity of Planterwald**, due to the high maintenance costs of the land and the elements of the park, which has become overgrown by nature waiting for its new destiny.

The ruins of Spreepark are a fascinating insight into of the abandoned Utopian promises of Soviet-era urbanism, and have secretly become one of the Berlin's illegal underground adventures. This place was once a colorful fairground animated by visitors, and now the sudden withdrawal of the Spreepark's proprietors is palpable when visiting the park today.

Even recycling spaces is also a Berlin trend because **abandoned spaces** have been rescued after the collapse of the communist system in 1990. The new modern Berlin is now developed in terms of tourism and cultural attractions but not as a **practical space for Berliners** or people who choose to inhabit Berlin today.

As Andreas Huyssen said: (Huyssen, 1997: 57)

“The new Berlin attempts to erase the memory filling the void and attempting to lose the representation and connotations it carries in a wide context.”

1.3 AIMS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The hypothesis of the present study relies on the idea that the opportunity exists for an Urban Regeneration project to approach the memory topic through the identity framework, which recognizes and connects people with its surroundings. The best way to approach Memory and its definitions in a city like Berlin is by responding to a need that arises from society, through a proposal that functions not only as a way of remembering of what happened, but as a form of participation, diffusion, education and communication, through the re-functionalization of a space that promotes and allows the development of the district and its citizens in harmony with the nature of the site. The overarching feature of the Spreepark is related to the memory of the city, therefore the main research question of the thesis is:

How can Spreepark as a historic abandoned city park be sustainable revitalized in order to guarantee the district's needs?

With the aim of attempting to resolve this problem, there are several sub-research questions:

- Q1.** Why is Berlin a model city of urban development and how has Berlin historically evolved?
- Q2.** What are the main urban issues and features to tackle in Berlin?
- Q3.** How have urban policies and plans influenced the evolution of the city? And what kind of revitalization planning strategies and urban policy tools can be employed for the study case?





FIG. 1.31 INSEL DER JUGEND · BERLIN I

Q4. What are the opportunities and threats in the Spreepark?

By answering these questions, the thesis intends to discuss in depth the possibility of developing an alternative planning and design proposal for a portion of the park through a set of strategies. The general and specific steps are as follows:

GENERAL AIMS

The aim of this research is to create a bond between the past and the present in the urban renewal field, analyzing the past of the park and creating a project which responds to its current requirements. This study seeks to identify the main features of the heritage value of the park in the social identity of the district in order to generate social benefits and improve people's lives, working hand in hand with nature. It will also explore the role of architecture in identity concepts as a contribution to the present.

SPECIFIC AIMS

◇ **Topic 1: Social and Place Identity. (Memory)**

To review the main steps required to build Social Identity through the context of Place, analyzing definitions such as Place Identity and Genius Loci.

◇ **Topic 02: Urban Renewal.**

To analyze Berlin's tendencies of revitalization, urban policies and future master-plans for the area.

◇ **Topic 03. Abandoned Spaces and Architecture.**

To develop a sustainable architectural proposal for a portion of the land of the Spreepark and its environment as a comprehensive urban re-activation system that brings the park alive for residents and visitors, taking into account and developing its specific site-art in order to reactivate and reconnect the park with the city.

1.4 THESIS STRUCTURE

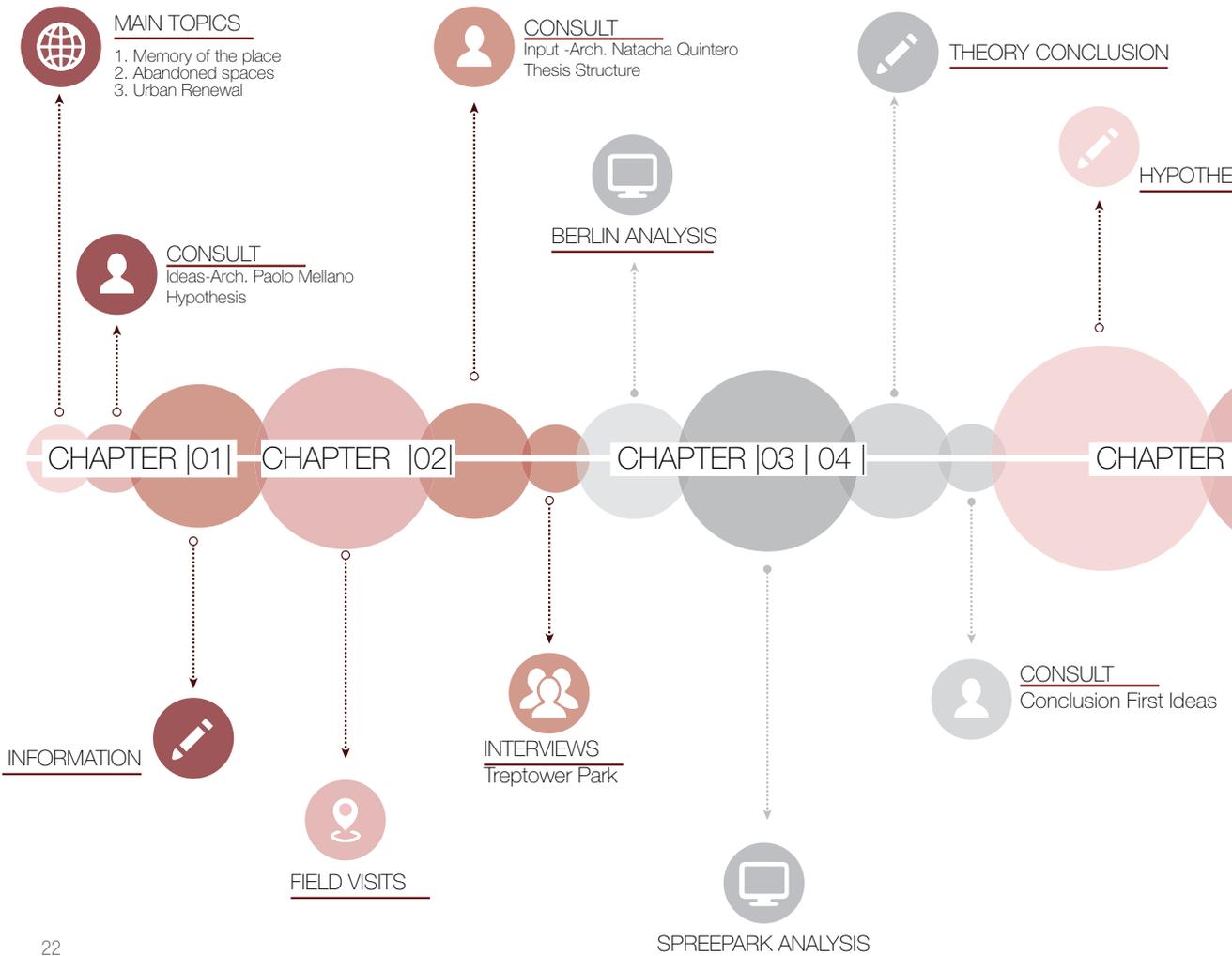
The thesis will begin by setting out the motivation and main aims that led me to choose Berlin as the case study and the Spreepark as the target of the architectural project. **(Chapter 01)**

Based on the problem under consideration, the revitalization of the Spreepark, the theoretical part will firstly examine definitions of memory and social and place identity in order to understand how it was constructed.

After that, critical memory issues and possible ways to manage changes in the historic urban city will be analyzed **(Chapter 02)**.

The theoretical chapter will be divided in three main topics:

- ◇ **The Memory of Place** indicating heritage values. (From the identity point of view)
- ◇ **Abandoned Spaces** (How a lack of identity produces unused sites in cities)

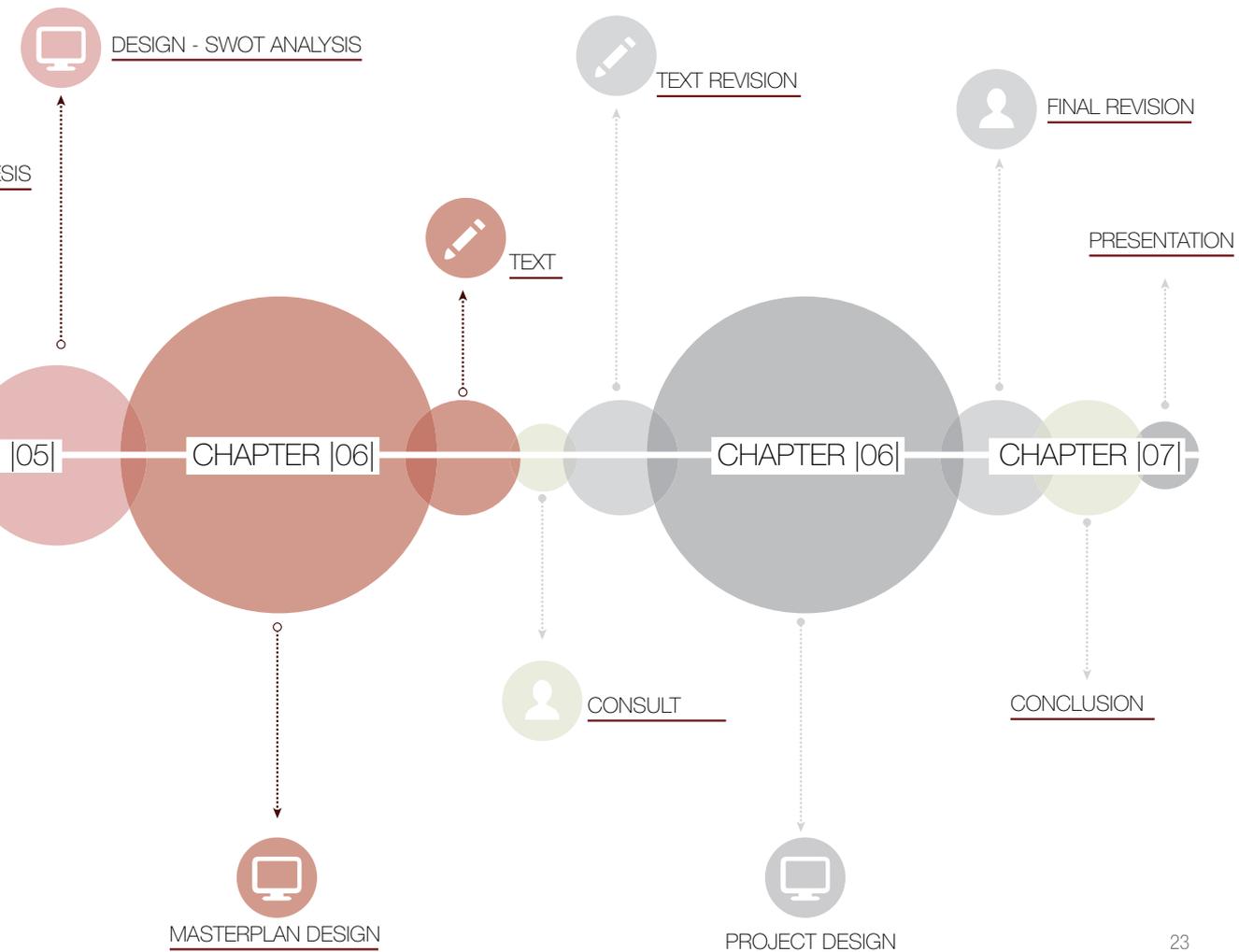


◇ **Urban Renewal theories** (Relevant urban park study cases to learn about the main features of the revitalization process and its consequences in terms of social identity).

The conclusion to this section will address the main factors involved **(Chapter 03)** in analyzing the historical evolution and the main features of the park, as well as present issues and the urban framework in terms of urban policy tools and future masterplans. **(Chapter 04)**

After the site analysis I will use two strategic planning techniques, questionnaires and SWOT analysis, to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the area. **(Chapter 05)**

Based on this analysis I will suggest a possible planning strategy action that reshape the landscape for a sustainable revitalization. **(Chapter 06)**. Finally i will illustrated some concluding remarks about the main findings, its contributions to the problem, as well as some recommendations. **(Chapter 07)**



02

MATERIALS AND THEORIES

CHAPTER 02



2.1 MEMORY OF THE PLACE

2.1.1 OVERVIEW

“Spaces receive their being from locations and not from “space”, the spaces where life develops must be places.”

Martin Heidegger

| Build, live, think (1951) |

In recent years, researchers, architects, planners, urbanist even sociologists are given more and more attention to an important concept in urban design, “the sense of place”. It also refers to concepts such as “Place identity”, in areas of heritage, “Placelessness” in terms of lack of identity and “Genius loci”, which explains the importance of the “spirit of place”. These terms are also increasingly being applied to conserved urban landscapes. (Assi, 2000). This chapter collects works from relevant theorists with complex theoretical concepts that can contribute in a design process, in particular, a contribution to the issue of “character”. This chapter aims to discuss the importance of memory in society identity, but also how the place, architecture and natural environments can directly influence person’s identity.

“...you begin to realize that the important determinant of any culture is after all the spirit of place” (Lawrence Durrell, 1969, p.156)

Keywords: Place Identity, Social Identity, Memory, Architecture, Genius Loci, nature, human structure, construction, spirit of the place, coexistence nature- construction.

2.1.2 THE ROLE OF MEMORY OF THE PLACE IN THE SOCIETY

RESEARCH QUESTION 01

1. HOW MEMORY BECAME IMPORTANT?

A re-evaluation of the meaning of creative expression has been intentionally and mechanically at the root of all architectural movements: In the modern movement (1920), aesthetic concerns sidelined a set of principles associated with nature and place. In the 50s, due to the lack of clarity in the conception of what place means, the aim was to overcome the modern concept of S. Giedion's space, under a phenomenological idea where "if the location is eliminated, the architecture is eliminated".

Ernesto Nathan Rogers was a rationalism theorist who supported Mies' ideas, and helped shape the landscape of innovations in the architecture and design fields according to "pre-existences": buildings, culture, history and memory.

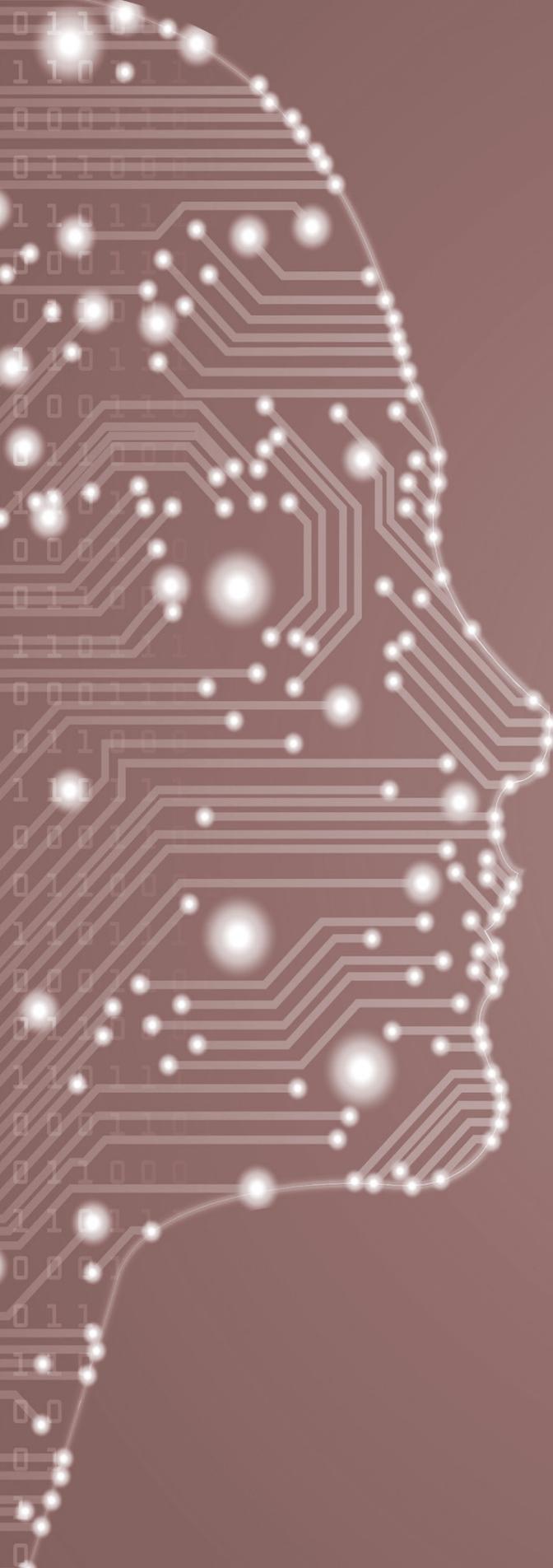
In the 60s, with the death of the Modern Architecture masters (Le Corbusier, Mies and Gropius), major architectural propositions were consolidated. The Late Modernist architects, based on the writings of Le Corbusier (*Towards a New Architecture*, 1923) criticized the modern architecture from a historical perspective. Among them, Robert Venturi, first theorist from the USA of expressive architecture (Student of Louis Kahn), and Aldo Rossi, who interpret what had happened in Europe by structuralists such as Foucault, Deleuze and Derrida who visualized a failure in the conception of architecture and ensure that it belonged to a historical reality.

According to Moneo, L. Kahn laid foundations for the Modern Movement attack after reading "9 points about monumentality" by Gideon, Sert and Leger. He produced changes in modern technological resources: establishing the duality between context and architecture, and a new way of determine data of pre-existing buildings to preserve.

From that moment on, the landscape begins to be a vital element in an architectural approach. The essay "The Murmur of the Site" (Moneo, 1995) is the essence of "Architecture of the place" because when a project starts, it is essential to recognize the space where construction takes place.

"The place is the first stone where we will build our outer world"

Rafael Moneo, 1995



The landscape itself is a canvas that is already sketched, with certain traces or signs that determine a good architecture, the evolution of a good project and also reaffirms that it is the only place where the construction can be located. Nevertheless, the real challenge is knowing how to read the data that places provide. Without the site, without a specific and unique place and its people, architecture does not exist.

The sense of “living the place” is a design opportunity that give free rein to the imagination. By siting ourselves on a site, we are already being part of a larger transformation.

Architecture is able to revitalize a space, to generate social, cultural and commercial activities, or simply enhance these activities by its texture, improving the existing spaces. Architecture is a gesture with nature (if it works in harmony with it), but it also allows the context to transcend culture by becoming important to people. When you see the impressive Roman ruins in an isolated place, you realize the immense value they had built.

2. DEFINITIONS

MEMORY (Erinnerungskultur):

Since the ancient period, the need to maintain imaginary content encoded as compressed images associated with the structure of space, created **a bond between society and space**.

Memory is mainly needed as an intermediary, and Ian Assmann explored three themes in cultural memory:

REMEMBRANCE, IDENTITY AND CULTURAL CONTINUITY.

For the scope of this thesis, we will explore memory by the description of Identity, but specially the place- identity and its influence in social identity.

The term **“Identity”** is also a very complex interdisciplinary word (Speller, 2000), can be understood as “lifestyle”, “values” or “personality” (Ozaki, 2005; Sadalla and Sheets, 1993).

For the aim of this thesis, identity will be defined as **a group of specific conditions and aspects that give a self-definition (Deauz, 1992)**.

Memory is a compendium of **significant images** capable of creating an identity of both the people of a society (Social Identity) and the place itself (Place Identity).

In order to understand how architects, urban planners and design planners achieve this, it is necessary to be aware of how a person's identity is created by the place where they live. In the following section, other elements that may influence social identity will not be taken into account.

The book showed below explain this topic deeply focus on the preservation and conservation of the memory of the place.



FIG. 1.4 | Memory Ladder Book I



FIG. 1.51 Aura Vision 1

SOCIAL IDENTITY: (HUMAN STRUCTURE)

Base on the Social Identity Theory, people start to build a self-concept by abstract social categories which we will explain forward. "Social identity" can be explained, for example, as the **individual's knowledge of belonging to specific social groups and the positives emotions it produces**, which become a positive reference. (1972, cf. Hogg and Abrams).

As Ashild Huage said in its article "Identity and place: a critical comparison of three identity theories." when somebody ask to us who are we, **people often refer to themselves by describing the country where they live in:** "I am Venezuelan", "I am Italian", and then they add information about how is people there, what are the main features of the town, typical food, etc.

So it means that there is an extended function of places and things in social identity concepts, that is the base of our "self-concept".

"When **people's attachment to place grows, we start to identify ourselves with these places**, both at a larger scale (nation or city), and at a smaller scale (neighborhood, workplaces, homes, rooms.)" (Giuliani, 2003).

Understanding the importance of place in the identity of each person, it is important to know what we mean by the word "**place**", **its definition**, composition and objective.

PLACE (PHYSICAL NATURE + SPIRIT)

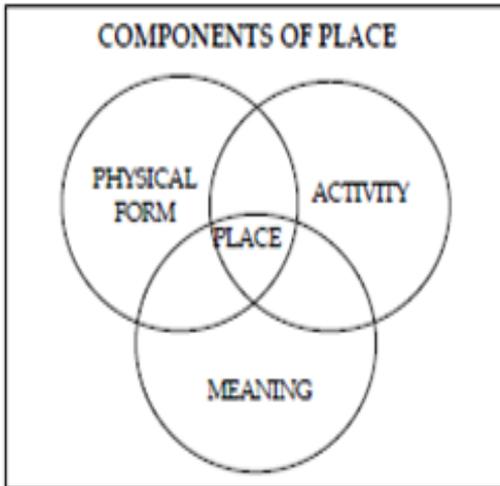


FIG. 2.3 | The components of place. (Source: Montgomery, 1998)

Based on theorists' descriptions, the concept of Place defines a physical system, activity and meaning all mixed together (Montgomery, 1998), or a geographical space that has acquired meaning as a result of a person's interaction with the space (Speller, 2000).

“Landscape represents the overall perspective of what surround us, the sign of how we see things and the design of what we would like them to be.”

Lewis Mumford – | The culture of the cities |

As we can see, by the word “place” Montgomery and Speller meant a qualitative geographical space made up of functional activities and physical things (which have material substance, shape, texture and color), but these two definitions are just talking about a part of the Place, the **“environmental character”**.

However, there is a fundamental element in the creation of space and it is answered with the question made by Louis Kahn: **“What does the place want to be?”**.

As Jackson (1994) said, place acquired a greater importance at the beginning of the twentieth century, when phenomenology, initiated by A. Husserl, put the focus on subjective experiences and perceptions of people.

Even though our everyday world is composed of **concrete phenomena**, such as people, animals, flowers, trees, and so on, it also comprises more **intangible phenomena, like feelings**. Basically, all of these interrelated things describe what we call Place, an integral part of existence.

That intangible phenomenon mentioned above, “feelings”, is known as **“genius Loci”, the spirit of the place** which gives life to people and places.



GENIUS LOCI (SPIRIT OF THE PLACE)

According to ancient Roman widespread belief, **every “independent” being has its guardian spirit**, but nowadays, due to science and technology developments, its meaning has been reduced to the concept of environmental character that describe the atmosphere to a place and its quality rather than the mission of the place.

It is clear that the definition of genius loci is complex, and there are so many explanation theories that might mean the opposite. Probably the best explanation was the one made by Norwegian Christian Norberg-Schulz who adopts a phenomenological and Heideggerian approach, suggesting (p.5) that: “The structure of a place is not a fixed, eternal state.” (Norberg-Schulz, 2013).

However, identity can be conserved through Heidegger’s idea where **buildings gather the properties of a place without taking its nature, helping the people to dwell in this place, poetically-speaking, and to know how they belong there.**

(Genius loci aim)

3. WHAT IS PLACE IDENTITY?

After having studied the definitions of social identity and place, it is understandable that the **place** is composed by an existing structure (physical composition), and its vocation (The spirit), and **social identity** is based on feelings and emotions.

However, it is important to recognize that these definitions (Social Identity, Place Identity and Genius Loci) are part of a broader system that is **“the human being”**.

Well, these elements should work together to create an ideal space for people, giving us the feeling of comfort but also to move something inside us.

Within the psychological theories of identity, generally the physical environment has been ignored (Twigger-Ross et al. 2003), however, physical places can influence people's feelings about the environment they find themselves in **by containing physical symbols that enhance self-confidence.**

“People avoid places that have negative impacts on their self-esteem” (Twigger – Ross et. Al 2003).

Nevertheless, how can those definition (Place and social identity) merge together in order to create a meaning? Through the **sense of place and physical symbols.**

Physical features influence the symbolic meaning of the landscape, but at the same time a place is a manifestation of human culture through their activities. Some **meanings of Place are translated into strong emotional bonds** that influence attitudes and behavior. In parallel, Tuan (1977) argued that places were essentially “center of meaning constructed out of live experience”.

Many factors such as social and cultural meanings, the constructive physic elements that composed the environment as well as the activities that take place there, shape the place identity always represented by individual experiences.

Place identity is a sub-structure of self and social identity composed of perceptions and conceptions organized into two **aspects** of environmental experience:

1. Emotional aspects: consisting of the Sense of Place.

2.Functional aspects: consisting of the relationship between different settings, such as home, school and neighborhood, but also elements that create the environment, like buildings,trees, nature, water, traffic, advertisements (Proshansky and Fabian, 1987)



FIG. 1.7 | Photo took by Joshi Rodríguez I



FIG. 1.8 | Plaza Cubierta. Pastor de Nubes | Caracas, Venezuela.

4. SENSE OF PLACE (ATTACHMENT TO THE PLACE)

The term “**Sense of place**” allude the complex bond between humans and their environment, based on memories, interpretations thoughts, values and types of settings (Proshansky, 1978).

On the other hand, Giuliani (2003) has stressed the difficult task of deciding when a attachment to place, which is defined as the affective bond we develop towards specifics places that are familiar to us (Hidalgo and Hernandez, 2000), become strong enough to be known as a place-identity. Ujang (2010), in her urban places study in Southeast Asian city context, suggests that the **attachment to place** contribute to construct place identity, that's why it is important to recognize how it is composed of.

Gieryn (2000) claimed that attachment to place is a result of many factors in a **social perspective**:

1. Accumulated **biographical experiences and shared stories** (Feeling fulfilling, terrifying, secured)
2. The **social and cultural** shared activities (Community activity, meeting with friends, shopping)
3. The **geography and the architecture** of the place (Location, particular features, landmarks, public services)
4. The **quality** of the current place

5. The **quality of other substitute places** that are comparable to the current place.

Therefore, in a context of place regeneration, the sense of belonging, degree of attraction, frequency of visit and level of familiarity are measurements of attachment to place. Nevertheless, places have not a permanent meaning, it is continuously changing and that affects identity through attenuation or accentuation, threat of dislocation. (Breakwell 1996; Twigger – Ross et al. 2003).

If place is seen as a social category providing identity, place-related functions and physic symbols can achieve positive esteem and also act as a trigger for identities to emerge (Twiggwe-Ross et al.,2003). Even though there are not enough researches that explain whether identification with places create an identity in citizens, a **physical environment is a support of social cohesion and social relationships that can develop a sense of belonging**. Think just a moment in a residential complex, social communication is the main factor that makes you feel at home.

2.1.3 HOW IS SOCIAL IDENTITY MANIFESTED THROUGH PLACES?

The two psychological functions involved in the environmental character (Place feature) are: **orientation and identification**. Both are primary aspect of man's being in the world. Whereas identification is the basis for man's sense of belonging (sense of place), orientation is the function which enables them to be a homo aviator. The German-born American architect Gerhard Kallmann once told a story which illustrates this:

Visiting at the end of the Second World War his native Berlin after many years of absence, he wanted to see the house where he had grown up. As expected, his house was disappeared and Mr. Kallmann felt somewhat lost. Then he suddenly recognizes the typical pavement of the sidewalk: the floor on which he had played as a child. He experienced a strong feeling of having returned home.

The story teaches us that the objects of identification are concrete environmental properties. This can also explain the "sense of place" by identification (Stedman,2002) and orientation with place through physical features (Uzzel et al.,2002).

To gain existential foothold, man has to know where he is, and at the same time identify himself with the environment. We realize now that true freedom presupposes belonging and that means belonging to a concrete place. At this point, we can refer to Kevin Lynch aspects.

The perceived interrelationship of these elements constitutes an "environmental image". "A good environmental image gives its possessor an important sense of emotional security." Lynch asserts.

The physical features and appearance of an environment has been widely pushed apart, but, Twigger Ross found that a social identity can be developed including those aspects of place.

They contribute on making places more legible to users, which can be identified, organized and navigated by people (Lynch,1960). Legible places will enable people to have a clear and accurate image of a place that help users to orient themselves and influenced by paths, edges, districts, nodes and landmarks.

In order to attract users to areas, direct relationship between building uses, activity and products offered need to be emphasized (Shubana et al., 2003). A place is often associated with people lifestyle and social status. People will join other groups if a positive self-esteem is not preserved where they live, and in order to maintain a positive self-esteem we need to preserved physical symbols. (Twigger Ross, et al. 2003).



FIG. 1.9 | EL ÁVILA | Caracas, Venezuela.



FIG. 1.101 Las Termas de Vals | Vals, Switzerland.

2.1.4 WHAT SHOULD THE STRUCTURE OF PLACES BE LIKE TO INFLUENCE PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCE OF THEM POSITIVELY?

Norberg-Schulz explained that, while the **meaning of a place ought to be permanent, its structure should not be treated as fixed.** That is why morphological and cosmic connections give physical expression to society's dwelling and living spaces.

A first step is taken with the distinction between **natural and man-made phenomena**, landscape or settlements. A second step is represented by the categories of earth-sky, **outside and inside.** A third step is the concept of character determined by **how things are ordered.** Only in this way can we **grasp the genius loci**, the spirit of place.

Urban places are continuously changing, however it is possible to separate the enduring qualities of the spirit of the place (its identity). Places have the ability to change their content but not their concept, because "When a man-made environment is meaningful, man is at home" (Norberg-Schulz, 1980).

Tourists, rather than residents, are always trying to find out the place experience because in that sense they find the reason why it was constructed (Jakle, 1987, p. 8). As we said before, the **aim of the genius loci is to help people to dwell without losing the places' nature.**

Based on Norberg-Schulz's work (1980), in order to **have a positive impact on people's experience** of the physical environment (which will be explained in the next section), the structure of places needs firstly to meet **four methodological parameters:**

- **IMAGE:** Denotes the necessity to analyze the topography of the land to be built on, to know if it is a Natural or Man-made place, and to know its history.
- **SPACE:** Denotes, in a general and abstract way, the three-dimensional organization of cosmological elements, the light and the sky as natural conditions.
- **CHARACTER:** Denotes the general atmosphere buildings create, which is the most comprehensive property of any place.
- **GENIUS LOCI:** Denotes symbolic and existential meanings in the cultural landscape through understanding of the systematic pattern of nature.

We should also consider the different degrees of influences of a place:

1.Influence of familiarity: Places to which individuals become most attached are those in which they have the highest levels of experience, often resulting from long-time habitation in a particular locality (Gustafson, 2001). There are two different levels of familiarity; Acquaintance familiarity and functional familiarity. The former denotes to remember places because of recurring experiences, while the later refers to make a bond with a place through their facilities and activities.

2.Influence of demographic features: A strong sense of attachment to a particular place is influenced by racial, ethnic or class identity (Rose, 1995). The idea suggests that meanings can be categorized based on the variation in the characteristics of people. Therefore, place identity is composed also by users' role and social features.

3.Influence of culture: Psychological processes operate in an interdependent system. They are linked by mental activities (Watching, hearing, smelling, beliefs and attitudes) and behavioral activities (What people do and how they act). (Altmand and Low, 1992).

However, places are also influenced by people's identities and memories, for instance we all personalize our home and workplaces like we want to communicate who we are (Despres, 1991; Csikszentmihalyi and Rochberg Halton, 1981). People affect places, and places influence how people see themselves, and **here is where Architecture takes live.**

2.2 THE ART OF MEMORY IN ARCHITECTURE

RESEARCH QUESTION 02

OVERVIEW

Since ancient times the **genius loci, or the guardian of place is the first step architecture has to face** and visualize in order to create meaningful organic sites where people feel at home. It is true that both architecture and space are expressed in opposite ways, **a man-made place is based on concentration and enclosure while landscape radiates expansion and variety.** However, if you feel the spirit of Place and the buildings are organically related to their environment, it means that the environment's soul is safe and visible.

Le Corbusier wrote: “The purpose of architecture is to move us and to let people dwell in it.”

To cite Norberg-Schulz “The boundaries of a building are known as floor, wall and ceiling. The boundaries of a landscape are structurally similar but consist of ground, horizon and sky. This simple similarity is of basic importance for the relationship between natural and man-made places.”

Architecture and memory could be reflected in words such as **space and time**, in which the architect is called to work in order to build and create for a specific purpose. The possession of space is the first gesture of human beings due to the need for security. To be is to occupy space and cause resonances: **Flowers, mountains, trees exist within the space and occupy it in complete harmony and balance.**

Architecture is the aesthetic materialization of memory. In this way it becomes a permanent and daily reference. The role of the architects is the preservation of actions and activities of the people who build and inhabit the place, always in consonance with its nature.

The architectural work, on the other hand, must be in osmotic relationship with the context itself, thus contributing to a new definition of environmental balances. There is no architectural work that does not start from its “meeting” with the historical and geographical context. The architectural fact is a transformation of culture into a condition of nature. (Mario Botta, 2014. Pamplona).

Clément proposes to see architects as planetary gardeners of **architecture, the Third Landscape.** In other words, any architecture is potentially a ruin, and so a natural space influenced by man with a specific function.

Louis Kahn proposed to **interpret “The past as a friend”**, but within the complexity and speed of the transformations that we are experiencing, it is increasingly difficult to find spaces with deep meanings, it is easier to find buildings with purely technical-functional answers. According to Louis Kahn, creating a school does not lie in the building as an institution, but the condition of two men who talk to each other and share stories and memories.

Is memory that claims an image through a project?

2.2.1 THE SITING OF THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

In “El Murmullo del Lugar” essay, Moneo explained the essence of “Architecture of the Place” specifying that when you start a project, it is essential to recognize the space where we are constructing. **“We need to conceive the place as the first stone on where our outer world will be build”** . The landscape is itself a canvas already started that has certain traces or signs that determine a good architecture, the evolution of a good project and also reaffirms that this is the only place where this building could be located.

The challenge is settled in the right interpretation of the data the place provides. “Without the site, without a specific and unique place, architecture does not exist” . By siting a building on an area, we are being part of a larger transformation: We are changing the environment. Architecture is able to revitalize a space, to generate social, cultural and commercial activities. “When you see the impressive Roman ruins in a remote place, you realize the immense value that it had built.”

Architecture is a **gesture of possession** of the place, and can characterize a space, to transcend the city and become a tradition.

“Architecture is presence, but first of all it is space and time. It is the area where we live”

Paola Gregory.

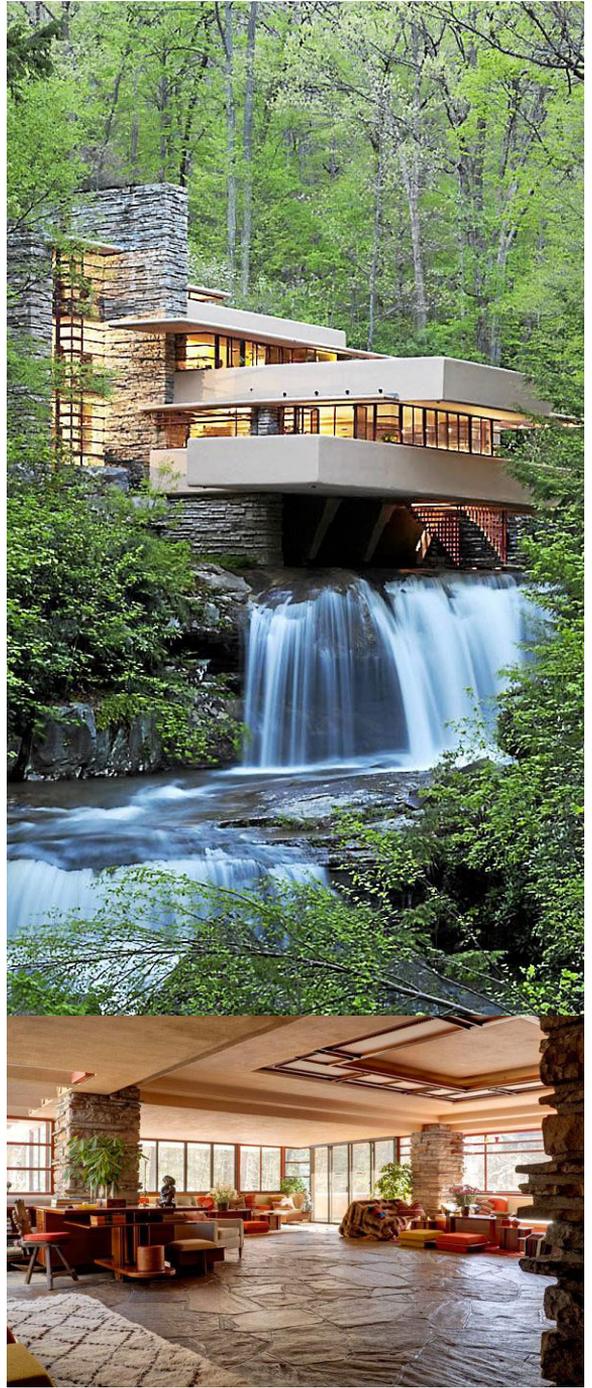


FIG. 2.11 | Fallingwater, Frank Lloyd Wright | Pennsylvania, USA.

2.2 THE ART OF MEMORY IN ARCHITECTURE

RESEARCH QUESTION 02

2.2.2 HOW CAN WE BUILT THE ABSENT?

In memory research, the feelings and emotions occupy a central place to study, because any sensible architect is exempt to this narrow problematic related to the nature of the project, architecture and citizens.

There are 4 schematic reflections by Paul Ricœur compiled by Joseph Muntañola, identified below:

1. The Fiction Story (the project) and the Historical Story (the built city) are complementary, and from their encounter or multiplication, the living, social and humanly productive space / time is born.

2. To remember is, then, to “project backwards”, as the way we invent forward (towards the future) means “project forward”. The present is constructed as a journey, inter-crossing memory and innovation. (Project backwards and forwards).

3. An alive memory, in the present, is neither to forget everything, nor to remember everything, but an “architectural project”, builds the optimal distance between “just memory” and “just innovation”.

4. To remember, then, we must forget things. **Real stories are designed as well as future stories.** Only by exchanging the past as a project, and the future as memory, we can build a living culture.

There is also an essential difference between **two opposing ways of defining memory** in an architecture approach, “intrinsic” and “extrinsic”, paraphrasing the architect Peter Eisenman:

The “intrinsic” position defines a concept and a reflection through one’s own architectural experience and the actual documentation of a work (Plans, photographs, sketches), but this position is not related at a general level to the social sciences, historical theories, mathematics, etc. **Not based on what society wants because they do know nothing about architecture.**

The “extrinsic” position, on the other hand, defends that knowledge can not be defined “from the inside” without taking into account the **inter-disciplinary or inter-textual relationship, and the society.**

“Architecture is an art when one consciously or unconsciously creates aesthetic emotion in the atmosphere and when this environment produces well being.”

– Luis Barragan



FIG. 2.121 | San Cristobal Stable & Egerstrom House | Mexico City, Mexico.

Obviously, there is no extrinsic memory without intrinsic memory, but architecture cannot be reduced to an element built on the margin of what society knows about architecture.

According to Muntañola, **Architecture cannot be supported by repetition of same historical forms, by a fake memory.**

Architecture is destined to search in each Project, the right memory that maintains the balance between forgetfulness and memory. It cannot be excessively anchored to the past or the future.

As Gadamer indicates, the architectural solution is the one that simultaneously solves the object itself and its relationship with the context. A unity in the aesthetic, ethical and scientific aspects of architecture, excites imitation and build the memory needed. The dialogue between the new and the old is established without copying, with the greatest respect for the existing structures that remains intact. Respect does not imply submission and copy, but the opposite: Interpretation. They must reflect each other to build a poetic power that is directed to the visitor.

All our ideas are based on sensation and on reflection, that is what moves us.

2.2.3 SPACE ROLE VS THE IDENTITY OF THE PLACE

Base on Metropolitan Open Space Act of London, UK. (Wang, 2002) a public space was defined as “any enclosed or open land”; but Wang defines urban public space as “The existing dynamic space among buildings in urban area. The space should be the place for urban residents to meet and talk with others. It is also the symbol of urban image and a multi-functional space which could be center of political, economic or cultural activities”.

PUBLIC SPACE is the key aspect in **urban planning and urban sociology** where strangers often interact and meet, where different people become participants in society (Madanipour, 2013). It plays a great role in defining segregation, because modern design influences the way people associate with space.

Based on the survey of fifty people done in a public space in Wuhan City, China by Gelareh Sadeghi and Yuan Wang (Who based its research in Low and Smith 2013 work), it is possible **to record various activities they were doing related to social interactions, relaxation and psychological benefits appreciating in nature.**

The elderly people occupy public places during daytime, and parents with their children in the morning and the evenings because of school and work, this is a pattern observed every day.

ACTIVITY	N° OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE
WALKING	10	20
MEETINGS	8	15
RELAXATION	38	75
PSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFITS	28	55
APPRECIATING NATURE	20	40
SOCIAL INTERACTIONS	43	85
GETTING FRESH AIR	5	10

FIG. 2.3 | WUHAN ANALYSIS I Data showing percentages of activities.

An environment that is modernized and build does not provide an opportunity to enjoy public space, it does not create a need for the non-locals to enjoy the space (Shaftoe, 2012).

A feeling of connection must often exist for one to feel proud of open space, and thus identify with a certain neighborhood. According to Barton and Twourou (2013), a real public space is one that has room for improvement and has the require potential.

Darin-Drabkin (1977) argued that a good living environment requires public spaces, because the determined if a city succeeds or fails as a place to live. (Bacon, 1976; Carr et al., 1992; Jacobs, 1961).

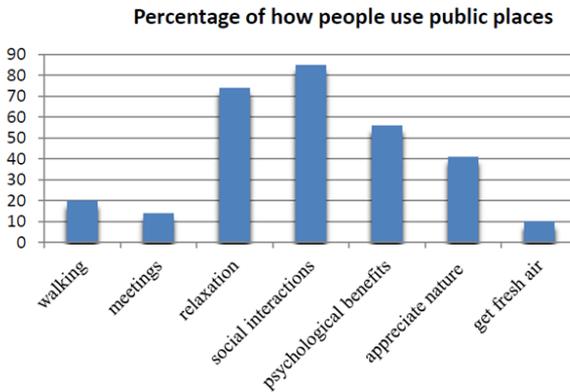


FIG. 2.3 | WUHAN ANALYSIS | Different uses of public spaces.

As Oktay (2002) pointed, the vital importance of public urban spaces is historical, because from earliest cities, basic human impulse was to govern streets and open spaces to make them a desired activity capable of restorative to the citizens of the community.

The value of a building or a city is obtained from the analysis of how the meaning of the architectural experience itself and is inter-disciplinary is related with culture, society and history, because it is important to recognize that the city often has clues and ephemeral dispersed residues of many experiences it has witnessed.

“History is not a compiled list of events, but understanding the development of life in progress”

Sigfried Gideon

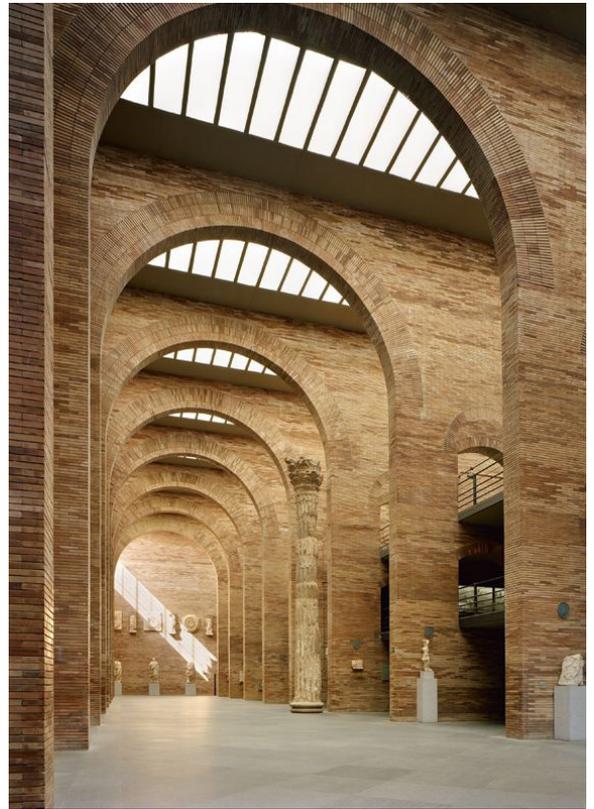


FIG. 2.13 | Roman Art Museum, Rafael Mone (1986) | Mérida, Spain.

The city is the favorite territory of memory, it is made of space and time, visible and latent. To understand the contemporary cities is important to recognize the past of the city because much build-up areas are being expanding out of proportion because of the laws, the economy and rule of quantitative growth, and not because of the construction methods, history.

“Fifth dimension of space where the culture of the city and the landscape are important”

Paolo Mellano

2.3 ABANDONED SPACES

2.3 OVERVIEW

Big cities often contain places that lack identity and whose existences are hardly liked with culture, history and tradition. However, when people can't call sites like they used to do it, it means that they are gone, and that is a problem.

Since the publication of Marc Augé's 1992 book, **Non-Places: An Introduction to Super modernity, "place" is a space rationally constructed with meaning and shaped by history**; "Non place" on the other hand, defines places divested of meaning and by a lack of historical relation to their surrounding environment. Places such as airports, supermarkets, office blocks are spaces with no social interactions, nonverbal communication which encourage "solitary individuality".

Arefi (1999) **associates the notion of non-place with the lack of connectivity of the physical landscape with the place meaning within physical, cultural and emotional context.** That is what happen in Abandoned spaces. Otherwise it can contribute to self-identity, sense of place and sense of community.

The French gardener and philosopher Gilles Clément says in his book "The Third Landscape Manifesto", that spaces like these, wasted, are those in which greater diversity is generated.

They usually are urban areas represented by the skeleton of an abandoned building, an unused lot empowered by nature, a space between fences. In addition to the Third Landscape, Clément defines the nature reserves as a resemble of an ideal nature. They are usually places that have been reserved and delimited, protected. In front of them, the Third Landscape, on the other hand, is made up of waste.

Most of the residual spaces are located on the outskirts of a city, since in its center practically everything is occupied. The Third Landscape, as Clement defines it, is a space of opportunity.

2.3.1 ABANDONED LANDSCAPE FRAGMENTS BERLIN

As Huyssen says, Berlin is a city book that has uncontrollably being written and rewritten, because as the capital of Germany, it gives us significant clues about the status of the country after the fall of the Wall.

Berlin has left behind his struggling point and image after the Cold War, to **create a different image itself, an image of the new capital of German national reunification**. It has become the pyramidal peak of the architectural and urban focus, identity vs. state, memory or abandonment.

Berlin has a lot of abandoned building and spaces, some left by the Nazis, the Soviets and some by the Americans when they occupied West Berlin.

All of them are full of stories to tell, they have the power of make us feel that something important happened there. Many of the city's most fascinating sites are products of World War II and the subsequent East Berlin Cold War (GDR) era.

In the examples that will be explained later, it is possible to visualize how the **participation of the inhabitants is a fundamental element in the successful completion of a rehabilitation project**.

Those cases present an approach based on "Temporary uses".

Studio Urban Catalyst in 2001 did an initial investigation were confirmed that **temporary uses formed an alternate strategy for urban development of Berlin**.

The temporary uses became a widely used economic tool in Germany. The official meaning is "Zwischennutzung" that means "interim use", but **once it became possible for property owners to pursue commercial redevelopment, the temporary uses would continue to be force to relocate or disband**.

In 2004, the Senate Department of Urban Development recognize the importance of temporary use as a **"informal"** strategy where informal actors lead the process of **informal urbanism** "Land Pioneers of Berlin (Raumpioniere, 2004).

2.3.2 EXAMPLES: ABANDONED SPACES IN BERLIN

Over the last several decades, the city center of Berlin has undergone an extensive transformation process:

RAW GELANDE: MUSIC, LEISURE AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A recent survey of the Freiderichshain neighborhood commissioned by the Mayor (ASUM, 2009) indicate that the RAW site is considered the second most important public/community space after Boxhagener Platz in Berlin because almost 50% of the local community feel at home with at least one of the temporary uses on the RAW-site. As Groth and Corjn (2005) suggest, identities forming within the site have contributed to the development of the locality's character.

R.A.W.'s. is a large industrial complex on the former industrial wasteland left by the former Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk (National Railway Repair Works) in 1867.

After more than hundred years of industrial use, the RAW GELANDE has become a true cultural concept in Berlin. It is composed of accommodated artistic, cultural and commercial activities such as spaces to develop musics, festivals and parties, since the beginning of the 21st century. It also allows to provide new types of jobs.

This project explain accurately what “development” means in terms of offering in a meaningful way, quality of functions using the **HISTORY**, which plays an important role, and the existing architecture, structural gaps and brown-fields in order to preserve the site.



FIG. 3.14 | RAW GELANDE (1867) | (SOURCE: raw-gelaende.de OFFICIAL PAGE)



FIG. 3.15 | RAW GELANDE (2019) | (SOURCE: raw-gelaende.de OFFICIAL PAGE)

Residents, interested Berliners, district representatives as well as cultural experts, local interest groups and, of course, the long and short-term tenants on the site, were involved in the planning process.

- **Data:** GDR era
- **Location:** Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg district. Berlin at 99 Revale Strasse.
- **Problem district:** high density residential neighborhood and train lines. The location away from the river has received less interest for commercial redevelopment.
- **Expansion:** 6,000 m²
- **Uses:** houses studios, a skate room, a bar, various clubs (Cassiopeia, Suicide Circus and RAW temple), concert halls (Astra), a climbing wall, an outdoor cinema, an occasional flea market with work of local artists and lots of graffiti.

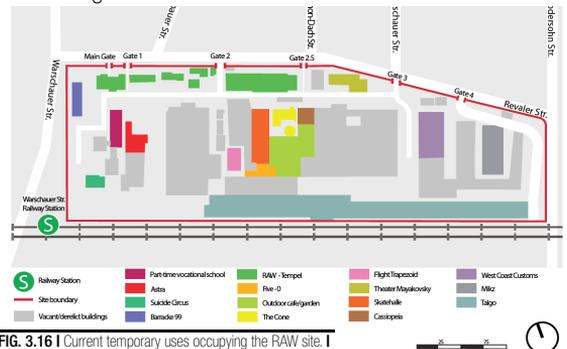


FIG. 3.16 | Current temporary uses occupying the RAW site. |

HOLZMARTK: MUSIC, CULTURE AND FOOD.

The Holzmarkt development is the result of a huge urban regeneration project where an industrial wasteland shack of scrap wood on an abandoned lot at the river Spree has become the quirky urban oasis. The present market reference was chosen because is a regeneration project where the city allowed a spontaneous development of the area led by the club owners rather than the property developer or urban planners.

The concept and the visions of the regeneration project is contrary to the recent developments in Berlin that have corporate greed, expansion and profits. However, the Holzmarkt is a place for the people, for creative and for alternatives lifestyles near-by between important landmarks of Berlin such as East Side Gallery, Warschauer Straße and the train tracks.

- **Data:** 2017
- **Location:** Between Berlin's Ostbahnhof station and the river Spree
- **Expansion:** 12.000 m²
- **Uses:** small circus arena, a pizza parlor, a restaurant, a spa, a pool, a hostel. Activities such as a day care for kids, a studio for circus acrobats, a children's theatre, a cake shop, a wine shop, a gallery, a yoga studio, a co working space, and 2 theaters.



FIG. 3.16 | RAW GELANDE (2019) | (SOURCE: raw-gelaende.de OFFICIAL PAGE)



FIG. 3.17 | RAW GELANDE (2019) | (SOURCE: raw-gelaende.de OFFICIAL PAGE)

• HISTORY:

2004 A NEW BAR

The Bar25 was made of recycle wood in the inhospitable surroundings near the Spree in Friedrichstain district. It was improved, in order to create a comfort place to relax and drink.

2011 THE BAR CLOSED

In the meantime, SpreeUrban company took the regeneration project and Bar25 closed its doors. The whole project is called Holzmarkt.

2012 THE BAR CLOSED

Mörchenpark e.V, a non-profit citizens group brought plants to fill the wasted place. Together with landscape gardeners and educators, the association holds regular workshops and maintenance the gardens, vegetable gardens and school gardens, dealing with urban agriculture or the greening of roofs and walls of the Holzmarkt village. The southern part was developed by artists' colonies and people who work in similar sectors.

2017 OFFICIAL OPENING

Holzmarkt was created to see how generation comes together in just one place. In this year, the open space was fully open to the public.

ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSFORMATION

2.4 URBAN RENEWAL

1. OVERVIEW

Cities, societies are continuing changing, it is part of the renewal process that the world is going through. Nowadays architecture is created to please the designer's ego based on uniform concepts of planning and development (Mohamad, 1998) rather than to welcome the men and women who inhabit them. Those two factors have led to the loss of local identification (Urban design research mainly focused on the quality of the physical elements but fall short in understanding the psychological sense of place.

The relationship between architecture and the city as well as the architecture itself with its natural environment should respond to all contemporary changes, the plot where the building is built is not a simply constructive area, it connects with the past, the present and the future, being capable of enhancing its characteristics or even generating activities that were not carried out before.

2. DEFINITION

Urban renewal, also called urban revitalization in the United State or Urban regeneration in UK, is the field of public policy that addresses urban issues as economic decline, environmental decay, community inclusion and social problems caused by these urban changes.

Urban regeneration usually refers to revitalization of the inner city and its surroundings (Barnet, 1986).

European cities in particular have been rebuilt and re-planned in response to destruction from natural disasters: the rebuilding of Rome under sixteenth-century, the redesign of a series of narrow London streets into today's Regent Street, and Haussmann's restructuring of central Paris by Napoleon were examples of such interventions (Barnett, 1986; Couch, etc. 2003)

Abandoned houses and apartments, and demolished neighborhoods in central parts of many cities changed the population patterns, the cities became more and more decentralized and the suburban areas gained an increasing advantage especially for the middle-class residents and investors.

Urban revitalization became an important issue on urban policy to attract people, investments and public attention back to the central cities.

3. URBAN HISTORY. EUROPE

After the II World War, the process of urban revitalization in most European countries was divided into 3 stages:

1. From 1950s to 1970. The first era of urban regeneration, also called “urban renewal” usually involved rules provided by the national government with program implementation (Gale, 1984). This well-meaning as schemes to update the central cities tried to united the diverse elements of the city behind programs of physical improvement, patching over social and political divisions.

2. From 1970 to 1990. Rather than implement a physical renewal, people needed a new program of human renewal with schemes for rehabilitating human behavior joined fro reconstructing buildings, transportation facilities and urban infrastructure.

3. From 1990 to present. The lack of an identity image of the cities became an important issue on the political agenda, where the growing urban areas from sites of industrial production where convertidos in places of consumption. (Lash and Urry, 1994; Jamenson, 2000). Nowadays the concept of urban revitalization is no longer a decaying physical fabric or environment problem, the social objectives of the people by improving their quality of life ad enhancing the image of the city (Mir, 1986).



FIG. 4.16 | Bosco Verticale | Milan, Italy.



FIG. 4.17 | Citylife Apartments, Zaha Hadid | Milan, Italy.

Nowadays the quality of urban space has become a requirement for the economic development of cities but paradoxically urban environment has been an outcome of the economic growth of cities.

Little by little, the causes of urban reconstruction were changing, so in the last century the main theme was the question:

How can we make cities more livable spaces taking into account the urban population?

The solutions offered tried to bring order to chaos: The physical appearance and environmental quality are highly potent symbols of the quality of life of their citizens, because a public open space construction is subtly connected with urban regeneration policies.

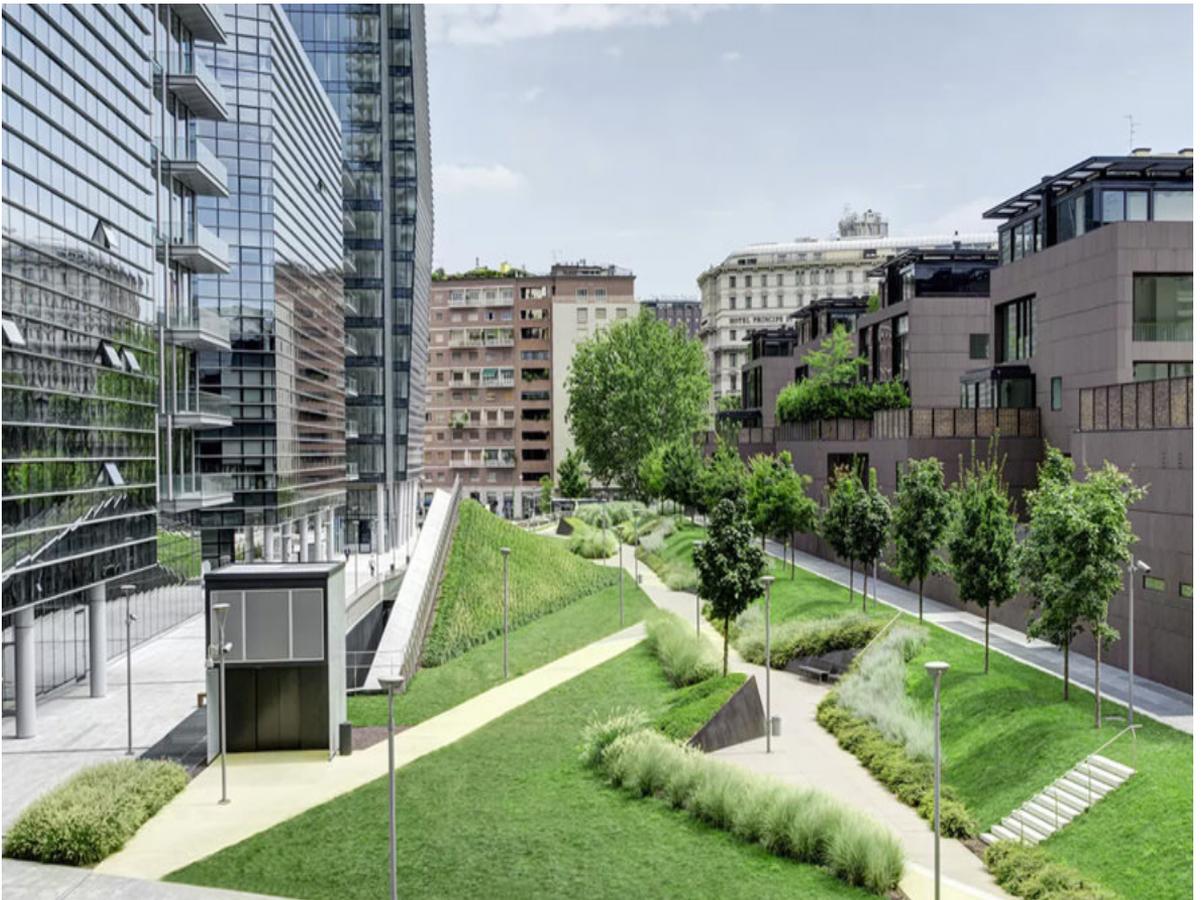


FIG. 4.17 | Varese, Porta Nuova Milano | MIPIM AWARD 2018.

4. PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

It is recommended by researchers that in order to fully capture the meaning of a place as a basis for regeneration initiatives, activities within a defined boundary and the sense of place should be complementary taken into account. (Agnew and Ducan, 1989).

Due to the changing context and the influence of globalization culture and built forms, it is a challenge to architects, urban planners and landscape architect plan, to design and redeveloped cities integrating the attribute and characteristics of a place in social attachment framework.

Places will continue to manifest changes culturally, socially and spatially (Sandercock, 1998), but a loss of identity could appear as a result of a transformation of the use and function of existing buildings and spaces.

There are two different **process of urban development**:

1. Develop naturally through appropriation because of the concentration of people. (Like the case of Tempelhof).

2. Planned public spaces, with similar functions to unplanned sites. They are usually design by city planners' offices and landscape architects where the space has been destroyed or has been abandoned because of constructing housing, offices or public buildings.

Cybrivsky (1999) pointed that a city's most prominent public spaces reflect whether its citizens relate well to the city. "Each city has a unique identity which is composed of its public spaces".

The mission is to create an organic system where the building merge in harmony with the urban context and its natural landscape, in connection to the people, city and history. Therefore there are **three general principles for intervention** effort to regenerate places:

1. The Experience of place is physical as well as perceptual, and both create a sense of place.

2. Users provide the main source of evidence in understanding attachment to place and identification of place character distinction.

3. Attachment to place is a positive factor that can contribute to sustain place identity



03

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 03

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains useful information that answer the research question. This approach allows us to have a wider visual field on the importance of identity and memory values in terms of construction of urban architectural projects. In the attempt to explore the connections between the topics studied, social identity and the memory of the place in abandoned public spaces, the methodology selected considered urban projects that were developed preserving cities' identity, with an urban renewal approach.

3.2. RESEARCH APPROACH

This study combines concepts of Social and Place Identity, in an attempt to extend these definitions to architectural area. Case study as research design is used in city planning research among many other fields. They are being used as a tool that guarantee a great variety of sources of evidence (Yin, 1994).

According to Yin (1994), case study concern five components: 1. The study's questions, 2. Its propositions, 3. Its unit of analysis, 4. The logic linking the data to propositions, 5. The criteria for interpreting the findings.

- **Study's question:** The research questions of this study were specified in Chapter 01: **How is the Identity of the Place represented in urban abandoned parks in Berlin?**

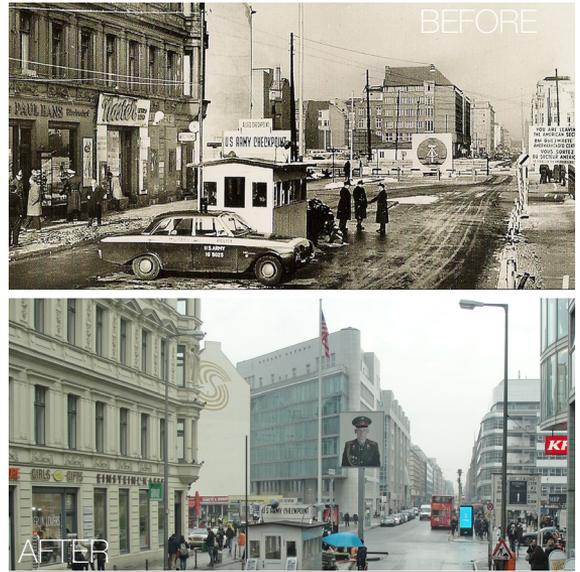


FIG. 3.18 | Checkpoint Charlie before and after | Berlin, Germany.

- **The study proposition:** Examination of abandoned public parks in Berlin analyzing its components interaction through a social identity view.
- **Unit of Analysis:** Abandoned historical public parks in Berlin. Yet, it is important to note that the focus of the research is about how people and urban planners worked together into urban regeneration projects in abandoned historical places and not on an in-depth analysis.
- **Logic linking data:** Questionnaires became the first data source (They are an efficient method for collecting rich data that cannot be found in literature.)
- **Criteria for interpreting the findings:** Graphics and comparative of case studies.

This case study embraces multiple research program: Mixed strategy, inductive, etc. (Dooley, 2002).

3. 4 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION



FIG. 3.19 | The Reichstag (1962) before and after (2019) | Berlin, Germany.



FIG. 3.20 | Brandenburg gate before and after | Berlin, Germany.

3.4.1. OVERVIEW OF METHODS

This research is essentially qualitative composed of multiple methods, including document analysis and questionnaires. By using the methodology, “study cases”, it is possible to contrast the data collected of the existing cases with the Spreepark problem.

In order to develop this study, the methodology selected considered three different qualitative approach methods, which will make possible to create a broadly consistent project hypothesis. However, it is important to know that the information collected and the documents systematically analyzed concerning the period from 1969 on, when the park was inaugurated.

3.4.2. SIMILAR PROJECT ANALYSIS

The decision of choosing existing study cases, helps us to analyze and understand how people deal with the proposal. Even though this type of methods is seen as lacking objectivity, case studies are considered valuable at the initial point of exploration in projects (Rowley, 2002).

Literature Review: Journal articles and books in the field of urban revitalization, urban planning and land use, memory, identity was reviewed to acquire the knowledge.

Review Former Documents: Some secondary sources, like government’s documents were reviewed to get an overview of the process of urban revitalization and their effects on urban land use.

3.4.3. SITE ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

Observation is another type of data collection in qualitative studies in which the researcher takes field notes on the activities and behavior of individuals. There are two main purposes for conducting observations in this study: One to investigate the land use pattern based on history while the other to explore the uses pattern by local residents and tourist.



FIG. 3.21 | The Altes Museum | Berlin, Germany

3.4.4 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaire conducted in this research were informal interviews with local residents. Questionnaire is one of the four basic types of data collection in qualitative study, which involves semi-structured and generally open-ended questions that are few in number and intended to produce views and opinions from the participants (Creswell, 2003).

This research employed Online and physical questionnaires that allows the sample group to provide information in their own words and by selecting one or many options.

It lasted around 10 minutes carried out a part in the city center to know the perspective of the downtown inhabitants, if they would be willing to move to the case study area and to analyze the center-outskirts relationship; another part was held in the case study district to learn about the social, recreational and cultural needs of the people who live there. This survey will help to develop possible hypotheses to deal with in the selected terrain.

Since the 1800s, there is an idea of abandoning the external form of the object in order to give greater importance to individual experience, that is the target of architecture. For me the idea of architecture is based on offering the inhabitants a series of sensations, and new visions about space where they live always projecting in order to satisfy the present needs.

3.5. STUDY CASE MOTIVATION

The present thesis is focused on the analysis of Berlin as a city that has been continually changing and reshaped.

Nowadays Berlin is going through a high density development problem that damaged the urban environment. This is conceived in lack of functional green spaces, lack of public services and community facilities, since abandoned

or empty areas are being developed to create residential buildings.

Therefore, one of the main policies that can solve it is recovering urban space and improving quality urban public open space providing square, parks and gardens.



FIG. 3.22 | Berlin from the Spreepark | Berlin, Germany



04

BERLIN

CHAPTER 04



4.1 CITY OF BERLIN

RESEARCH QUESTION 03

4.1 BERLIN AS A MODEL CITY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

According to its etymology, Berlin means “uncultivated land or land unable to be cultivated due to its marshiness”. Is the capital and the largest city of Germany by area and population, making it the most populous city of the European Union after London. It is surrounded by the state of Brandenburg whose capital, Potsdam, is located approximately an hour from the center of Berlin.

Crossed by the rivers Spree and Havel, Berlin is located 70 km from Poland and is characterized by tenth of the original population of other countries, being the Turks of the most representative group, followed by Italian, Poles and Russians.

Berlin has a population of 3.4 million inhabitants in 892 km² divided into 12 districts or neighborhoods.

The city reflects two notable characteristics: the absence of a single center and the initial difficulty in orienting oneself. In the tumultuous Berlin of the 1920s, in the midst of political and economic chaos, new districts emerge that accommodate the working class as Wedding, Spandau, or Moabit, which will complete a life in the city defined as “poly-centric”, a root of its twelve districts. Its great history and constant changes leave a great cultural, social and political baggage. The Berlin Wall built in 1961 by the GDR is the main emblem of the city, but after its fall in 1989, the city entered a great stage of remodeling.

G. Coppel, H. Wüstemann

Landscape and Urban Planning 167 (2017) 410–418

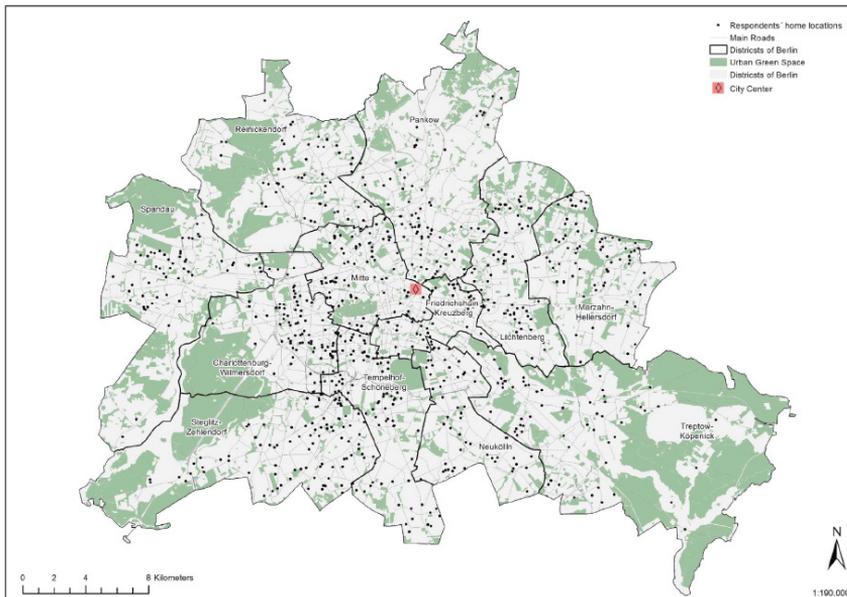


FIG. 4.221 SPATIAL OVERVIEW OF GREEN SPACE AND SURVEY RESPONDENTS'S HOME LOCATION IN BERLIN | Berlin, Germany

HOW BERLIN LOOKS LIKE FOR ME?

"The view through the window shows a typical set of any city. In the eastern part of the Spree, you can still see collective housing blocks, with mostly white modulated facades and straight roofs with a terrace.

In the west part of the river, there are also housing buildings with yellow and white colors, with paved and wooded community ground floors and a hip roof with red tiles. In the background, important historical buildings such as Tempelhof Feld, Charlottenburg, but also new infrastructures such as the Television Tower and Potsdamer Platz with its fabric roof. In the midst of this typically contemporary collage, is possible to recognize gardens and historical parks such as the Tiergarten or Volkspark Friedrichshain, green areas such as Gleisdreieck or Tempelhofer Feld park (which we will analyze in this chapter) that indicate new concepts and ideas of contribution to metropolitan development, however there are some unused lots, awaiting the construction of equipment, such as the Spreepark." -

Maria José Burgos



FIG. 4.23 | Holzmarkt | Berlin, Germany

To summarize, Berlin has become a model for European urban design because of the nature of its compact pre-First World War urban district, the development of suburban housing estates during the 1920's, the refurbishment and careful renewal from the 1970s onwards of its compact 19th century districts and his critical reconstruction of its urban from since the 1980s. This cause a construction, destruction and planning culture in a broader sense.

4.2 HISTORICAL EVOLUTION. BERLIN

1. TWO VILLAGES ON THE SPREE.

During the 6th Century A.D. two specific Slavic tribes were settled in the east part of the forest region along the river: the Hevellers (Reason why the river got the name Havel) constructed a fortress in the proximity of today's Spandau, while the Sprewaners (That's why the river got the name Spree) built a castle on the present Kopenickter Schlossinsel. Those were the first settlements known in the area, but in 1100 Ascanian Prince named "The Bear" (that's why Berlin still retains as its symbol a black bear standing on its hind legs) took the Slav's most important fortress in 1137, and placed his residence.

By 1232 the fortress became two different towns: Berlin and Cölln, founded between Spandau and Kopenick, separated by the Spree River and a harbor but connected by a bridge, the Mühlendamm, that still exists.

However, the foundation of Berlin was firstly known in 1237 as a geographic town with a small settlement of fishermen, merchants and hunters that was traced and commanded by a natural east-west trade route over the Spree River. Cölln was absorbed by the growing city of Berlin, but its center was located in today's Petriplatz, south of what is now Schlossplatz in the Museum Island of Berlin: The church, the cemetery, the fishmonger and the town hall still exist.



2. CAPITAL OF BRANDEBURG

Berlin begins to take an important role in the history when it is unified with the neighboring city of Cölln in 1307. Both were called Berlin but maintaining independent administration and households. A century later Berlin becomes capital of the state of Brandenburg of the Sacrum Germanic Roman Empire (Political grouping located in the Western Europe) and the center of the administrative role in 1451.

3. THIRTY YEARS WAR

In the fifteenth century, with the sale of indulgences to finance the construction of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, the Catholic Church receives numerous accusations of ecclesiastical corruption in Western Europe, which initiated the Protestant Reformation in Germany with Martin Luther in 1517. Many local dukes found in the protestant Reformation the opportunity to be against the emperor of the Sacrum Roman Empire, Carlos V, whose dominions in 1519 comprised great part of Europe and America.

What began as a religious confrontation ended up degenerating into an all out conflict in which most of Europe was involved. This event represented the definitive rupture of the Christian unity of Central and Western Europe, and of course the focus of unity of the Holy Empire. The Thirty Years' War destroyed 35% of residential buildings between 1618 and 1649.

If we analyze it from a German point of view, Lutheranism becomes a German approach, its Germanic identity (Particularly of the North) and therefore it will constitute a first approach to the unity of the German people in way of becoming a State-nation. As Berlin is an important commercial point along the main route east.

4. REIGN OF PRUSSIA

At the beginning of the 18th century, after the devastation caused by the Thirty War, Prussia gained considerable political weight and became a reign in 1701 with the election of Frederick II King of Prussia (Son of Frederick William I), the Large, which led to Germany becoming one of the greatest European powers.

Berlin becomes one of the main industrial cities of the Kingdom of Prussia, positioning itself as a great European metropolis. It has at least 170,000 inhabitants, so it was necessary to create new universities such as Humbolt University, schools, hospitals, academies and channel development policies, religious and strategies that allow it to be an attractive city for immigrants. The charité, for example, is the oldest hospital in Berlin was founded due to the 1709 plague at the lower end of the Spree, The Zeughaus (1707), The Kronprinzenpalais (1732), Opempalais (1737), The Staatsoper (1742), Heinrich Palais (1756) and the Old Library (1780).

5. FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

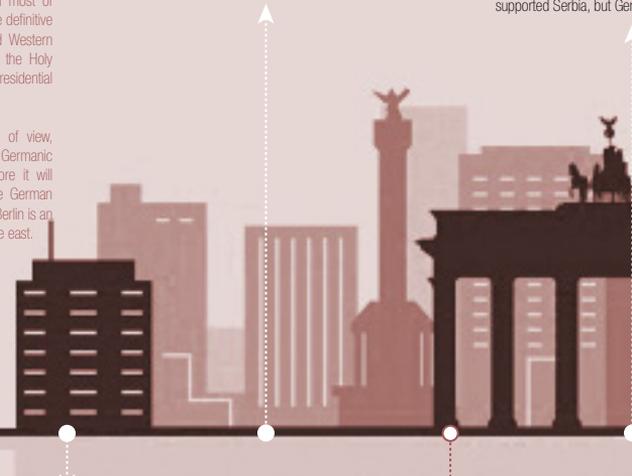
Between 1806 and 1808 Napoleon's French troops entered by force through the Brandenburg Gate and by 1809 took administrative rights to the city, abolishing the Holy German Roman Empire and eliminating the title of Kurfürst (Prince elector) of Brandenburg.

In the following decades, luxurious architectural constructions of classism were built: the Alte Museum (1830) of Schinkel opened on the Spreeinsel and the artistic gardens of Lenné. With almost 40% growth, the city becomes a focus for immigrants, reaching 400,000 inhabitants. This will cause the impoverishment of large sectors of the population such as Wedding, Tempelhof and Schöneberg, which grew from 35 to 59 square kilometers but the water supply was not enough.

7. FIRST

Berlin, on the other hand, with big social problems (1815-1898), architect Karl Schinkel created to make Germany one of the most powerful nations of the world, so he built a German navy. This created tension between Prussia and Russia. On the other hand, Serbia and Montenegro create the Balkan League of Turkey and their next goal was to take the throne of the Austrian throne. Russia supported Serbia, but Germany was not.

Austria-Hungary, feeling threatened by the growing power, turns to Serbia for support. Serbian nationalist murdered the Austrian throne. Russia supported Serbia, but Germany was not.



6. GERMAN EMPIRE

In 1871, after the Franco-Prussian War, the territories within the German Empire were unified. In 1912, Berlin became the capital of the German Republic and joined the surroundings of Charlottenburg, Schöneberg, Lichtenberg, Neukölln, Spandau and Teltow, expanding the rail network. During these years there was a great demographic, social and cultural boom, becoming a world reference.



WORLD WAR

hand, becomes a big industrial problems. Otto von Bismarck of the German Empire, set out to be the most powerful nations in the German navy that rivaled the British throughout Europe, so Britain to create a great national defense. Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Balkan League and conquer part of Albania.

During the increase of Serbian to an independent state. This led to confusion, so in June 1914 a Serbian Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, was assassinated in Sarajevo. Great Britain and France many reinforced Austria.



9. NAZISM

Berlin rivaled cities such as Paris or Vienna, but with the rise to power of Adolf Hitler, who became Chancellor of the Reich in 1933, Berlin became a violent city. The repressions of the Nazis began after the Fire of the Reichstag on February 27, 1933, used as an excuse for the persecution of communists, social democrats and labor unionists and to deprive the Jews of their right as citizens.

In 1938 with the annexation of Austria on March, Berlin becomes the capital of the "The Night of the Broken Crystals": Nazi storm troopers vandalized and set fire to Jewish synagogues, shops and other properties in the night of violence known as Kristallnacht, more than 60,000 were killed until the end of the war in the concentration camp. About 1,400 Jews survive in the underground with help of the Berlin population.

Germany 1945-90



11. COLD WAR

The origin of the feared Cold War lies between 1945 and 1947, during the tensions of the postwar period, and lasted until the dissolution of the Soviet Union (beginning of Perestroika in 1985, Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986, fall of the Wall of Berlin in 1989 and failed coup in the USSR in 1991). It is known with this name because neither of the two blocks ever took direct actions against the other side.

By this time Berlin was already divided into 4 areas among the Russians, French, Americans and British. The allies occupied the western area, establishing the Federal Republic of Germany RFA, while the Soviets counterattacked with the blockade of West Berlin and the creation of the German Democratic Republic GDR. However, from 1953, the East part of Berlin was growing a little bit more than the West part with public spaces like a Theater, the East Berlin Zoo and the airport Schönefeld.

13. GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

A year later, with the reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990, the GDR is annexed to the FRG, and the capital of Germany is moved from Bonn to Berlin and the country enters the European Union. With this event, the first and only free elections to the GDR's Volkskammer since 1946 with the elections to the city council of East Berlin took place. From April 19, 1999 the parliament meets at the headquarters designed by Sir Norman Foster, who based his design on the old Parliament.



8. WEIMAR REPUBLIC

In 1918, mariners of the war fleet in Kiel refused to collaborate in the last battle against the British, that favored the Prussia's defeat in the First World War. These events led to a change from a constitutional monarchical regime of the German Kaiserreich to a parliamentary and democratic republic proclaimed in 1919 in the Reichstag Building, the Weimar Republic.

Berlin becomes the largest industrial city on the continent and develops into the legendary cultural metropolis, the center of the "Golden Twenties" divided into 7 surrounding cities with more or less 3.8 million inhabitants on 878 square kilometers of urban area. The Tempelhof Airport put into operation in 1923, and in 1925 Martin Wagner and the architect Bruno Taut begin construction of the house's settlement in Britz as a new way of "New living Berlin" between collective housing and home proprietorship.

10. SECOND WORLD WAR

With the invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, by the German army, World War II broke out, being Berlin the starting point and France and the United Kingdom declared war on him. The aerial bombings that began in 1941 and lasted until May 8, 1945 took the lives of at least a third of the population (1.5 million inhabitants), about 6,000,000 destroyed dwellings and a number of material losses.

On April 1945 the Red Army crosses the city limits of Berlin for the first time starting The "Battle for Berlin" between the Nazis and the Soviets, that end up with the suicide of Hitler on his Bunker on 30 April. Berlin was seriously destroyed by the bombing of the allied forces, it is estimated that 75% of the city was reduced to rubble.

After the terror of the Nazi dictatorship and under the agreement of the "Allied" groups, Berlin was divided into four sectors and administered jointly by the Occupying Powers: the Soviet Union (East), the United States of America (South West), Great Britain (West) and France (Northwest).

12. BERLIN WALL

In order to finish with the massive immigration of East Germans to the west in 1961, the Berlin Wall was built on August 13, 1961 by the GDR to seal the division of Berlin, today is known as a symbol of the Cold War.

In 1963, the USA president John F. Kennedy visited Berlin and closed the pact that will allow crossing the border. For this moment the station Friedrichstraße, nowadays "Tränenpalast" (Palace of the tears) played a fundamental role because it was the last station of the line that united the east and west Berlin.

In 1971, negotiations between the Berlin Senate and the GDR government began. Some practical agreements were settled in order to benefit the people living, travel and visiting facilities to access to routes to West Berlin as well as opening of Tegel Airport. Finally on November 9, 1989, under the pressure of the masses, the wall was unexpectedly opened accepting the government of the RDA the free movement of citizens between the two zones. The whole city celebrated the fall of the wall, the citizens of the former GDR were able to move freely again.

4.3 CULTURE AND LANDMARKS CONNECTION

Berlin can be defined as a city whose history has generated a polycentric organization with a wide variety of architecture and eclectic buildings.

The present appearance of the city is a direct answer to its history, as each of the national governments based in Berlin (the Kingdom of Prussia, the German Empire of 1871, the Weimar Republic, Nazi Germany, East Germany and now reunified Germany) began various reconstruction plans to achieve a different image of the city.

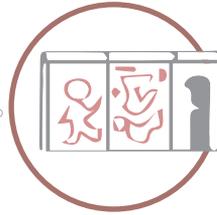
After World War II, Berlin was devastated by bombings, fires and civil wars where many of the buildings left after the war were demolished in the post-war period in West and East Berlin.

Much of this demolition was initiated by municipal architecture programs to build new residential or business neighborhoods and main roads following modernist dogmas.

Landmarks are a kind of signals of urban space considering as a reference points and communications tools. Landmarks define a period of history and, as Kevin Lynch (1960) said, they are reference point for an external spectator (Osborne, 2001).

According to Lynch (1960) can emphasize different points:

EMPHASIZES ART NETWORK



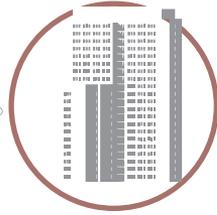
EAST SIDE GALLERY.

In Friedrichshain, you will find the largest free public art gallery with 13 kilometers of wall.



THE ISLAND OF MUSEUMS

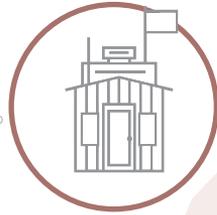
It is composed of 5 museums built from 1830 to 1930 and part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Karl-Marx-Allee

Avenue bordered by residential buildings of socialist classicism.

EMPHASIZES ACCESS NETWORK



CHECK POINT CHARLIE.

The clandestine access point between East and West Berlin.



BRANDENBURG GATE.

Part of the Berlin Wall until 1860.



EMPHASIZES CULTURAL NETWORK



FORUM FRIDERICIANUM

Composed of the State Opera (1955), the Charlottenburg Palace (1957), and the main monuments of the Gendarmenmarkt (80s).



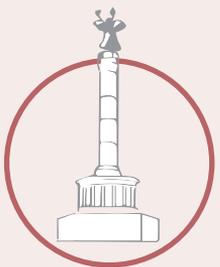
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL

About 2,700 concrete blocks reminiscent of the Jewish Holocaust. Architect: Peter Eisenman.



REICHSTAG

Neo-renaissance monument, which has been the seat of the German Federal Parliament since 1999.



SIEGESSÄULE

Siegessäule. Known as the 70-meter-high Victory column.



KAISER-WILHELM-GEDÄCHTNISKIRCHE.

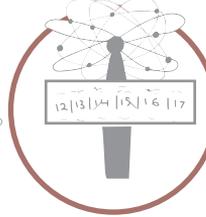
Kaiser- Wilhelm- Gedächtniskirche. Church that remains unrepaired to recall the suffering and bombings of World War II.

EMPHASIZES ECONOMIC NETWORK



POTSDAMER PLAZT

Known as the spirit of the city because it represents the new West Berlin of the 21st century.



ALEXANDERPLATZ

Economic center of the city.



FERNSEHTURM

The highest TV tower in Europe, inaugurated in 1969, was built by socialist Germany, but symbolizes the reunited city.

EMPHASIZES LEISURE NETWORK



TIERGARTEN.

Considered the leisure place of the Berliners constituted by one of the largest Botanical Gardens in Europe.



BADESCHIFF.

A swimming pool located in the middle of the river Spree built in the old town of a transport boat.

4.4 MAIN URBAN ISSUES AND FEATURES TO BE FACED IN BERLIN. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION.

RESEARCH QUESTION 04

OVERVIEW

It is evident that the municipal government's plans prioritize the **growth of the city center instead of the outskirts**, considering improvements to transport route connections and mobility, such as the creation of the pedestrian tunnel under the Tiergarten, or the significant effort to recover the green spaces near Postdamerplatz rather than in the many uninhabited areas in the suburbs.

However, there is an even more evident growing problem in Berlin, the process of evolution and demographic and urban growth of its neighborhoods, a process known as **Gentrification** (usually understood as the development of a particular urban neighborhood that has been disregarded by municipal planning and private investors).

During the period of 1880 to 1920, major cities such as Berlin experienced complications with slum populations, exhibiting high concentration of poor residents within areas defined by the lack of maintenance, crowded conditions and sanitation problem.

At the beginning of this process, low rents and supposedly unused spaces attracted a well-educated but economically less well-off social stratum of the city.

This influx of people with a **different cultural and social background modified the physical appearance of these places.**



FIG. 4.241 Taken from Global Champions Tour | Berlin, Germany

It ended up with the rise of property values and the transformation of rental into owner-occupied apartments. It increased rents, however, the working-class population faced a continuously decreasing supply of affordable housing despite the massive boom in construction.

A NEW ARTISTIC PERSPECTIVE

Since the early 19th century, the art started to be a fascinating point of public attraction in bunkers in order to be protected from the bombing during the war. The bombing and fighting stopped in 1945, however, with the disagreement between the four victorious powers of the war in Europe and the proclamation of two new states: the Federal Democratic Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic in 1969, the process of returning the art collections to their homes was overshadowed by these days political realities.

The II World War generated great destruction in Berlin in particular, and many parts of the city had to be rebuilt, but this was not the only factor that divided the city, the construction of the Wall in 1963 also generated different currents of urban planning, from housing and infrastructure.

When the Berlin Wall fell, the task of reuniting the two Germanies, emotionally and physically speaking, began in the shortest possible time. Regeneration was the answer to how to reunite what had been separated, according not just to political or commercial interests, but also to social ones. Otherwise, spaces can end up being mono-functional, only used by the tertiary sector and rejected by the community.

In 1969 the East German regime published a document containing the “German Urban Planning Principles” governing the reconstruction of East Berlin. In these principles there was a general rejection of the modernist concepts of urban planning, and traditional architecture, therefore they adopted the classic characteristics as a rejection of modernism.

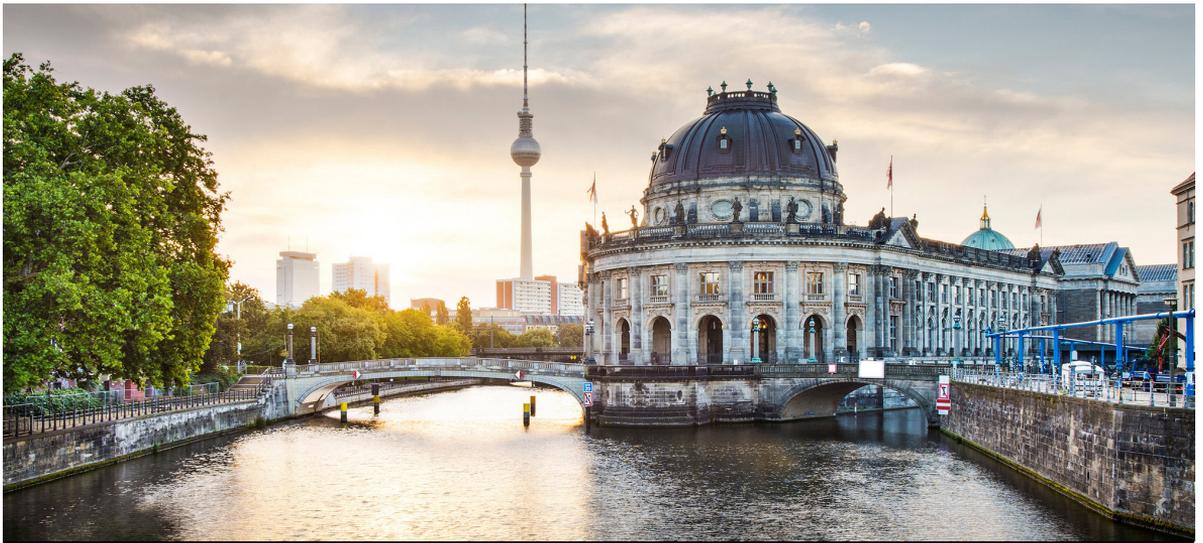


FIG. 4.25 | Spree . Taken from EF page | Berlin, Germany

4.4 MAIN URBAN ISSUES AND FEATURES TO BE FACED IN BERLIN. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION.

CITY RENEWAL AFTER THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL.

Due to the massive displacement that Berlin has experienced, the infrastructures, green spaces and housing **are not sufficient**. In 1965, renovation and reconstruction work began until 1970, but people began protesting this event because mainly poor students, workers and families did not want to give up their homes. Years later, the International Building Exhibition, IBA, was produced to create a paradigm shift. It was an urban renewal projecting Berlin that started in 1979 and was completed in 1987.

It has two distinct strategies: An Urban renewal plan and a critical reconstruction where the local people's needs were the base of the plan, the conservation of existing building became more important but focused on idea of: Outside old building- Inside new building. This principle made a contrast with 1970 urban renewal idea.

Here it is a good example of urban intervention: Kreuzberg has high air pollution and lack of green and open spaces, therefore it developed an urban ecology approach where the roof skins were repaired, creating a climbing plants on the building and murals as a new method, and analyze a mixture of living accommodation for the working class, generating installations for a child day care, women's neighborhood and numerous gardens.

Once the unification of Berlin was established, new social norms were also established.



FIG. 4.26 | Falling of Berlin wall. Taken from The Guardian | Berlin, Germany

The government in power attempted to fill this void with new architecture which 'will shape a political and national identities' (Huysen 1997:57). But the truth is that they created a new national identity they can present to the rest of the world, in a more positive view, and not just as a country of political conflict and war.

The fall of the Berlin wall in 1989 was the catalyst for the political idea of **“Critical Reconstruction”**, which assumed significant population growth and a subsequent development boom. Considering that the freshly constructed identity of the “new Berlin” was also a representation of the “new Germany”, the city authorities applied strict guidelines for the reconstruction of the city center, under the design concept of “critical reconstruction”, focused on combining historical and new elements to foster a broader socio-political perspective. However, this led to economic collapse and high unemployment rates in 1990.

This led to overall different species of self-generated



FIG. 4.27 | Falling of Berlin wall. Taken from The Guardian | Berlin, Germany

activities and projects based within vacant properties, and buildings. These ranged from nightclubs and bars, other social, cultural and commercial activities (Sheridan, 2008).

The commercial development process continues ignoring residual and indeterminate spaces, reason why a subsequent informal and temporary development is evident.

The poor economic condition that have affected Berlin since 1990, has led to temporary uses in vacant spaces. This has become a genuine form of urban appropriation excluding the urban development consultation process the opportunity to participate in the design and development of their neighborhood. (BJZ Master Thesis)

An investigation of temporary uses, "Urban Pioneers: Temporary used and urban Development in Berlin" (Jovis, 2007) reveals that high concentration of temporary uses (about 32) exists around the bank of the river Spree in former East Berlin, the area designated for

one of the grand urban development projects: "Media Spree" from 1990. That means that lots of citizens projects intended to bring the new sense of identity, to set Berlin with high standards of what society expects of modern cultural cities. In 2006, independent research indicated that around 1.000 properties were left abandoned or vacant in Berlin (Blumner, 2006), and with the gentrification process and a socio-spatial polarization, Berlin has become one of the poorest cities in Germany (Groth and Corijn, 2005).

Thirty years after the Germany reunification, the impact on the still-divided city is noticeable. The way in which the material legacy of the past influences the collective memory of contemporary generations is also marked by the distance that **these generations feel separates them from the traumatic past: the greater it is, the more essential is the role of material traces and the representation of past**, before there are no longer any survivors of and witnesses to it.



FIG. 4.28 | Brandenburg Gate today | Berlin, Germany

4.5 URBAN POLICIES AND PLANS DEALING WITH BERLIN'S URBAN CONDITIONS

RESEARCH QUESTION 05

OVERVIEW

A Gehl,(1980) study revealed that if the space has a poor physical environment, people will pass through them as quickly as possible but if it is attractive, people will engage in optional activities like sitting down.

Berlin is considered a metropolis with a healthy combination of green spaces and open spaces. Berlin's city administration has recognized nature conservation and the improvement of green spaces as a vital element for sustainability. In 2011, the city decided to develop three integrated and complementary policies for enhancing its green areas:

1. The Urban Development Climate Plan, which addresses urban planning aspects based on climate change in Berlin through a focus on bioclimatic factors regarding residential, green and open spaces, water quality and climate mitigation (Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, 2011).

2. Berlin's Biodiversity Strategy, which focuses on building an urban habitat network with community gardens, mostly in certain neighborhoods of the former East Berlin (Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, 20112b).

3. The Urban Landscape Strategy, which builds on the existing strength of urban green and blue spaces and tries to further develop them with three leading themes

“Beautiful City”, “Productive Landscape” and “Urban Nature”.

For the aims of this thesis, the focus will be on the Urban Landscape Strategy, because it combines a broad range of interlinked issues, such as green space development, climate issues and beauty of the city. (NADJA KABISH)

The Urban Landscape Strategy describes a number of planned projects that have been implemented within the city and which could be inspiring and instructive for others. They include: the Tempelhof Feld, the Green Belt Berlin, where the former Berlin Wall was located, and the development of many “Nature experience areas” for children.

The Urban Landscape Strategy considers climate and demographic change as well as a resource efficient city and cultural diversity, developing the urban green space as a social and environmentally conscious perspective that promotes cultural diversity. As Nadja Kabish said, the value of urban green is communicated through and centered on three themes:

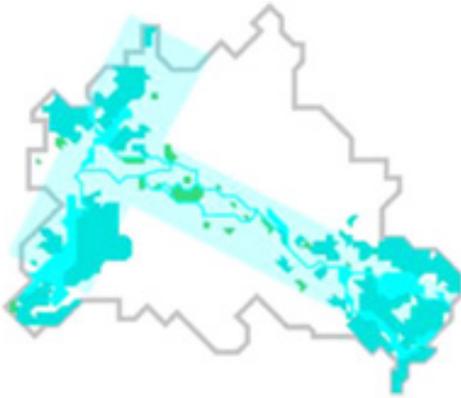


FIG. 4.28 | EXPRESSIVE PICTURES CALLED "THE T BLUE" |

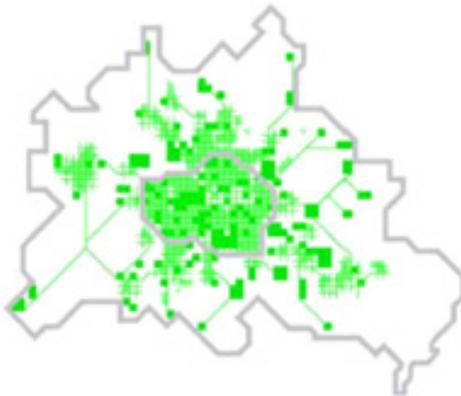


FIG. 4.29 | "THE GREEN NETWORK" | BEAUTIFUL CITY



FIG. 4.30 | "THE YELLOW SPHERES" | PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPE

- **Urban Nature:** relates to experiencing nature within the city and simultaneously aims to promote biological diversity and the maintenance of ecosystem services in the long term. For example, Berlin is the only city in Germany which uses drinking water solely from local resources (NADJA KABISH). The Spreepark is a space well-suited to the development plans for the blue T of Urban Nature, the green network of the Beautiful City and the dynamic spheres of the Productive Landscape. The broad approach of the Urban Landscape Strategy combines a range of interlinked issues, such as green and open space planning.
- **The Beautiful City:** aims to qualify historical and contemporary landscape architecture. A network of existing green space along with public usable street spaces represent the framework for a livable city.
- **The Productive Landscape:** connects allotment gardens, agricultural and urban gardening spaces with the do-it-yourself idea, innovative use of spaces and generally ecologically motivated lifestyle. Active gardening and spaces for creativity increase social interest and engagement, building a sense of responsibility for those spaces in a urban built-up approach.

4.5 URBAN POLICIES AND PLANS DEALING WITH BERLIN'S URBAN CONDITIONS

BERLIN SITUATION

In the last 20 years formal landscape planning in Berlin can be considered successful in increasing the quality of life of Berlin's residents.

In addition, nearly 80% of the planned greening projects, as part of the open space system from the 1990's, were implement within the inner and outer city ring. (NADJA KABISH).

The climate and demographic changes supposed an opportunity to urban development to strategically involved landscape and planning as an integral part.

In response to the ongoing urbanization, urban land will increase by approximately 1.5 million km² on a global scale and up to 3.76 million inhabitants by 2030 (Seto, Fragkias, Guneralp, Reilly, 2011; United Nations, 2014).

These urbanization processes can significantly affect urban residents by reducing access opportunities to green urban areas such as parks, meadows or forest which are spatially segregated (Barbosa et al., 2007; Dye, 2008; Kabisch and Haase, 2011).

It is generally recognized that accessibility plays an important role in defining potential services (Kienast et al., 2012; Zhang, Chen, Sun, Bao, 2013).

Divided the accessibility into three distinct categories:

1. External accessibility. Deals with the physical access to the urban green space such as entrances, pathways and roads into the urban space

2. Internal accessibility. Deal with the physical access within the green space as pathways or roads open up the area and provide access to activities.

3. Social accessibility. Connected with the social perception of the area.

Based on the Urban Landscape Strategy, this study gathers information about 5 different abandoned historical parks which where analyze in order to obtain further information about how an urban regeneration project of abandoned parks can succeed.



FIG. 4.31 | Berlin roads and districts | Berlin, Germany



TEMPELHOLFER PARK



MAUER PARK



NATUR PARK SUDGELANDE



PRINZESSINNENGARTEN



GLEISDREIECK PARK

CASE STUDY: URBAN PARKS AS PART OF BERLIN'S TRANSFORMATION.
4.6 STUDY CASES. BERLIN

Most of the research on urban regeneration consist of case studies, because it reveals and expose the experience and policy for further research (Couch et al, 2003). A comparative case studies improve the theory and urban policy, but also conceive different strategies of development on particulars locals' circumstances (Raco, 2003). The next case studies allowed me to recognize how abandoned parks should be revitalize in order to success in terms of social identity.

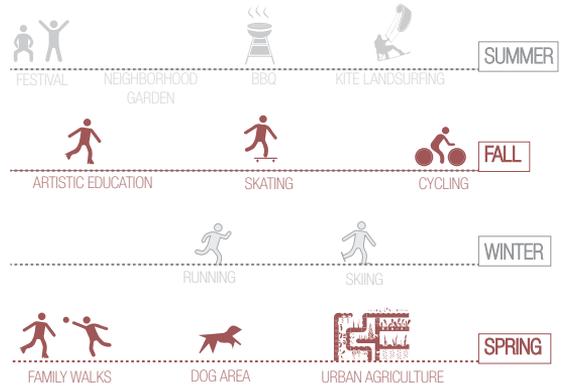


FIG. 4.32 | Tempelhofer Field | Berlin, Germany

STUDY CASE. BERLIN

TEMPELHOFER PARK

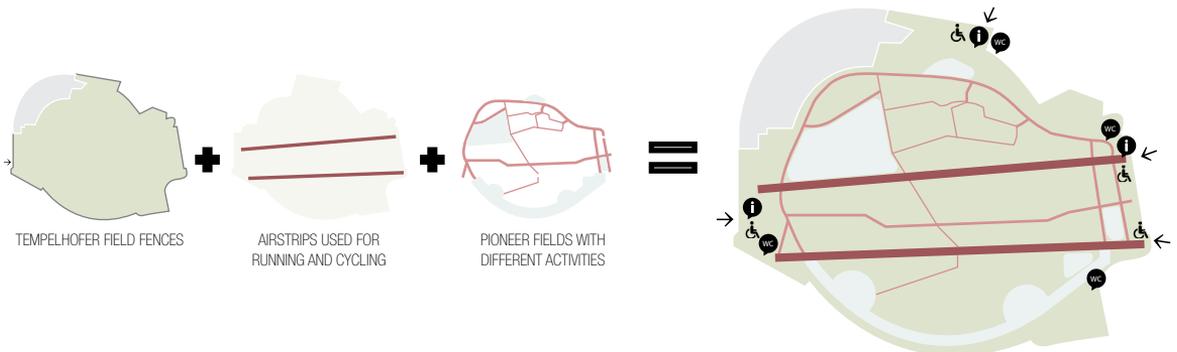
Due to its size, location and history, the Tempelhofer Feld is unique in Europe. The old airport Berlin-Tempelhof was rehabilitated as a urban park.



- **Design:** Helga Lieser, Berlin. Commissioned by Tempelhof Projekt GmbH and Grün Berlin GmbH
- **Extension:** 300 hectares.
- **Project:** The original urban development plan aimed at preserving the 250 ha as a park while its outers could be developed for residential and industrial buildings. As an answer to these plans a citizen initiative was founded in 2011 and was called 100% Tempelhof. In that project, the idea was to maintaining the entire land with no residential or industrial development.
- **Features:** The green space provides several sports and recreation facilities and helps the city to adapt and mitigate climate change and related heat stress.

The sealed areas such as the former runways are used for cycling and running, while parts of the large lawns are nature conservation areas important habitat for diver species.

Other areas have been designated for activities such as barbecuing, picnic or dog walking, some space are provided for pioneers based on a contract with local residents. These pioneer areas include space for urban gardening and environmental education.





1923

OLD TERMINAL CONSTRUCTED WITH FENCES TO PREVENT TRAPASSING.



1980

WEST BERLIN SUPPLIED DURING BLOCKADE



2008

AIRPORT CLOSED. THE ENTIRE AIRPORT BECAME A VOID.



HISTORY:

Tempelhofer Feld's history dates back to the 13th century. It was the training ground of the Berlin Garrison, the setting for early attempts at flight, a practice area for pioneering aviators and for scientific flight experiments.

- **Nazi Airport, 1923:** Tempelhofer Feld civil airport was built but was soon replaced by the Nazis' "international airport" to demonstrate power and provide facilities.
- **Columbia Haus, 1934:** The Prussian military prison was transformed in Berlin's official concentration camp.

- **Forced labourers' camp, 1944:** Around 2400 forced laborers who lived in barrack with in the worst possible conditions, were put to work in armaments production.
- **The Blockade and Airlift, 1948/49 :** When the Soviet Union blockaded West Berlin the Allies reacted by organizing an airlift which kept the people of West Berlin supplied.
- **The first airport:** During the II World War it was used in armaments production. It was demolished in the 1950s.
- **The "children's airlift" :** The "children's airlift", flew





2016
ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FAILED



2010
OPENED AS A
URBAN CITY PARK



TODAY
IN BETWEEN SPACES
TO HOST ACTIVITIES.



approximately ten thousand children from needy families across Germany for holidays with host families or in children's homes from 1953 to 1957.

- **Civilian airport** : Known as “gateway to the world”, Tempelhof was used for military purposes by the American Army Aviation Detachment and as a civilian airport for Berliners until its first closure in 1975.
- **Escape via Tempelhofer Feld**: Between 1950 and 1961 it functioned as an airport where people travel from East Berlin to West Berlin.

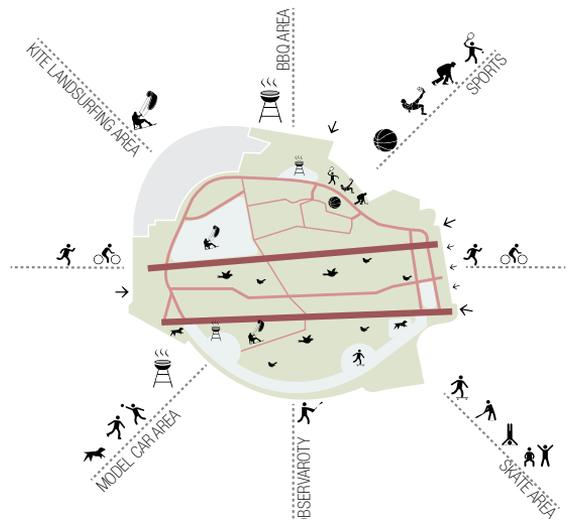


FIG. 4.33 | Tempelhofer Field | Berlin, Germany



FIG. 4.33 | Nature Park Sugelande | Berlin, Germany

STUDY CASE. BERLIN

NATUR PARK SUDGELANDE

Art, Nature and Technology; Wild nature, long-forgotten technology and works of art

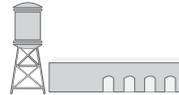
- **Site:** Tempelhof-Schöneberg district.
- **Size:** 18 hectares
- **Planning working group:** planland / ÖkoCon
- **Prizes & Awards:** Declared a 'worldwide project' by EXPO 2000
- **Leisure activities:** Rundwege, viewpoints, lawn, benches
- **Admission fees:** annual passes (Gardens of the World or Britzer Garten) entitle to free entry.
- Special feature: Dogs and bicycles may not be brought into the park
- **Operator:** Green Berlin GmbH
- **Legal status:** landscape and nature reserve
- **Origin of the Nature Park Concept:** from 1996
- **Care and maintenance:** Grün Berlin GmbH more



PROTECTED ZONES FOR FLORA AND FAUNA.



ODIOUS ARTIST'S GROUPS



GIARDINO SEGRETO



IN AND OUT OF BRÜCKENMEISTEREI INFO POINT

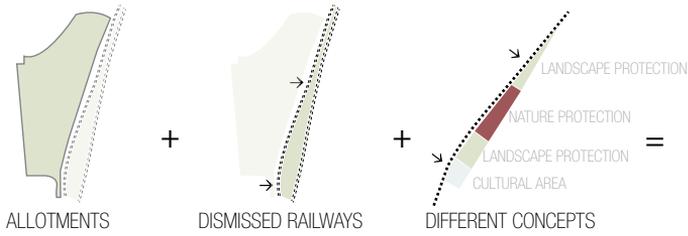


THE STEAM LOCOMOTIVE



TRAILS THROUGH THE PARK

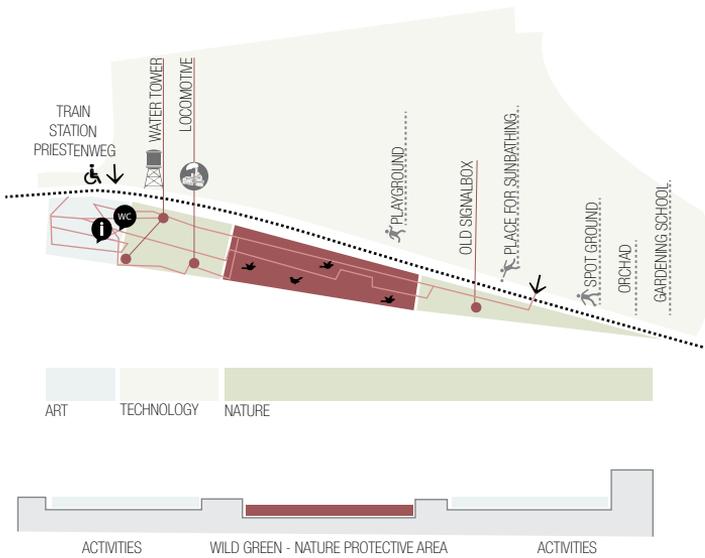
The park has been turned into a unique natural landscape with a primaver forest of 18 hectares site. This park is a product of the final support from the Allianz Umweltstiftung (foundation) but also the engagement between their citizens.



CONCEPT IDEA:

- **Art:** The site offers artists space for original sculpture, painting, photography and visual arts creations. There are popular steel artworks done by ODIIOUS group.

- **Nature:** Tempelhof was built in 1889 and closed in 1952. After the rail yard closed, wildlife progressively 'reconquered' the site with dry plains, shrubs and forest. In 1999, it was classified as landscape and nature conservation areas.



- **Technology:** The 50m high steel water tower, the steam locomotive, as well as the numerous light poles and rail tracks are the main landmarks of the park. The Nature Park aims to provide peace and serenity, but also it is a place for fun, games, sports and picnics.



HISTORY:



FIG. 4.34 | Nature Park Sagelände | Berlin, Germany



FIG. 4.35 | Gleisdreieck Park | Berlin, Germany

STUDY CASE. BERLIN

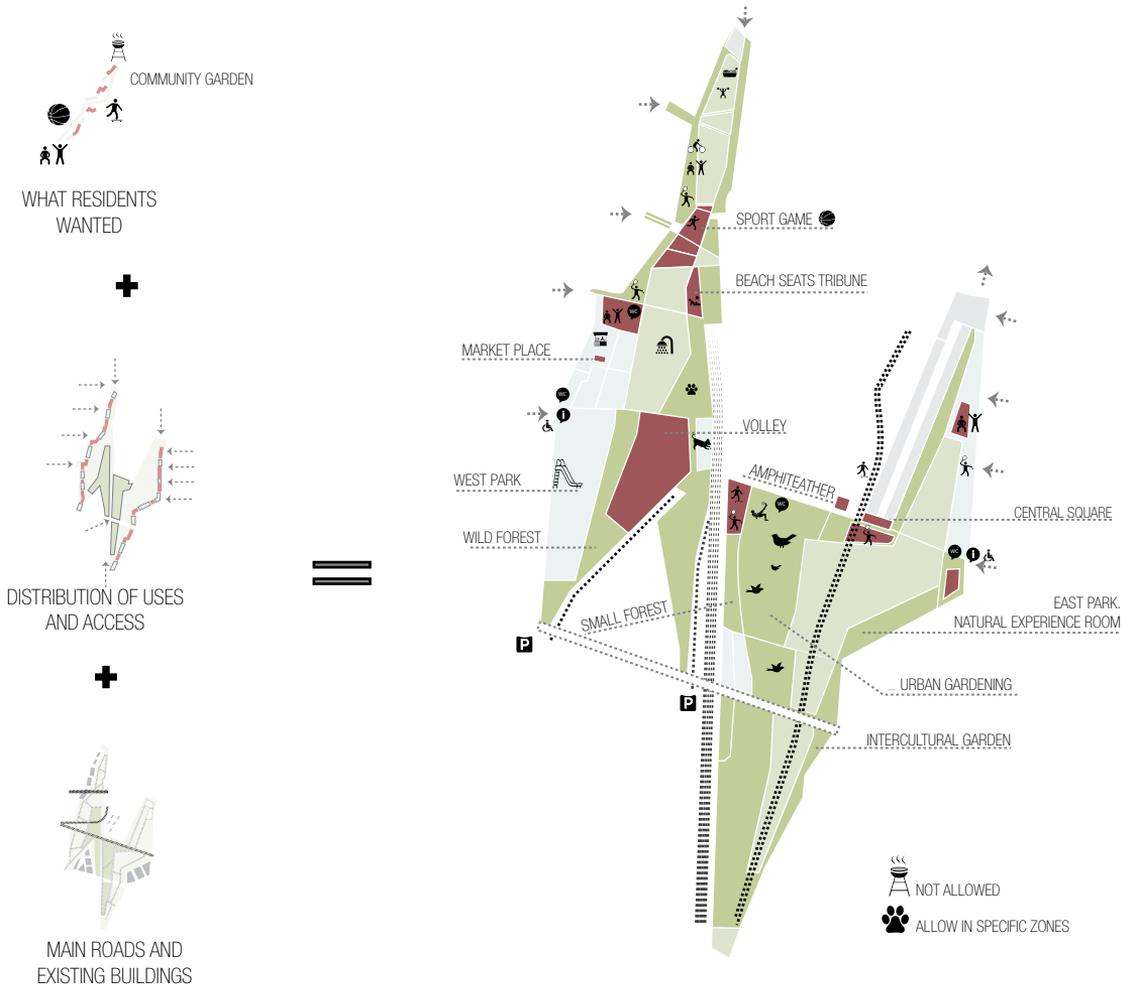
GLEISDREIECK PARK

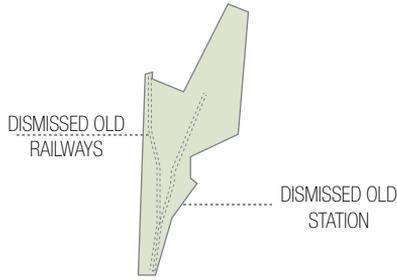
The Park am Gleisdreieck (Gleisdreieck Park) in Kreuzberg defines the concept of urban revitalization.

The Park is located in an industrial site around a railway area, which was abandoned at the end of the Second World War. That condition leads it to develop flora diversity.

- **Location:** Möckernstraße - Yorckstraße- Flottwellstraße
- Tempelhofer Ufer
- **Date of origin:** 2008 – 2013

- **Opening:** The eastern part of this park was opened in September 2011
- **Extension:** 17 hectares (OSTPARK) and 9ha (WESTPARK)
- **Landscape architect:** Atelier Loidl
- **Care and maintenance:** Grün Berlin GmbH
- **Total cost:** about 18 million euro





HISTORY:



1871

THE BUSIEST RAILWAY
JUNCTIONS OF THE GERMAN
REICH.



1924

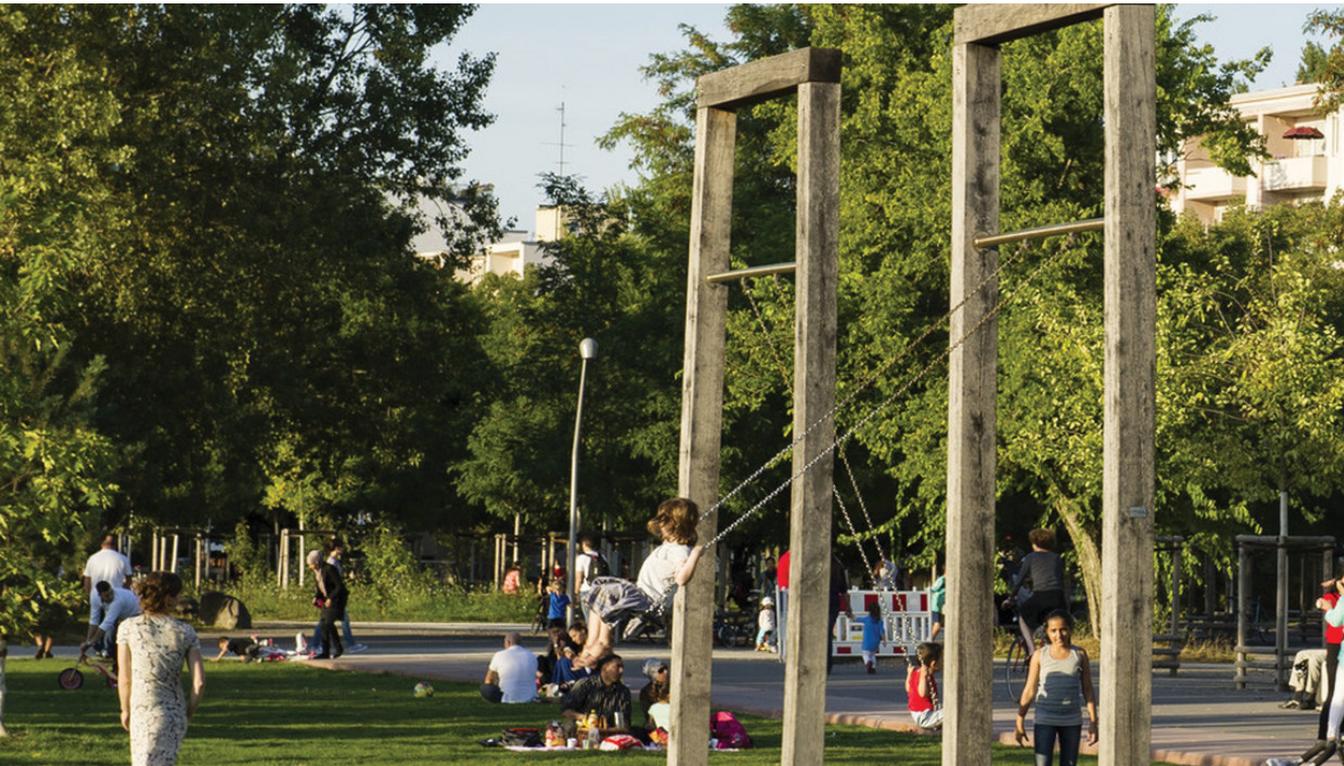
RAILWAY SITE BETWEEN
ANHALTER AND POTSDAMER
FREIGHT YARDS.

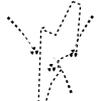


- **Natural features:** Inter-cultural gardens, allotment garden, nature experience area for children, skating rink, dog run area
- **Leisure activities:** Sports and play areas, sunbathing areas, bike path, nature experienced

Nowadays, Berlin public park offers leisure activities for: skaters and joggers, sport players, nature explorers and so on. Th citizens claimed for the flora and fauna of the plot, and their opinion were taken in consideration. An important goal of the innovative design concept was to create differentiated offers for park users in order to meet the frequently expressed desire for rest, relaxation and enjoyment of nature.

From this developed the idea to create a “park of the two speeds” in which both sports activity and contemplation are possible. The ruderal flora was the main target. The inter-cultural Rosenduftgarten (Rose Scent Garden) is especially worthwhile visiting, as it is cultivated by various neighborhood communities.





1945

II WORLD WAR. PLATFORMS AND RAILWAYS FACILITIES LAY IN RUIN.



1952

THE CITY, ONCE IN THE CENTER, WAS EDGE OUT TO PERIMETER OF THE EAST SIDE WALL



2013

AFTER THE COMPETITION IN 2006, WAS COMPLETED WITH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.



TODAY

AWARDED BY THE GERMAN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE PRIZE IN 2015.



There is the largest skating area of the city, rooms for joggers, tennis and yoga facilities, as well as a number of playgrounds to be conquered by younger or older children.

• **Public Participation:** Local residents were involved in its development from the outset.

• **Prices:** Architekturpreis Berlin (Berlin architecture prize) 2013, German urban development special prize 2014 and German landscape architecture prize 2015.

Many citizens have worked for years to realize a park on the former railway site. The participation process of the design allowed for a flexible reaction to ideas and suggestions, so that, for example, the nature experience space.



FIG. 4.36 | Gleisdreieck Park | Berlin, Germany

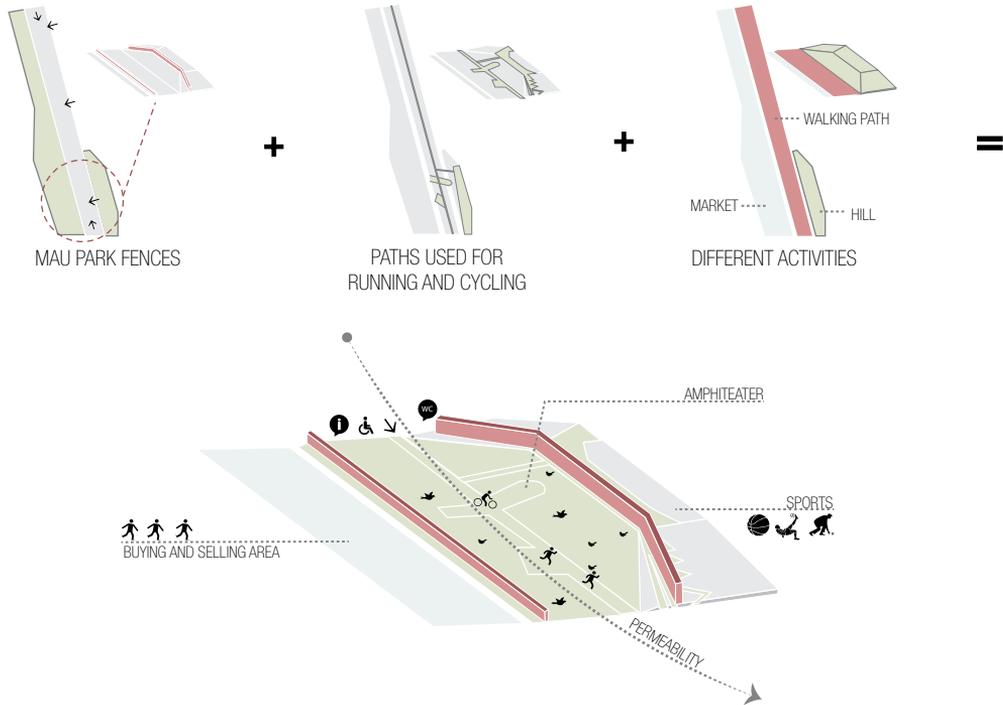


FIG. 4.37 | Mauerpark | Berlin, Germany

STUDY CASE. BERLIN

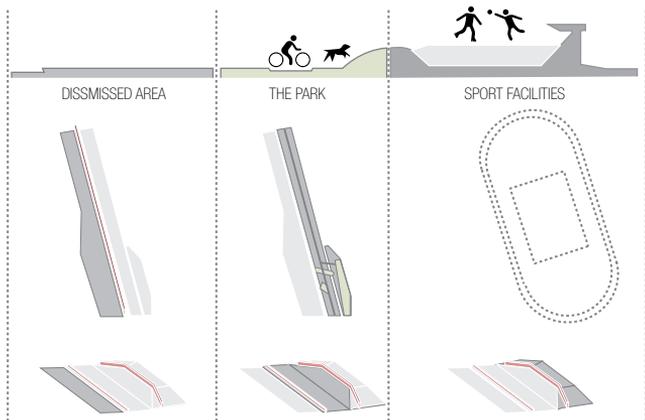
MAUER PARK

- **Site:** Prenzlauer Berg
- **Size:** 150,000 m²
- **Data:** 1992
- **Leisure activities:** It is a green area with an extends walking path but also with an open air amphitheater for future events, areas for sports and a hill to sit.

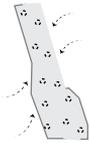


SECTIONS:

THE PARK COVERS AN AREA BETWEEN A DISMISSED SITE AND THE STADIUM. THE LEVEL OF THE GROUND ENHANCE THE DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS IN THE TWO AREAS.



HISTORY:



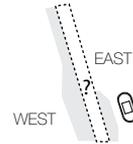
1872

OLD FREIGHT YARD WITH AN UNDERPASS BENEATH AN UNUSED RAIL BRIDGE (GLEIM TUNNEL)



1945

AFTER SECOND WORLD WAR THE FREIGHT TRAIN DID NOT GO BACK.



1961

A WIDE STRIP OF SAND WAS PUT DOWN BETWEEN THE MAIN AND THE REAR WALL.



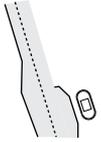
The park, as a request of their citizens, has an educational farm for younger people.

The Mauerpark has important symbols: it has been the materialized project where a prohibited zone because of the Berlin Wall, can become into an open green space which commemorates the unification of both Berlins.

• History:

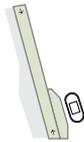
Today's Mauerpark, an industrial park, is located in an abandoned freight train yard. After the Second World War, the trains did not appear. The Berlin Wall (or "Mauer") was erected between the main wall and the rear wall, a wide strip of sand was put down to inhibit those trying to fly East Berlin.





1988

A NEW WALL WAS BUILT. THERE WERE 3 BY THE TIME MAUER FELL.



1990

WILD VEGETATION BEGAN TO TAKE ROOT. RESIDENTS ESTABLISHED A RECREATIONAL AREA.



1994

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE ALLIANZ ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATION



?

TODAY

THE COMPLETION OF THE PARK WAS POSTPONED.



In 1988, a new west wall was constructed, so there were three of them. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, wild vegetation began to be dominant, reason why people planted trees next to the hill of the stadium. Residents of that neighborhood successfully established the area as a recreational space.

In 1994, the Allianz Environmental Foundation gave financial support for the eastern section. But that doesn't help to complete the park. A fence between the commercial areas, which with the exception of the flea market is no longer rented out, continues, in its way, the history of borders and divisions on this site. Nowadays, the negotiations of the western part is still being debated.



FIG. 4.38 | Mauer-Park | Berlin, Germany



FIG. 4.39 | Prinzessinnengarten | Berlin, Germany

STUDY CASE. BERLIN

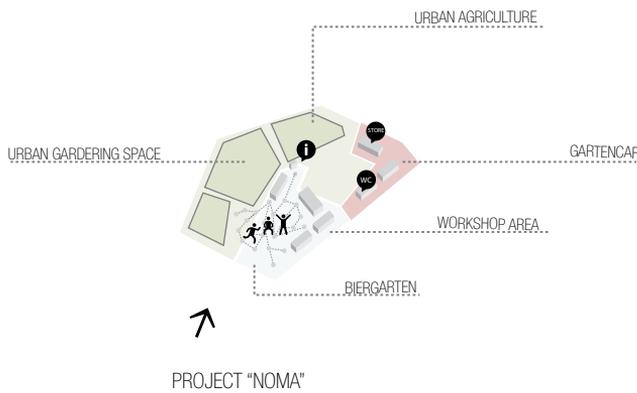
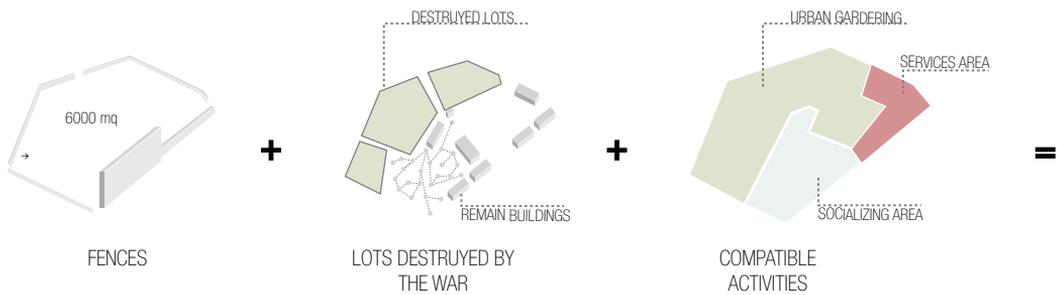
PRINZESSINNGARTEN

The Prinzessinnengärten is an ecological and social garden landscape situated in the midst of Moritzplatz (Industrial part). It was born by the desire to sow the seeds for a better quality of life in Berlin. It was created by Marco

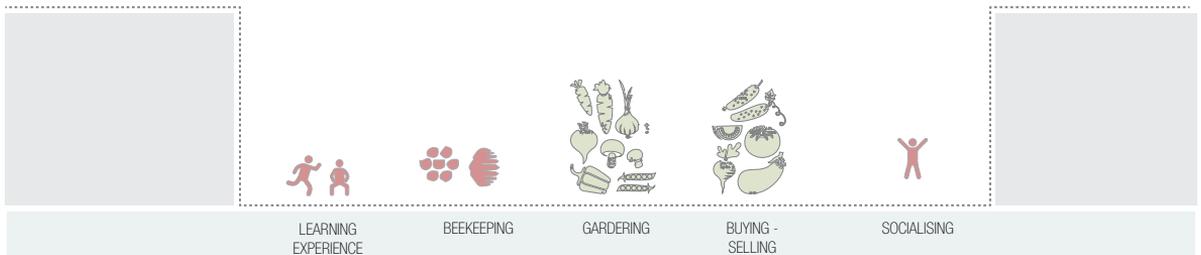
Clausen and Robert Shaw, who wanted to add their minimal knowledge about gardening to the cityscape.

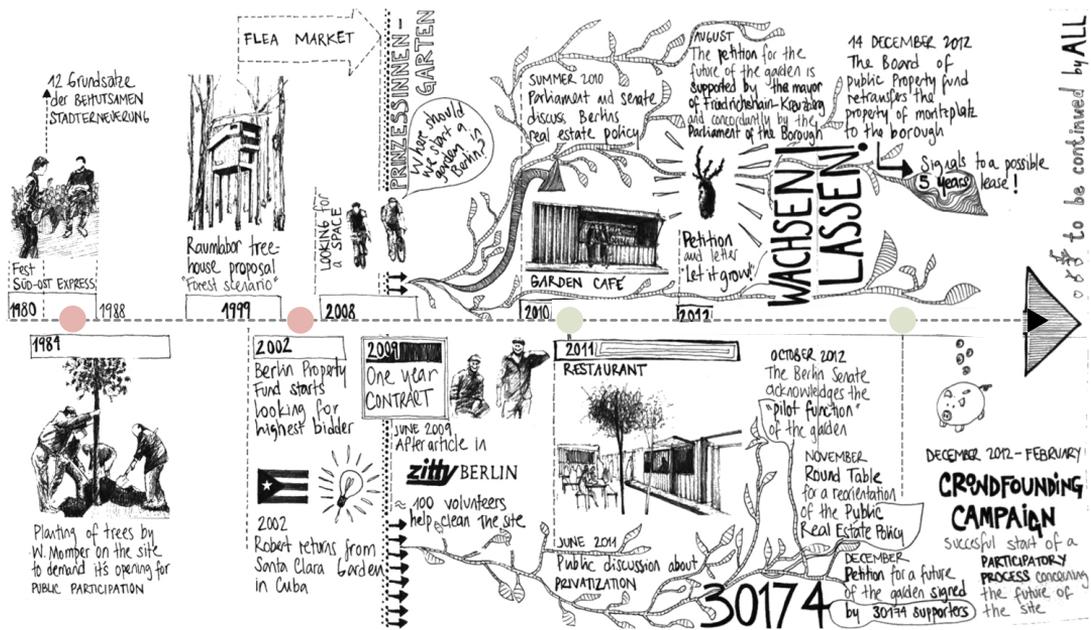
- **Opening:** 2009
- **Extension:** 6,000 m²

FORMATION:



SECTION:





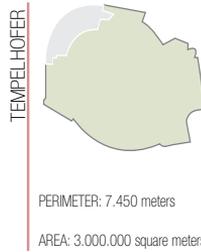
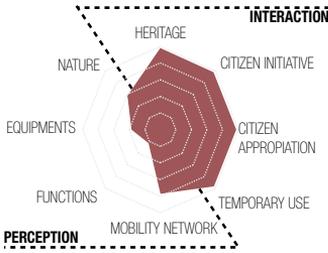
Children learn very quickly, they do not need a land child to become active. This is also evident in markets such as the "Culture Winter Market & Circus", which is aimed particularly to families.

For the future, further expansion measures such as a children's villa and an irrigation system planned. One of the biggest beauties of this garden is that it's entirely transportable, that allows their owners to move the garden somewhere else.

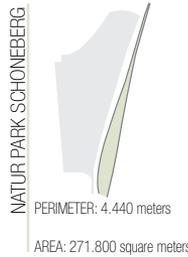
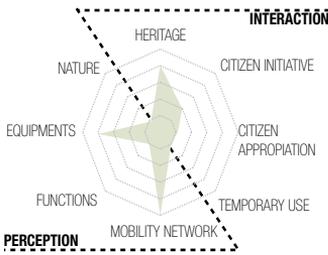


FIG. 4-30 Prinzessinnengarten | Berlin, Germany

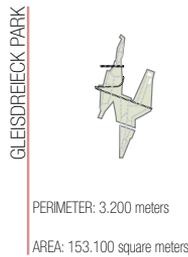
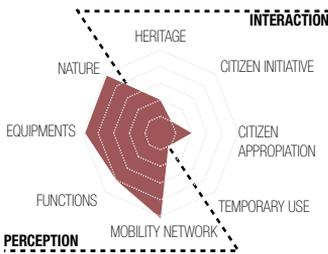
STUDY CASES BERLIN. CONCLUSION



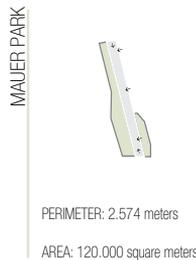
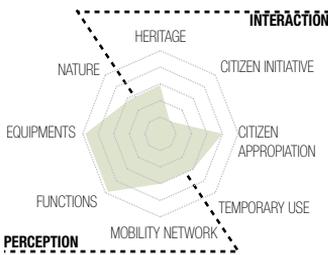
- **Urban infrastructure** space has turned into a green social area to promote higher urban quality.
- **“Green Wild”** present no activity, but **“hard grey”** has the highest portion of interaction .
- **“Green”** leisure areas and Green agricultural have the same level of interaction



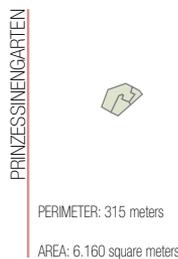
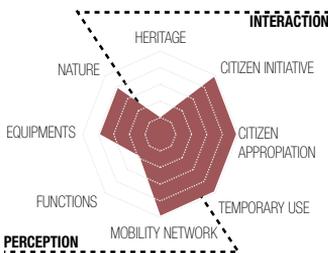
The **site scale** design is important to consider, **big extension of green areas do not present high physical interactions**. It is important to create different functions with specific equipments.



The park is mainly known because of the preservation of the **ruderal flora species**. There is a mix of **inter-cultural garden equipments**, areas for kids to play in the muds, skating areas and several table tennis and yoga activities.

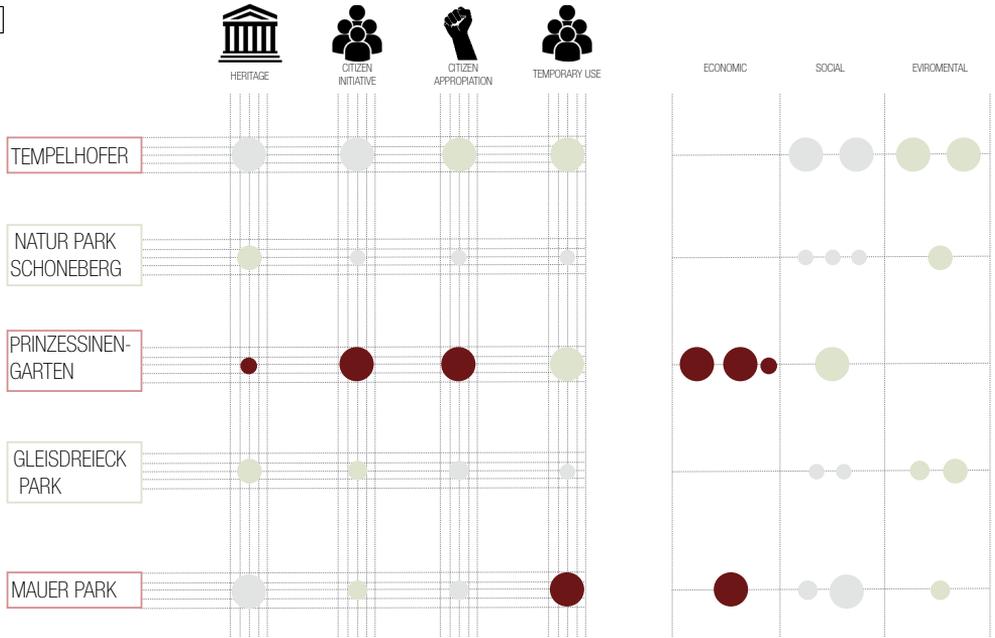


On Sundays afternoon, this park houses a **flea market**, which has been loved by tourist and locals, also host a **unique festival** with street performers, street food trucks.

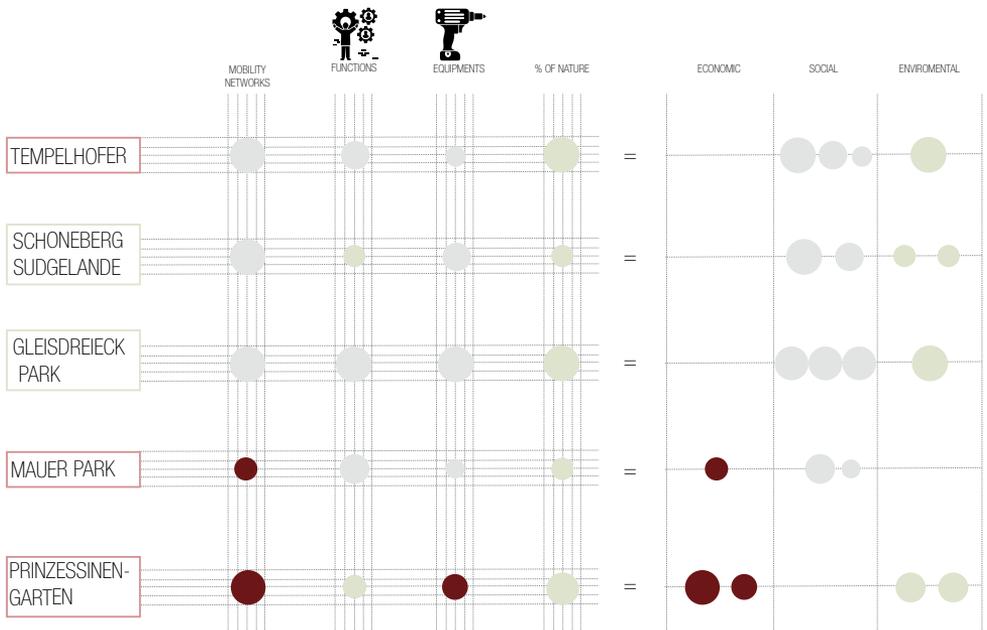


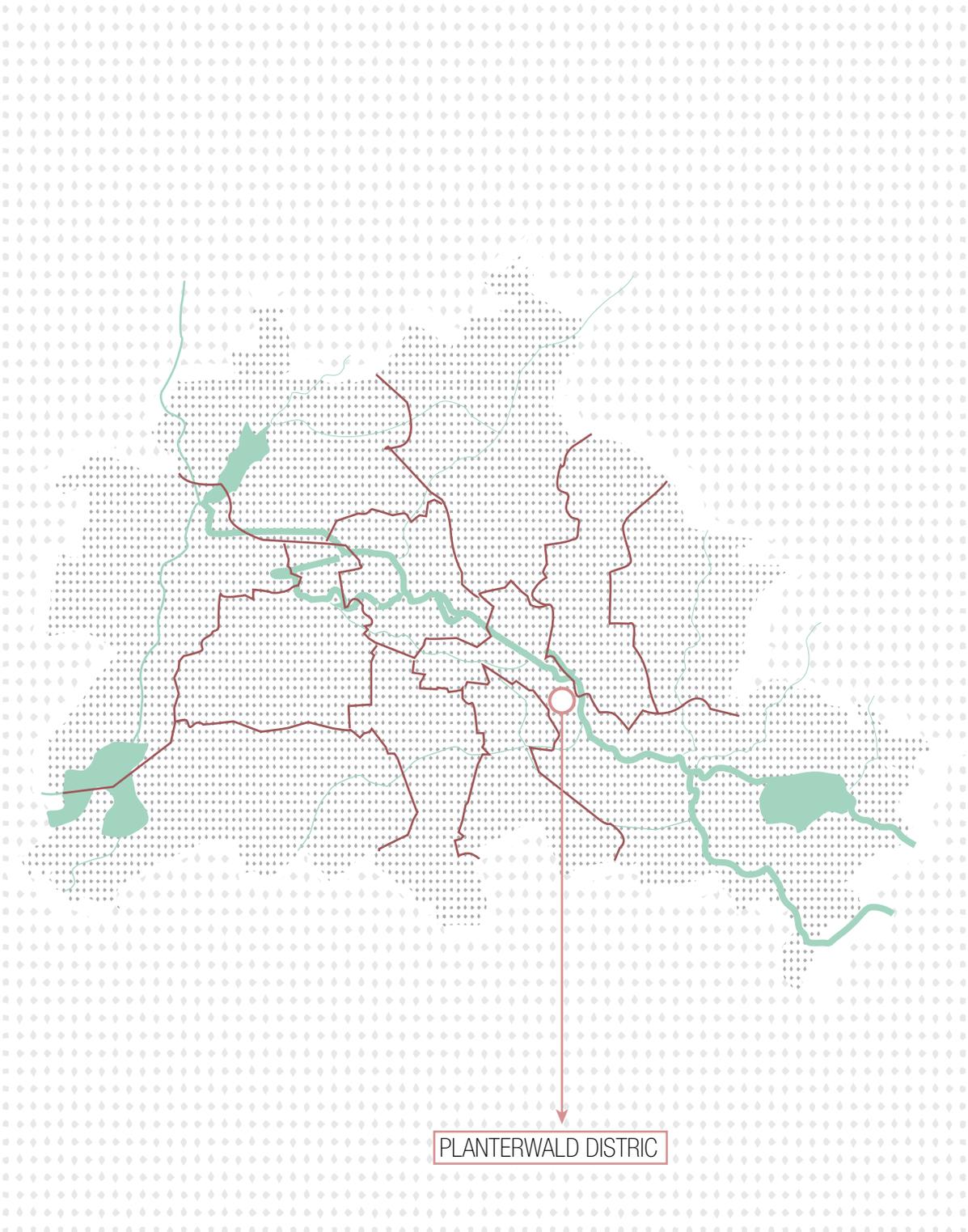
Leisure and **urban agricultural activities** are the main characters people need. So its evident that leisure activities and urban agricultural activities, promote a non-fenced space.

INTERACTION



PERCEPTION





PLANTERWALD DISTRICT

SYTE ANALYSIS. PLÄNTERWALD

CHAPTER 04

05

1. STRUCTURE OF PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: STRUCTURE

1.1 THE WEATHER

The climate of Berlin is changeable influenced by seasons. It is classified as a temperate continental climate, which implies that has a typical climate of geographical region in higher middle latitudes of continents, categorized by strong winters and not hot summers.

Plänterwald's built-up areas creates a micro-climate because of heat stored by buildings and pavements, which will elevate the temperature by 4°C higher.

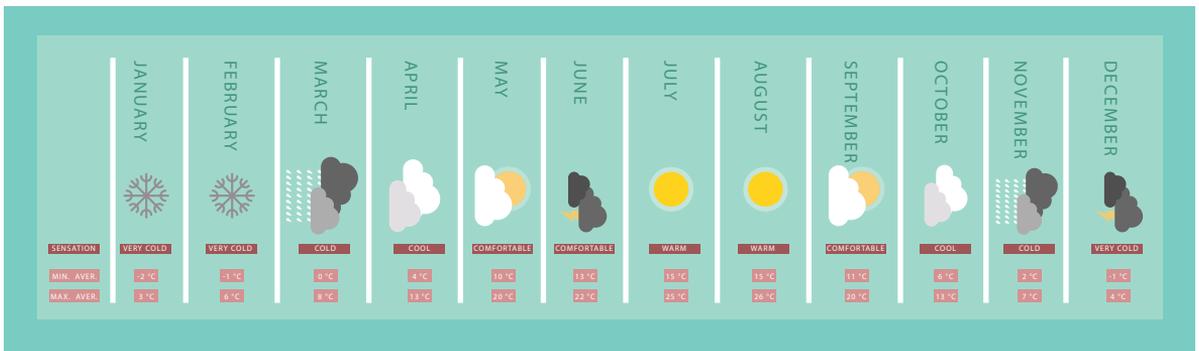
- **Summer. From June to August.** It is often described as pleasantly warm and sometimes humid climate with a mean hot temperature range between 22°C to 25°C. However nights are cool and sometimes even a small amount cold with rainy days thanks to the Atlantic depressions. In periods of fine weather, the temperature can get near 30°C and may even be waves of intense heat with highs about 36 °C usually lasting only each day or two; and typically there are thunderstorms on sunny days.

- **Winter. From December to February** with average temperatures hovering around freezing, high temperatures of 3°C and lows of -2°C. During winter:

- When Atlantic air-stream prevail, mild periods with rains can appear, therefore temperature can exceed 10°C, wind and humidity can increase cold sensation.
- When air mass system dominates, the weather is cold with snow or rain that freezes.
- Siberian cold air masses can cause snowfall and frost.

- **Spring. From March to May.** It's a season characterized by unstable weather, with warm days alternating with cold ones. Those months are often cold with frequent snowfalls and thunderstorms within the afternoon. The temperature which will reach 20 °C.

- **Autumn.** From September to November. The flow of Atlantic fronts resumes a cold to mild temperatures, although sometimes a period of fine and unseasonably warm weather can occur.



1.2 IDENTITY

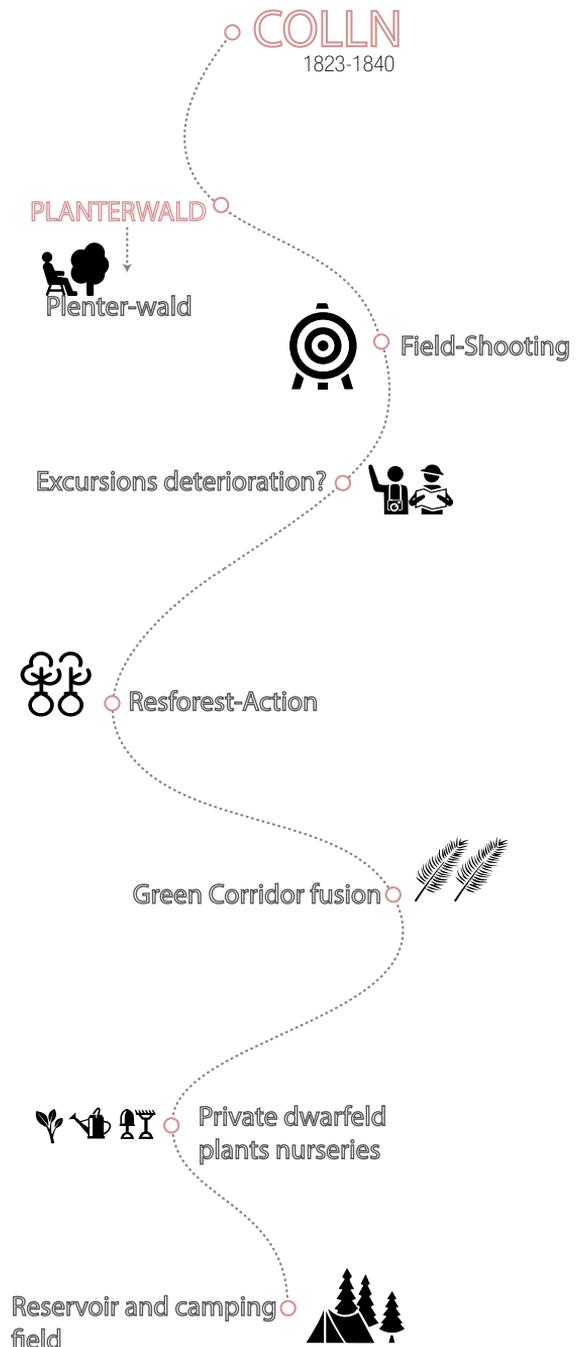
The project site of the thesis will be developed in the city of Berlin, specifically in the Planterwald Forest besides the river Spree. This forest is located in the Treptow-Köpenick district, the largest district of Berlin in terms of size, because it occupies 18.9% of the area of the city.

THE DISTRICT. PLÄNTERWALD

Plänterwald (o Plenterwald) is a forest area, which was part of the **Cölln** Heath between 1823 and 1840. Its name denotes **a forest area in which trees of different ages grow together in forestry.**

Since the time of the Prussian army, the military used this site as **field-shooting** near the Eierhäuschen, however with the extraction of firewood in many areas, the citizens protested as they feared the deterioration of the excursions in the Spree. **Gustav Meyer** in 1876, director of gardening, **implemented a reforestation of the land using “Dasplanterns”** as planting method, a type of reforestation of common land in southern Germany.

Planterwald gradually became a popular forest with a wide 1 kilometer long sand-road “Spreeuferpromenade”. (The forest area belongs to Berlin Forestry Authority since 1988). In 1930 a **six-acre reservoir with deer was built**, and a large playground was considered the most beautiful in Berlin during the school holidays: with hundreds of **sports festivals and camping spaces.**



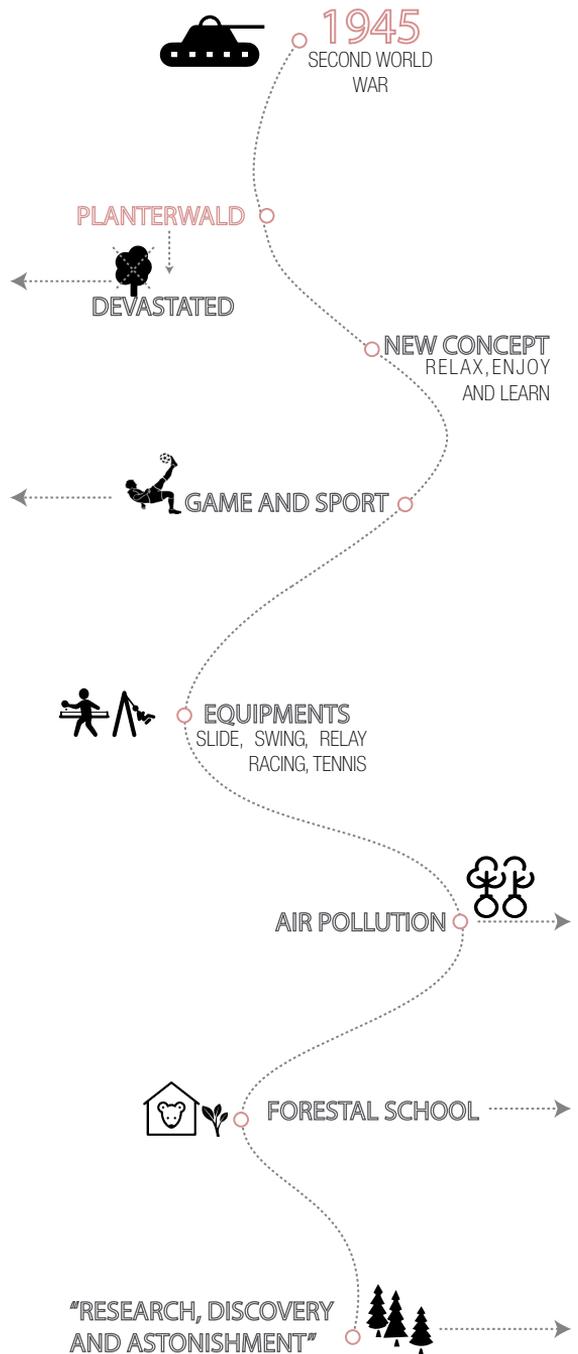
The Planterwald and Treptower Park merged as a large green corridor, however, when private nurseries in Germany became more and more efficient, the **Planterwald lost its task as a reservoir of trees and plants in Berlin**. In **1945** with the outbreak of **war**, no funds were available for the actual slough of the forest, which caused the severe **devastation of the Planterwald**.

In order to eliminate the last traces of the war, the remnants of the park were used with a **relaxation idea for young people** in the 1950s. The idea of leisure and relaxation was established in the foreground, a climbing field, turntables, seesaws, swings, slides, and summer camps of up to 800 children per day on vacation.

On the occasion of the 1951 World Festival, a large outdoor stage was erected in the northern part of the park, and musical events were very popular with opera artists and singers.

Since June 1954, a game reserve was one of the smallest attractions; the construction of a cable car and the opening of the park's library in a wooden house in 1956 attracted more visitors.

The meaning of Planterwald for this moment seemed to be of **play and sport, with schools for relay racing, a modern swimming pool with slide, Buddelkaten Spicelplatze tables and table tennis**.





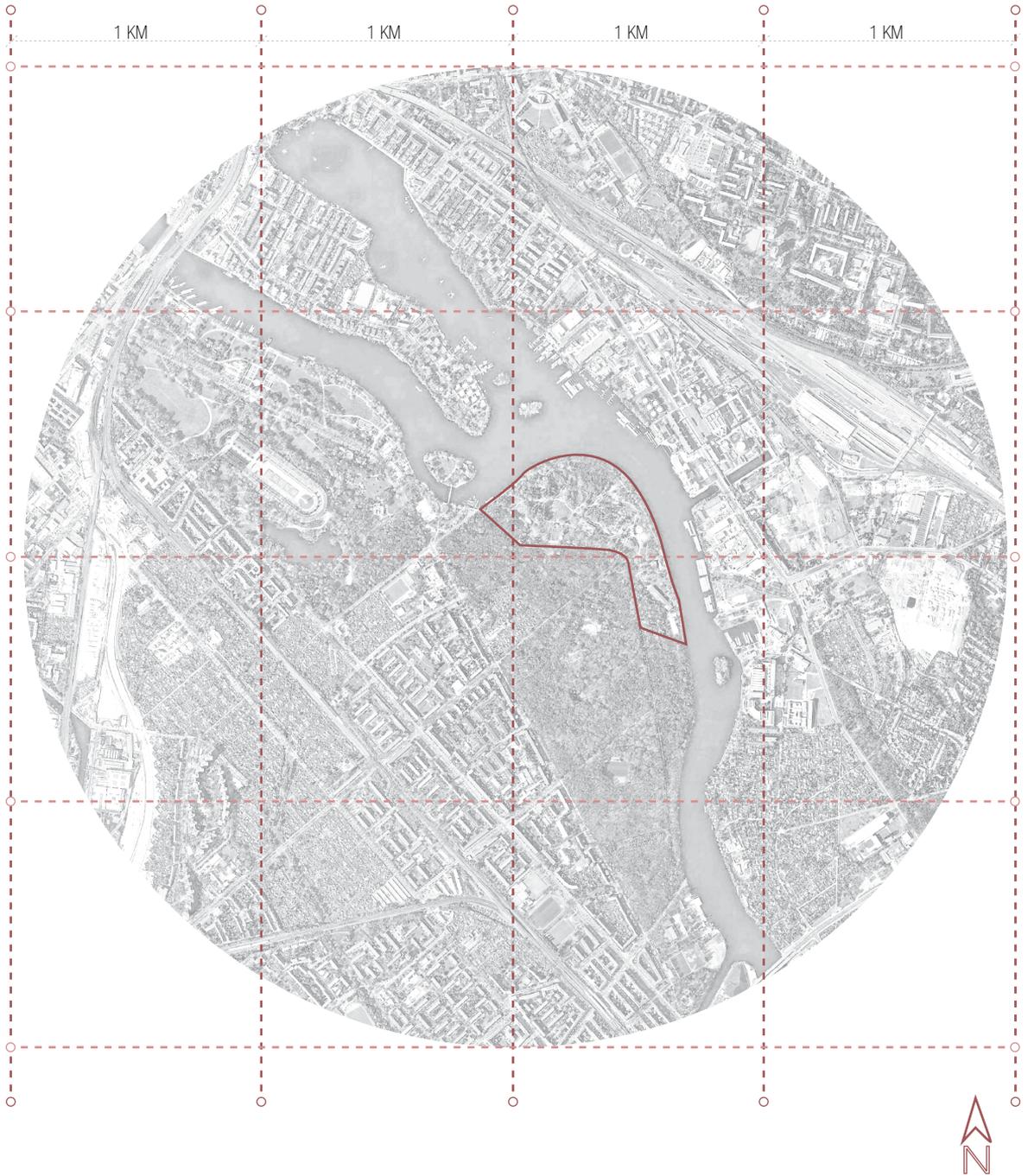
However, the site was in poor condition due to **air pollution**. Years later, a Wasserspieltplatzster (water park for children) was built in 1996 and a **forest school** in 1997 to familiarize children with the natural environment. The meaning of the Plänterwald became **“Discovery, research and wonder”**.

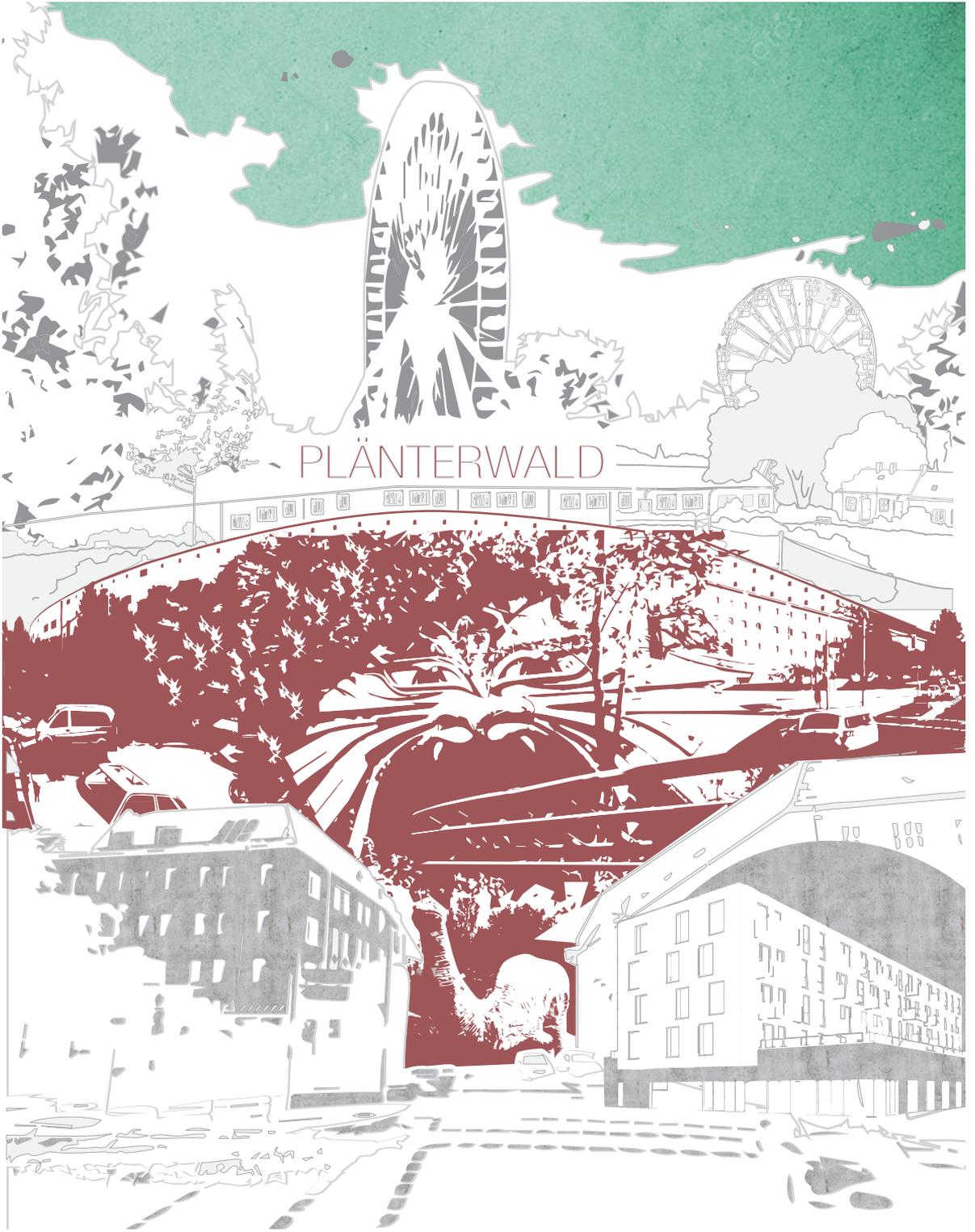
In the immediate post-war period, the Treptower park and Plänterwald were heavily destroyed by bombs:

Buildings such as the Zenner restaurants and the Eierhäuschen, the Archenhold observatory and the Kaiserbad garden were devastated and would not be the main focus of reconstruction.

Nowadays the Plänterwald Forest area has been overtaken by nature transforming it into an enchanted locale of lawless nature artefacts with a mythical status.

PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT





PLÄNTERWALD



FIG. 5.41 | Mapping the type of land | Plänterwald, Berlin

1. STRUCTURE OF PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: STRUCTURE

1.3 GEOGRAPHY

“The soil can be considered as the inevitable first material we have, it will give us clues for the proper development of a building”. - Rafael Moneo

Plänterwald Forest is a forest park of approximately 90 hectares in the same district of Treptow-Köpenick district.

It was created in 1760 on the banks of the Spree, and its name derives from Plenterwald, a person who is characterized by the management of Plenterns (**Removal of cells from a stem for the possibility of natural rejuvenation**).

The Planterwald district is categorized as an area with hardly agricultural crops development because of its arid land.

However, about 35 breeding bird species and 271 plant species live and grow, the predominant characteristic being the juxtaposition of oaks, horns, maples and lindens. Since 1876, the Plänterwald is not an exclusive place for forestry.

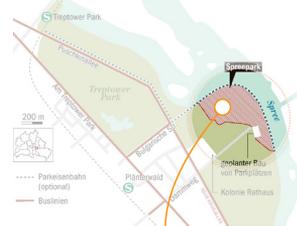
BERLIN



PLÄNTERWALD



SPREEPARK



1876
FORESTRY - ARID LAND

PLANTS
271 TYPES

Oaks, Carras, Tilos, Maple

BIRDS
35 TYPES

NEW CONCEPT
RECREATIVE AREA



1. STRUCTURE OF PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: STRUCTURE

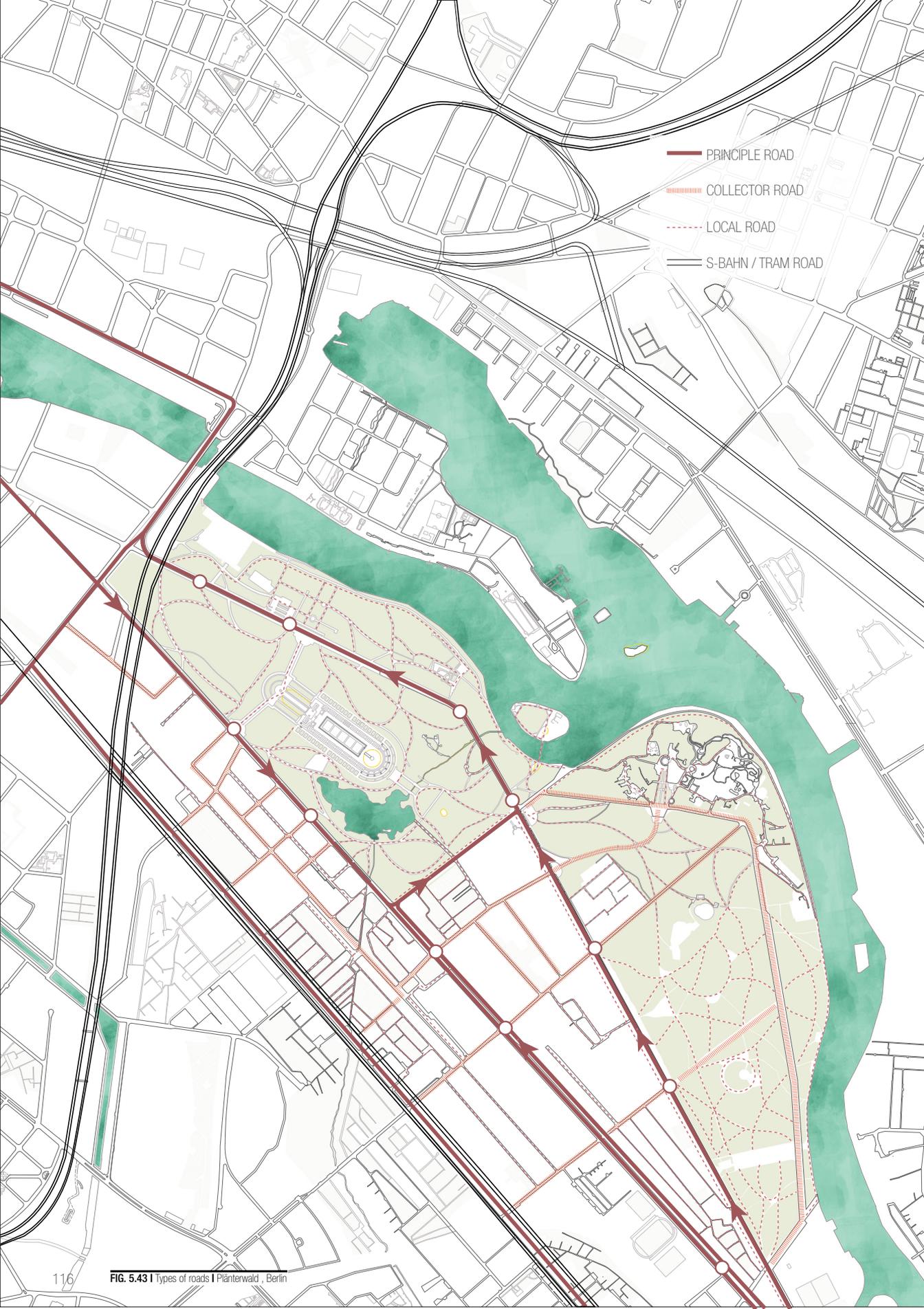
1.4 ROADS AND URBAN CONNECTIONS:

The park is delimited by the following streets: In the northwest the river Spree is the most visible barrier however it is the spreepromenade the street that delimits it, to the north meets the street Bundesstrasse 96^a, To the west with the Bulgarian street Neue Krugallee and to the south by the Baumschulenweg.

In the district of Planterwald, the public transport network is relatively accessible, with S9, S85, and S8 trains stopping at the Plänterwald S-Bahn station, as well as bus lines traveling to Köpenick, Rudow, Schöneweide, and Neukölln. The most popular streets in the district are Kieffholzstraße, Köpenicker Landstrasse, Am Treptower Park, Dammweg, Bulgarische Straße, Eisenstrass and Pushkinallee.

How to arrive into the forest: The closest point of arrival to the FOREST is through the S-Bahn Baumschulenweg station. From there, in northwest direction (right) we will find a paved street between a green road called Baumschulenweg. At the end of this street, there is a fork junction where on the right there is a BVG F ferry terminal on the banks of the Spree River, and on the left the Spreepromenade, the promenade that allows you to reach Treptower Park, begins. Another way to enter would be to walk through a wooded green street and fields of wild garlic called Eichbuschallee, passing by a playground.

How to arrive into the park: The closest point of arrival to the PARK, is through the S-Bahn Plänterwald station. From there, in northwest direction we follow the street Dammweg. Later we will find the Plänterwald Forest School and the Köpenick Forest Office farm. Walking straightly for about 15 minutes you will reach the main access of the park.



- PRINCIPLE ROAD
- COLLECTOR ROAD
- LOCAL ROAD
- S-BAHN / TRAM ROAD

FIG. 5.43 | Types of roads | Plänterwald, Berlin

2. CURRENT SITUATION: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: Plänterwald district as a separate entity

2.1 PROPERTY OF THE AREA:

Between 2002 and 2015, many companies have been trying to acquire the park with different projects in mind: In July 2013, the Treptow- Köpenick finance office organized the auction of the lease agreement of the Spreepark to pay the debts of around EUR 30 million. A private company and the Berlin Property Fund, which manages the territorial property of the federal state, were the potential investors, however, the auction was closed unexpectedly. Finally, in March 2014 the Berlin State Owned Fund bought the lease agreement by paying two million to the bankrupt bank of Spreepark Gmbh and one million to the finance office.

The current state-owned is the state-owned company Grün Berlin GmbH of the state of Berlin. Grün Berlin GmbH is in charge of the park and is carrying out renovation work for its reopening. Its goal is to turn Spreepark into an amusement park and a place where you can combine art, culture and nature. The Grün Berlin GmbH's subsidiaries are the Grün Berlin Foundation, Grün Berlin Service GmbH and IGA Berlin 2017 GmbH.

The contract covers the 24 hectares of the Spreepark (La Spreepromenade "Eierhäuschen"), as well as the passage through the Plänterwald from the Neue Krugallee. To the old main entrance, however, the properties Dammweg and Spreebegleitenden are not included from the property.

SPREEPARK



FOUNDED IN 1696



ABANDONED

IN 2001 BY WITTE



ESTIMATE SALE VALUE
1.6 MILLION EUROS

WAS SOLD IN 2014



STATE-OWNED COMPANY
Grün Berlin GmbH

2. CURRENT SITUATION: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: Plänterwald district as a separate entity

2.2 URBAN PLANS. GERMAN PLANNING:

1. DEVELOPMENT PLAN 9-7 “SPREEPARK. ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL PARKS”

The lease given to Norbert Witte in 1989 stipulated that the land must remain in use as an amusement or recreational park until 31 May 2061. Until then, according to the contract, the area must be used “exclusively as a theme park”.

- Improve **recreational opportunities**, enhance the quality of forests, parks and **incorporate the urban fabric with water**. This requires knowing the history behind the historical fabric to preserve the landscape.
- The **district’s urban autonomy** must be preserved, particularly the existing **retail commercial structures** in the cultivated residential areas.
- The space requires improvement based on an **urban ecological renovation** and the establishment of inter-cultural gardens for citizen use.

2. “LOCAL AGENDA 21 OF TREPTOW - KÖPENICK” LOCAL SCALE

The City of Berlin has produced specifically for the district of Treptow - Köpenick, an agenda called **“Local Agenda 21 of Treptow - Köpenick”** which not only establishes the guiding principle of sustainable development, but also methodologically, a series of political and administrative actions and strategies.

The guiding principles for the overall sustainable development and maintenance of the Treptow-Köpenick district of Berlin which will affect the Spreepark, are as follows:

- The **preservation and improvement of open space networks** within the city should always be the focal point for the district.

Since December 2003, according to the statement of the 17th Treptow-Köpenick Recovery Mission under the Oderland-Spre Regional Planning Association, the policy and practical orientation and framework for action focus on the development of local tourism. The action plan includes, in summary as to what may affect the Spreepark:

- Müggelturm area with hotel extension, restaurant and leisure facilities.
- Port in Frauentog
- **Leisure objects like Spreepark and Wasserskiseilbahn.**
- According to the guidelines for senior citizens policy in the district Treptow-Köpenick of 12 June 2003, additional meeting places for senior citizens, expansion of community colleges, libraries and sports spaces in Plänterwald and Spindlersfel suburb are necessary.

2. CURRENT SITUATION: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: Plänterwald district as a separate entity

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IDEAS:

Finally, it should be noted that fresh air development areas must be protected by designating protected areas in accordance with the Berlin Nature Conservation Act and remain connected to the city center through the maintenance and expansion of the radial ventilation route (green corridor). Specially for this task, the protection of the Plänterwald in the green area along the Spree has a very special meaning.

Even though the forest only has a size of 90 ha, it has since 1998 the status of a landscape conservation area, as it represents a valuable natural space despite its location within the city. It offers aromatic herbs in spring, shaded spots in summer, colorful foliage in autumn and knotty cups in winter.

In addition to our forest school, the Plänterwald still has two other interesting destinations: the so-called Plank in our direct neighborhood and a forest playground at the height of Eichbuschallee.



FIG. 5.45 | Mapping solids and voids | Plänterwald , Berlin

2.4 SAFEGUARDING IDEAS:

1. PROVINCIAL FORESTRY ACT 1979

The forest can be permanently preserved and developed on the basis of the permanent forest contract of 1915 and the provincial forest law of 1979 as a forest of protection and recreation.

2. PROTECTED AREAS UNDER NATURE CONSERVATION LAW (INCLUDING NATURA 2000) "SCHUTZGEBIETE NACH NATURSCHUTZRECHT (INKLUSIVE NATURA 2000)" :

- **Field Name** Plänterwald **Number:** LSG-46
- **Protected Status** Conservation Area
- **Área (ha)** 89.65
- **Protection base:** Ordinance to protect the landscape of Plänterwald in the Treptow district of Berlin
Date of Regulation 24.09.1998.

PROTECTIVE PURPOSE

The designated area is protected for:

- **The efficiency of the natural home** in one of the last inland forest areas of the city of Berlin in the Treptow Spree valley area. Its groundwater near the tree population is the habitat for protected animal and plant species.

- **Preservation and development of a rich, site-appropriate structure:** Deciduous forest with native woody species through the regeneration of natural forests in the course of Plänterbetriebes taking into account forestry guidelines.
- **Maintenance and development of a multilevel forest** (consisting of shrub and herb) with native species.
- **Incorporation of native trees** in particular parallel to the fence in the Spreeuferwanderweg. Greening the sports field and the children's plantation.
- **Restoration** of the "Großer Ringpielwiese" and the "Kleiner Ringpielwiese" as a **play area and storage area** for those looking to relax.
- **Effective blocking** of roads used for **motor vehicle traffic** (for example, through bollards).

3. ZONING PLAN FROM 2005 - PARK SCALE

The Spreepark is surrounded by the **protected area of the Plänterwald** landscape according to the zoning plan from 2005, so a **balanced project must be developed and in harmony with the requirements** of nature and landscape protection. In the case of the Spreepark, which, like the Wuhlheide, is part of a green oasis of parks of approximately 50 hectares southeast of Berlin (Example nearby: Treptower Park and Wuhlheide) which extends over Köpenick and Treptow to the city centre

and uses air exchange and temperature compensation, however, it has been partially affected by commercial and other uses. **It is recommended that:**

- The preservation and further development of the **plots gardens for the population**, improving the paths, placing benches and improving their surroundings.
- The **improvement of the gastronomic and cultural offer** in the recreational areas.
- If it is necessary, **native trees and bushes proportional to the natural vegetation**.
- Making furniture in an **“Eco-Biologica”** way using natural materials.
- **Roofs, patios and green facades provide climate** improvements and new habitats for animals, plants.

4. PROGRAM OF MANAGEMENT OF REUSE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE SENATE. Treptow-Köpenicker

- Be designed in conjunction with the districts. The designs should include a parking system in conjunction with public transport, cycling system and hiking.
- Streets. Sow 80 trees one kilometer from the streets.
- Tree Species. Native woody plants such as trees, shrubs, cacti or perennial climbers are used. **The most common tree varieties in Berlin are maple, lindens, oak, plane and chestnut trees.**

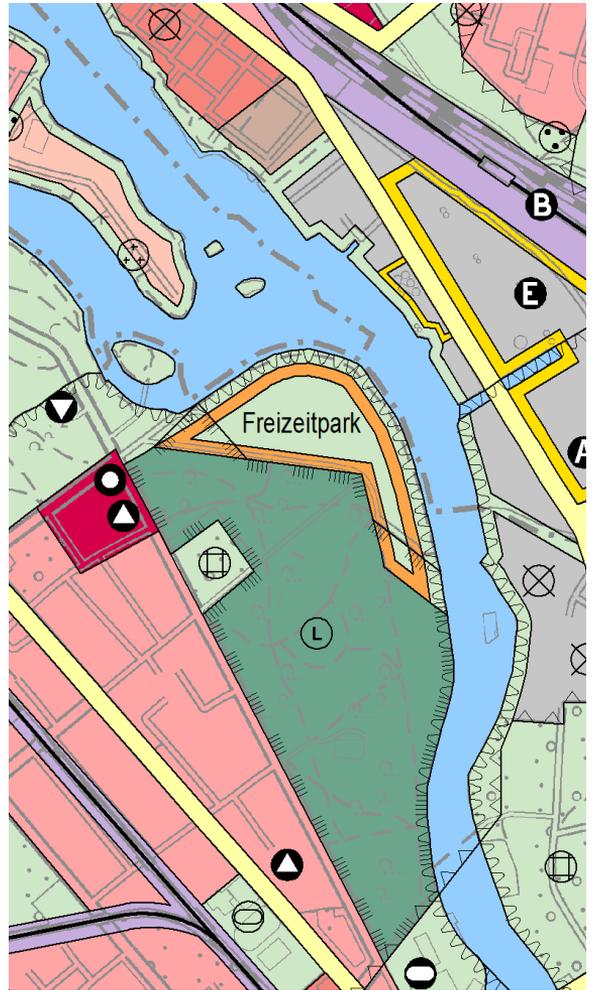


FIG. 5.46 | FNP (Flächennutzungsplan Berlin) | Source: Geoportale Berlin (binter.stadt-berlin.de)



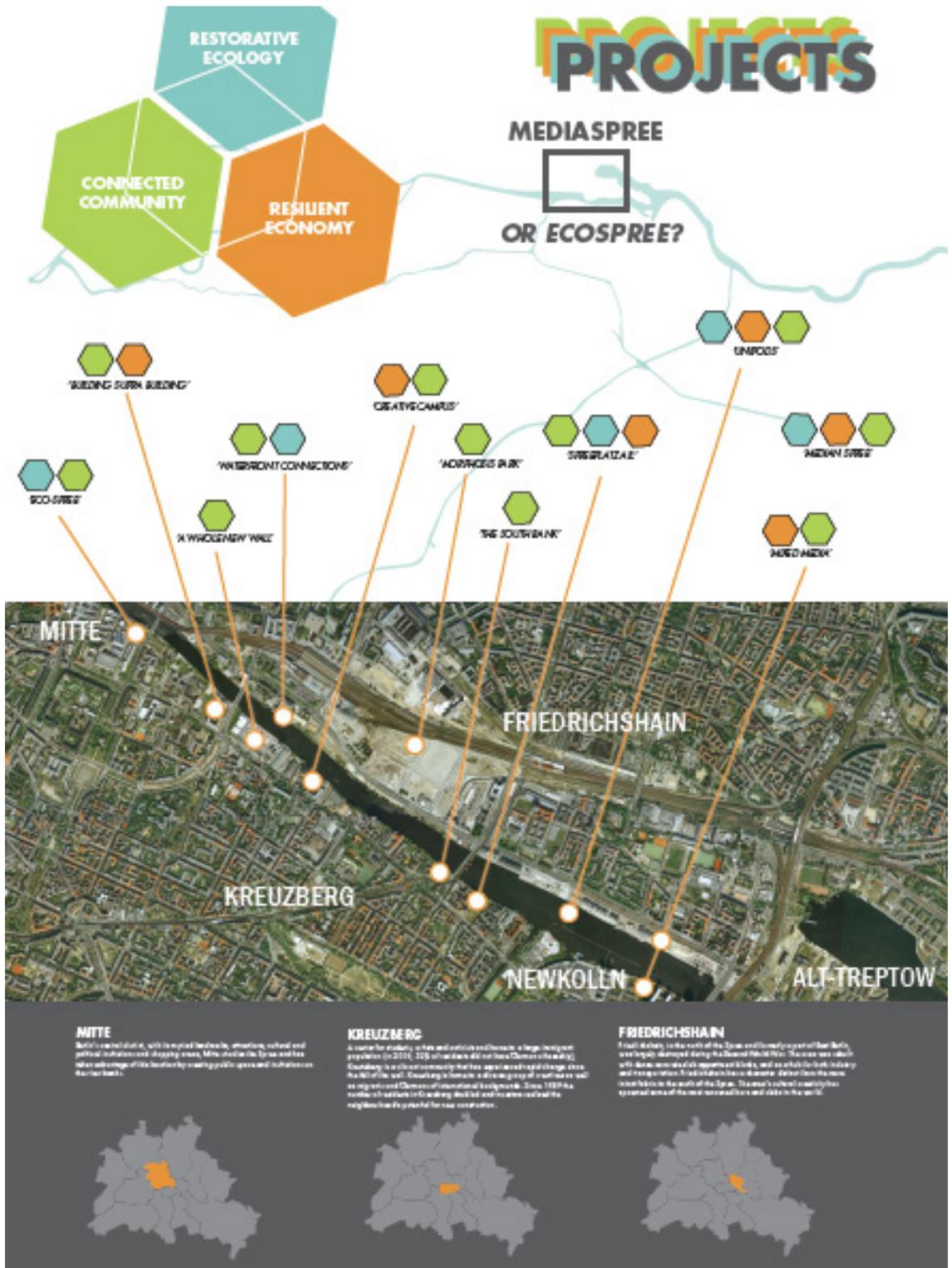


FIG. 5.47 | Media Spree plan | Plänterwald, Berlin

2. CURRENT SITUATION: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: Plänterwald district as a separate entity

2.5 URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

MEDIA SPREE

Based on the debate at the ninth meeting of the “Experiments Day”, an event attended by urban planners, architects, developers and citizens who are always part of any unilateral decision on the development of land in Berlin, an urbanization plan for the Spree river is generated, called “MediaSpree”.

MediaSpree is the main Berlin’s investment project promoted by the Government that seeks to redevelop an urban renewal project in the riverfront in order to convert the historic industrial East Berlin waterfront site into media companies, office buildings, hostel and housing along the river.

Due to the strategic and economic importance of constructing around the river, several large-scale industrial and commercial buildings were built in the 19th century. However, the fall of the Berlin Wall established the idea of producing an alternative and creative image of neighborhoods, which is why central companies like MTV Europe and Universal Music Germany built in this area.

The project is settled in the eastern part of the city center in 3.7 kilometers along the river Spree on both sides, around 180 hectares, and tries to create a structured mixed urban use to integrate the areas, such as:

- Reduction and overcoming of physical barriers along the river. **Public access to riverfront.**
- Spatial and functional connection. **Buildings with ground-floor public areas**
- **A mixture of large architectural concepts.** The integration of art and media.
- **Development of office space and apartments** at the edge of the city center.

The plan was designed in 1990, and planning permission has already been provided, however only a limited number have been built due to the lack of financial backing. Universal Studios, MTV, O2World and the Concert Arena has been part of these plan.

Additionally, the Project contains riverside zones for public use, called pocket parks, as well as buildings with public areas on the ground floor. Some of the projects already carried out would be:

- Holzmarktstrasse
- Stralauer Platz (Companies in the field of production and sustainable energy)
- EastSidePark O2 Wolrd, a multi-use indoor venue in a former bus garage
- Mercedes-Benz Arena and Warschauer Strasse (Oficinas)
- Osthafen (Convert an egg storage warehouse into the Universal Music building)
- MTV Germany from Munich to Berlin

MEDIA SPREE

PROBLEMS:

Porter et al (2009) agrees that Government of Berlin opted to value new developments by its economy potency rather than the contribution of established residents of the area. This case can be regarded as a specific manifestation of how gentrification has increasingly come to function as a global urban development (Smith, 2002) For instances, several former manufacture buildings such as marmalade factory or sewing machine factor, have been converted into office loft spaces.

This strategy today includes a broad range of “upgrading projects in the built environment of cities beyond the well-known process of residential gentrification. (Cities for People, Not for Profit.

The new growth ideology of “creative cities”:147) Critics point out that the selling-out of the area’s most valuable properties to developers most certainly leads to gentrification and to privatization of public space.



FIG. 5.48 | Media Spree plan | Berlin

As a matter of fact, an initiative against the project is collecting signatures for a referendum in the Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg district, intended to represent the interests of those who want a Spree coastline as “a green and cultural area with various uses”.

MediaSpree project function as a “Vehicle for transforming whole areas into new landscape complexes that pioneer a comprehensive class-inflected urban remake” (Smith, 2002:96)



The MediaSpree also reaches Alt-Treptow, the district next to where the project will be developed.

The real estate company Agromex will build in 2021, between the Treptower and Twin-Towers office, two thin residential towers (99 and 110 meters high) with around 209 condominiums and an apartment hotel directly on the banks of the Spree with large balconies and panoramic “floor-to-ceiling windows overlooking the River Spree and Molecule Men, the landmark of Treptow.

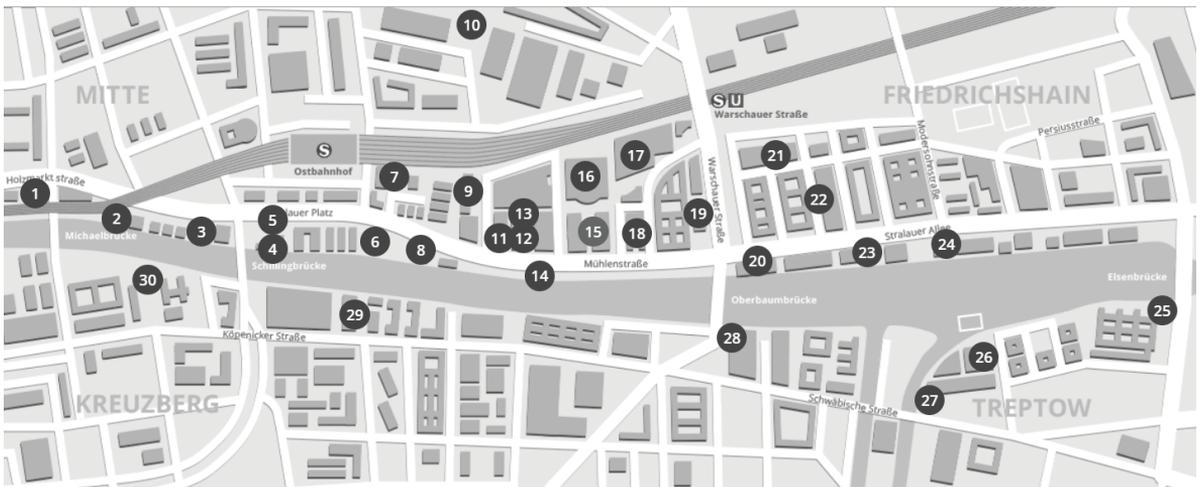


FIG. 5.49 | Media Spree plan | Berlin

2.6 THE SPREEPARK

SITE ANALYSIS: STRUCTURE

HISTORY

The Planterwald district has a **well-known ancient landmark**, the Spreepark, a fascinating and haunting physical idea of the Soviet goals.

Opened in **1969** as Kulturpark Plänterwald, this park was born as a **gift to the inhabitants of East Germany at the 20th anniversary of the GDR**.

It was, at the moment, the only permanent entertainment park in East Berlin with imported fairground rides from non-socialist countries.

Before its total decline, Spreepark was **30 hectares long** and it was known as the “Disneyland of Socialism” where children's and families did different recreational activities for generation. The park was planned to activate the district of Treptow under a concept of free space to appreciate the Spree river.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall and the German reunification, the area was privatized by the Berlin Senate and was converted into an **amusement park by western standards**. The number of people coming to Spreepark dropped by a third, and the Federal State of

▲ **GDR 1969**
20th Anniversary

▲ **ORIGIN**
GIFT FOR THE
POPULATION. A 30

▲ **FALL OF**
THE PARK
PRIVATE AD
SENATE



Berlin, which had previously financed the site, was no longer prepared to pick up the losses. In 1991, **Spreepark was sold** to a private investor from the west, the company Spreepark GmbH owned by **Norbert Witte**.

Witte and his wife always wanted to build the biggest **amusement park in the unified Germany** that's why he rearranged the area: They added a lake with a system of canal, a west village, a sequences of "Old England" houses and a "Piccadilly Circus" camp. East Germany's favorite theme park became westernized. However, the accumulation of debts, poor transport connections to get to

the park and the precarious parking lot situation for cars and buses, rendered it less attractive for people from outside of Berlin. According to Witte's calculations, 3000 parking spaces would have been needed, but due to regulations to protect the Plänterwald forest surrounding, extensive cutting down of trees was prohibited for the conservation area.

Through a series of management mistakes, the visitors reached less than 400.000 people per year, so the Spreepark broke with a debt of 15 million euro because of its **privatization and since 2001 has been closed.**

F BERLIN WALL
BECAME A
AREA OF THE

▲ **1991**
AMUSEMENT PARK
NUMBER OF PEOPLE DROPPED
A THIRD

▲ **NORBERT WITTE**
NEW OWNER OF THE PARK.





DISTRIBUTION

- **The Landscape:** The existing vegetation consists mainly of ash, alder, poplar, willows and growing Robinia.
- **Entrance:** Nowadays it is essential to walk about 15 to 30 minutes to the old main entrance of the Spreepark. A long sandy trail led visitors through the Berlin Plänterwald to the Spreepark.

During the winter holidays in 1999/2000, the road was paved with stones. There are two main entrances to the complex: the north entrance to Neue Krugallee and the south entrance to Eierhäuschen which will maintain its gastronomic use.

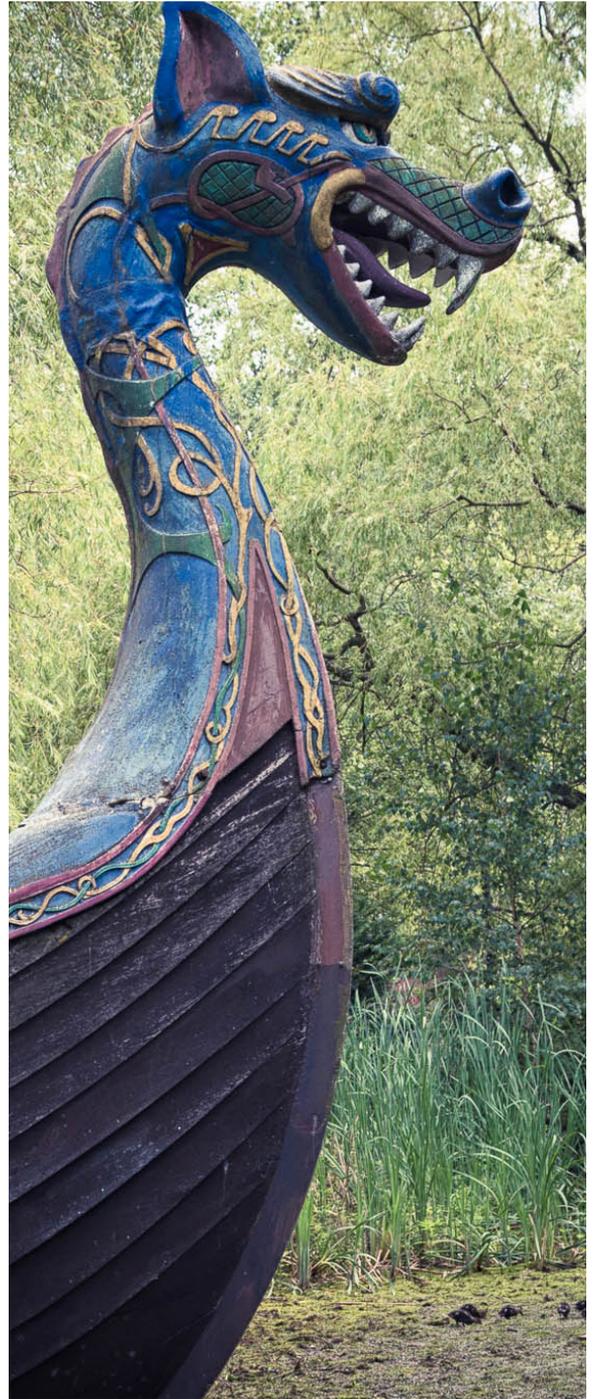
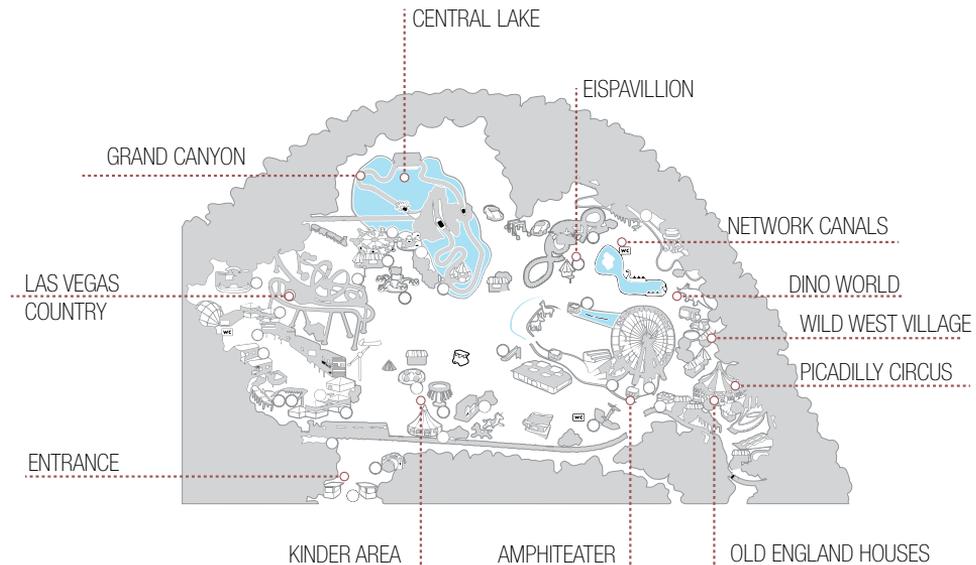


FIG. 5.50 | Grün Berlin, Spreepark | Berlin



- **LAS VEGAS COUNTRY (1994):** The western village, known as “Colorado City” includes activities such as: Pet Zoo, Rifle Binding, Balloon Darts, Horse Derby, a pond with remote control boats, bumper cars, removal tracks and a large racetrack.



- **GRAND CANYON (1996):** The watercourse was the last project built in the park. It was made up of different yellow boats that sailed on a track 530 meters long driven by an artificial current.



- **KINDERNRUMMEL:** The carousel for children »Brummel«. After the park was abandoned, the carousel was looted and destroyed.



- **CINEMA 2000:** In this cinema, the audience was in the middle of a large tent dome and could watch several films, but also a truck ride, a jet ski ride. It was 180° a cinema. Film screenings usually took place every hour, on weekends, holidays and during the holidays.



- **MEGA LOOP: (1988)** This particular roller coaster was integrated and built around the treetops of the park.



- **EISPAVILLION: (1992)** Considered the “real restaurant” in the Spreepark as the other dining options were fast food restaurants and self-service snacks.



- **COPA ROUTING CUP (1992):** Remain functional until the Spreepark closes and is a real magnet for visitors.



- **KENTUKY RIDE: (1995)** The electric horse track was very visited. After the park was closed, the electric rails were stolen.



- **MEROCLOUD:** Know as the barbecue pavilion. They mainly sold different types of meats.



- **GRAND CANALE: (1993)** It was filled by quiet boat trips, red and white driving under the pedestrian bridges, on which they reached the wheel of fortune and the amphitheater's grandstand.



- **AMPHITEATHER: (1993)**. An 11-metre-high mountain was created with an amphitheater from the foundations of roller coasters at the foot of the Ferris wheel.



- **NORIA: (1969)** Since the opening of the cultural park in 1969, the Ferris wheel has become an integral part of Plänterwald. In 1989 he was replaced on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Kulturpark.



- **SPREEBLITZ: (1987)** The family roller coaster “Spreeblitz” was one of the park's most popular attractions, as the Spree Blitzfahrt traveled through the dragon's open mouth with the flickering tunnel behind it and the quick passage through the station.





- **SWAM RIDE:** known as the “small channel” trip, where visitors mounted a swan and began a journey through the landscape driven by artificially generated currents, admiring various puppet scenarios, enjoying the music and splashing with water.



- **DINOWORLD: (1992)** The “Dino-World” was initially located near the entrance with information panels on the individual figures. There was a T-Rex, a Styracosaurus, an Apatosaurus, a Stegosaurus, a mammoth, two large elephants, a sabre-toothed tiger, two Plesiosaurus and two Neanderthals.



- **OLD ENGLAND HOUSES: (1999)** The old English half-timbered houses had the circus tent. They consisted of 15 two-story buildings. A haunted house, a maze of mirrors and a ball pit were housed in the houses. Through two great corridors, you reached the circus tent behind her, which was immediately called “Piccadilly Circus”.



- **JET STAR: (1970)** The “Jet Star” roller coaster was particularly popular with park visitors due to its very special sound. The noise of the lift chain and the noise of the coils on the rails caused one or another passenger to freeze the blood in the veins before the beginning of the journey.



- **PAINTING WORKSHOP(1969):** During the operation of the Spreepark, the workshop was used as a repair and maintenance room for exhibitors.



- **EIERHAUSCHEN – (EGG HOUSE):** Altes Eierhäuschen was a restaurant since 1800 where they prepared their own food, where chickens were raised and eggs were sold; and an inn that housed guests of the restaurant, surrounded by a beautiful landscape. In 1869 a fire destroyed the old wooden building, but it was rebuilt with bricks in 1890. In 1973 its adjoining spaces served as a youth café and a brewery with the support of the city council. The old restaurant opened to the public with dance events and space concerts. In 1990 the Alte Eierhäuschen entered in the area of responsibility of the operating company Spreepark Freizeit, so they closed it down when it went bankrupt.

GRUN BERLIN. MASTERPLAN PROJECT MADE BY THE STATE OF BERLIN.



FIG. 5.51 | Grun Berlin masterplan, Spreepark | Berlin

2. CURRENT SITUATION: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: Plänterwald district as a separate entity

2.7 URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

KIEZ SCALE. SPREEPARK

The Spreepark has an important history, and its landscape has great Urban Green potential. Previously known as the “VEB Kulturpark” it was the first and only park of the GDR founded in 1969 as a gift to the inhabitants. There was the “Eierhäuschen”, a very important restaurant in the final part of the park. With the fall of the Berlin Wall and the subsequent privatization of the park in 1991, the Spreepark went bankrupt 10 years later. Since then, it has lain abandoned, yet it has still not lost its appeal.

In 2010, a group of artists collectively known as ‘Musement’ conducted an investigation where they explored the Spreepark for almost two years, in order to establish the possibilities of using the park as a creative space. The group planned a series of private and public events, residences and workshops on site. A creative camp ‘for artists’ was also held, as well as a ten-day cultural exchange program with international artists. However, it failed to reactivate the area.

PLAN SPREE: KUNST UND KULTUR PARK

The Senate Department for Urban Development and Housing will carry out a Project in the Spreepark to reactivate it, where it wants to change the image of the forest by varying the vegetation and creating an art and culture park. Landscape architecture, art and public participation will make the Spreepark a laboratory for creative artists.

THE LANDSCAPE:

The existing landscape must be a new horticultural space. Different types of vegetation will emerge, divided into 3 areas:

- **Natural area:** It is an almost natural space with local trees and alluvial forest communities.
- **Transition Area:** These areas are characterized by natural wooded soil generating a transition from the natural Plänterwald to the Spreepark with greater anthropogenic influence, but restoring the roundabout poplar and renewing the tree grid in the Eierhäuschen.
- **Building Area:** Includes existing buildings, roads, and parcels creating wood and gravel structures. Artificial forest typologies / forest stage scenery will be used such as Araucanian groves, Metasequoi fields, alder quarries, tax-odiums, trees with colorful fruits or leaves, redwood forest and swamp vegetation such as cypresses.

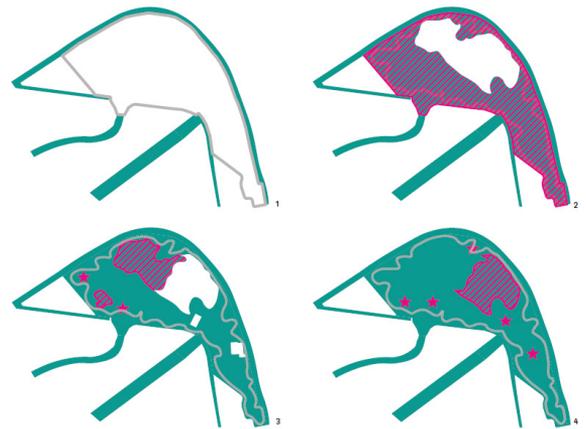


FIG. 5.52 | 1. Access / 2. Forest / 3. Water / 4. Canal | Berlin

ACCESSIBILITY

Grün Berlin GmbH provides different possibilities:

- **Modal Splits:** An ecological sustainable bicycle rental system. They will be installed at two strategic points: at the entrance to the Treptower park with 320 bicycles and at the entrance to Eierhäuschen restaurant, with 250.
- **For taxis and cars:** Thinking of an average of 650,000 visits per year, a portion of the area will allocate a parking lot with multifunctional gardens allowing the development of markets and gastronomic festivals. It takes place inside the Spreepark, since its surroundings are protected areas.
- **Ship:** A complementary transport measure to get to the park from the Ostkreuz.
- **Parkbahn:** The “Spree Express” or “Silberpfeil” train that allowed to travel outside the park will be reinstated.



FIG. 5.53 | Grün Berlin masterplan Spreepark accessibility | Berlin

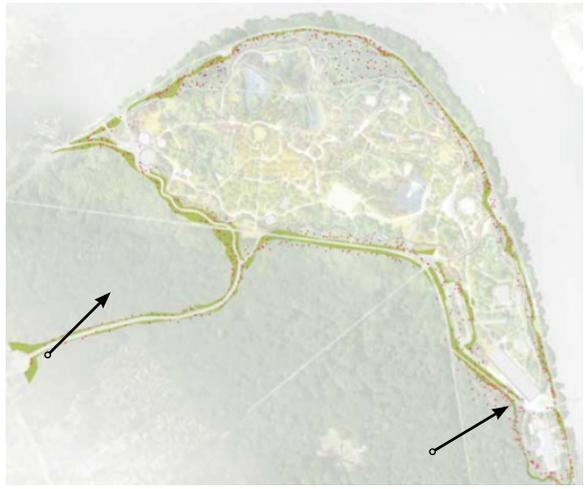


FIG. 5.54 | Grün Berlin masterplan Spreepark entrances | Berlin

ACCESS

There are two main entrances to the complex: The north entrance will be preceded by the 360 ° cinema on the history of Spreepark, and the south entrance to Eierhäuschen that will maintain its gastronomic use. New accesses will be developed through the Spreeuferpromenade and the Kiehnwerderallee.

Fencing and crossing the Spree park

The interior area of the park will be surrounded by a fence whose design will be wood, as it will emphasize the value of the place and create a connection between the interior and exterior.



FIG. 5.5 | Grün Berlin masterplan Spreepark fencing | Berlin

The project will be developed in two formats: permanent projects in the Spreepark gardens, and temporary exhibition activities, especially during the summer months.

1. PERMANENT INTERVENTIONS

• Cinema 2100 and its planets.

The old 360 ° cinema, originally called “Cine.2000, will be the main point of the new entry. The addition of the Cinema 2100 and is done through the design method of “duplication and variation”. A new Cinema, Cinema will be created 2100, a 26.50m diameter, 13m high steel dome covered by inexpensive and durable ETFE (Air Filled Polymer) sheets.



FIG. 5.56 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark cinema 360° | Berlin

• Dock

An artist-designed dock will be created on the Spree where accommodation will be offered in association with schools, academies and universities, through non-traditional constructions such as pavilions, tree houses or even a hotel ship.



FIG. 5.57 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark dock | Berlin

• Cup Carousel

The coffee cups are insured, in good condition and could continue as Carousel.



• Poplar Rondel

The poplar circle will be rebuilt as a horticultural structure with its radiant paths.



FIG. 5.58 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark cup carousel and rondel | Berlin

2.TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

The second important field of application of art can be seen in the temporary exhibition activity, especially during the summer months. The aim is to create a “Sehens school”, which also deals with GDR’s past situations.

• Grand Canyon with climbing rocks

An artificial topographic landscape can be integrated into the labyrinthine route of the new park

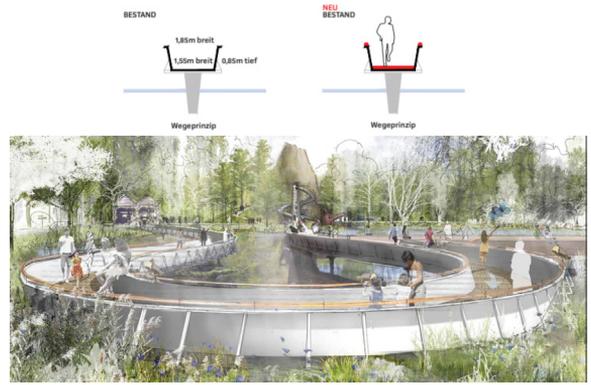


FIG. 5.59 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Grand Canyon | Berlin

• Cat Walk

The sculpture at the entrance to the roller coaster tunnel, a dragon face, has iconographic significance for the Spreepark. The idea would be to use the old roller coaster as a pedestrian walkway. The existing vegetation must be maintained: mainly of elms and poplars. Possibility of expansion: amphitheater or an environment for reading, music and theater.



FIG. 5.60 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Cat walk | Berlin

• Walk on the water

The ancient swan ride will provide visitors a ride on the water around Magnolias.



FIG. 5.61 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Walk on the water | Berlin

• Dinoland

A significant environment for its two dinosaurs, which will be used as an area for sunbathing or having a picnic.



FIG. 5.62 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Dinoland | Berlin

- **Ferris wheel**

The landmark of the Spreepark. The Ferris wheel must be surrounded by water, a rainwater collection system and its surroundings will be equipped with spaces for picnics and parties.

- **Grand Canal Cruise**

The Grand Canal will be an open-air theater with a Viking ship surrounded by swampy vegetation.

- **Mero Cloud**

The former restaurant will be renovated under modular 12m x 12m grid tubes with a filigree construction. Mero Cloud will encompass games and sports areas, exhibition venues and temporary events.

- **Old England houses**

Created by London artist Ted Veillar, this fire-damaged medieval town included a mirrored wardrobe, haunted house, and other children's play items. This aspect must be protected preserving the exterior facade.

- **Transformation station**

The Old Building (1950) comprises the transformation of event and conference areas into profitable multi-functional rooms for events, meetings and conventions of 30 to 200 participants, three stories high. It has a supply (heating, ventilation, water), as well as sanitary and administration areas.



FIG. 5.63 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Ferris wheel | Berlin



FIG. 5.64 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Mero Cloud | Berlin



FIG. 5.65 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Old English houses | Berlin



FIG. 5.66 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Transformation station | Berlin

• Painting workshop

The roof is not in good condition, so a low-cost lightweight polycarbonate cover is designed. The workshop must assume several functions in the future:

The building, with the dimensions of 120 m in length, a width of 25 m, and a height of about 10 m, could be used for studio workshops. Represent an entrance porch to the Eierhäuschen with gastronomic offer, an exhibition space and event space.

The small distance to the 19th century Eierhäuschen poses a problem, so they recommend reducing the length by about 19m.

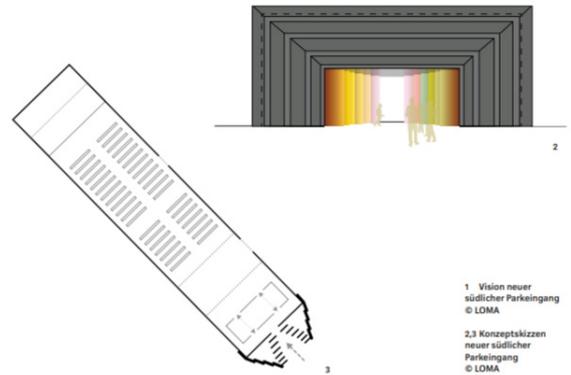


FIG. 5.67 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Painting Workshop | Berlin

• Eierhäuschen

The Eierhäuschen located in Spreepark, south of the fenced area, is a red brick restaurant that is currently being restored. The tree grid in this area could be rethought, in addition a small number of parking spaces are planned.



FIG. 5.68 | Grun Berlin masterplan Spreepark. Eierhäuschen | Berlin

2. CURRENT SITUATION: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: Plänterwald district as a separate entity

2.8 POLITICAL IDEAS:

For the federal state of Berlin, the 30-hectare big park is draining the treasury because it continues to pay huge sums for cleaning the estate of environmental poisons and for security firms, not to mention the loss of years of rents (That the Wittes still owe the federal state more than 4 million Euro).

That means that the Spreepark has a huge bank debts that reaches almost 30 million euro with the Deutsche Bank as principal creditor.

Until April 2014, when the city council bought back the site for €2 million euro and built a fence to protect the remaining dinosaurs and rusty rides, there were regular walking tours guided by East berliners that often visited the park as kids.

Actually, the park has become a place to explorer where people, mainly tourist, jump the fence to see what is in the inside.

“I don't understand why we have all these illegal visitors, who hurt their hands climbing over the fence or waddle through the undergrowth like wild boars.” says a company's worker, Wolfgang Schilling.

But he may be missing the point because people from across the world now visit Spreepark for the same reason people used to visit abandoned castles in the 19th century: there is a romance in decay.



- RETAIL ACTIVITIES
- SHOPPING CENTER
- CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
- HEALTH CENTER
- RESTAURANTS
- RECREATION

FIG. 5.71 | Activities in the district | Plänterwald , Berlin



- BAR CENTER
- COMERCIAL CENTERS
- ACADEMIC CENTER
- LEISURE SPACE / ENTERTAINMENT
- FOOD SHOPS
- UNDER CONSTRUCTION

FIG. 5.72 | Social organization | Plänterwald, Berlin

3. QUOTIDIANITY: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: PROCESSES THAT MODEL SOCIETY.

3.1 SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.:

During the last years the district has experienced a process of gentrification where the percentage of the elderly as well as the working middle-class residents has increased.

Due to the drawn of rents, lower than the average rents ni the district, and easy access to the fashionable restaurants, bars, and clubs in Kreuzberg and Neukölln, more and more young people, artists, and families are moving into Alt-Treptow and Planterwald district.

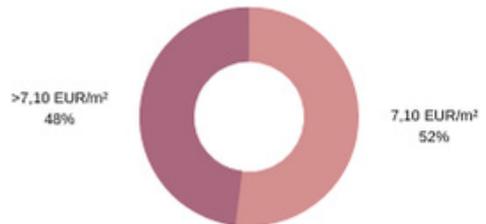
The district's architecture definitely reflects the changes that population has suffered, through an increasingly number of old renovated buildings with an imperial-style distribution apartment.

In this district the demographic density per km² is one of the lowest in all of Berlin, due to the large amount of green area it presents, and of course the water.

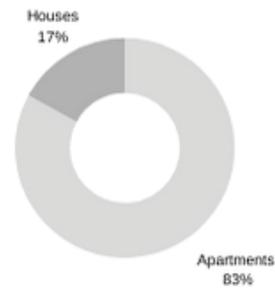
In other words, it still has the idea of old Berlin in times of great industries.

The whole district shows the highest percentage of autochthonous Germans in the city, without immigration roots. Foreigners, on the other hand, are still fewer, compared to historical residents.

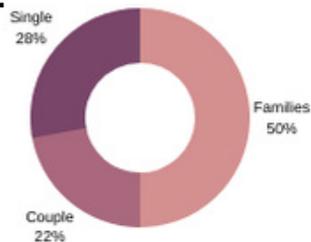
AVERAGE RENTAL PRICE: is about 7,10 EUR/m²



BUILDING STYLE RATIO:

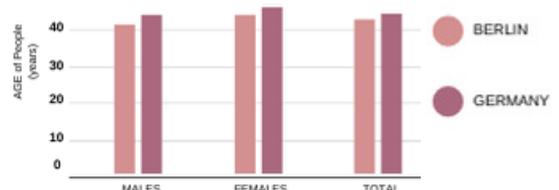


POPULATION:



AVERAGE AGE OF INHABITANTS: 45 years old

(Info taken from ugeo.urbistat.com)



3. QUOTIDIANITY: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: PROCESSES THAT MODEL SOCIETY.

3.2 TYPOLOGY:

There is a variety in typology's structures, reason why it is not possible to specify a precise typology that dominates the area, however, most of them are mainly traditional building block with modernized four-story W1 buildings, some with a commercial ground floor. The Community Housing Administration (KMV) establishes that the existing homes in the GDR were part of a seven-year residential and community socialist complex (1957-1965).

- **Low to Medium Density Collective houses + Commercial Ground in Bundenstrasse:** The first houses were built between 1919 and 1961 in Naue Krugallee and others in Kopenicker Landstrasse. Interwar and large postwar housing estates. The northern part of the neighborhood, displays a mix of 19th-century mansions and traditional building blocks of from 3 to 4 storey linear housing developments, mainly buildings with four floors and a ground commercial floor (mostly on Am Treptower Park Boulevard), along with partially renovated buildings and newer buildings with older modern features still maintaining the ground commercial floor. In the Land Use Plan of Berlin, this residential area is called: Residential land, W2 (GFZ less than 1.5) Density: 110 dwellings/ha.
- **Kleingarten:** In the southern half of the neighborhood there are a series of calls Kleingartenkolonien (small garden colonies or small inter-cultural gardens).
- **Medium Density Collective Housing** (Non commercial ground floor): The design perspective of 1960 in Naue Krugallee created distinct neighborhoods where residents feel involved with their urban landscape: Balconies for relaxation, main entrances, human interactions as a main target. Density: 120 dwellings /ha
- **High Density – Collective Housing** (Non commercial ground): Landstrasse-Eichbuschallee architecture, street dividing the district between north and south, is mainly made up of prefabricated buildings, variety of abandoned industrial buildings with red roofs. The high-rise buildings managed to be saved after the war, and are largely equipped with forest areas and plots. Many residential areas are in the immediate locality of gardens. It is characterized by densely built-up five to six storey building block. Density: 220 dwellings / ha.
- **Low density Unifamiliar housing:** The southern and eastern parts of the district offer a mix of restored old buildings, townhouses, and some single-family homes.
- **Equipments:** These areas constitute the services for the district such as supermarkets, shopping centers and nearby children's facilities completed in 1965.





FIG. 5.73 | Building typology | Plänterwald , Berlin

3. QUOTIDIANITY: PLÄNTERWALD DISTRICT

SITE ANALYSIS: PROCESSES THAT MODEL SOCIETY.

3.3 FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

The garden city concept of Howard, was taken by other nations as Berlin to solve urban problems and facing formidable slum population. The German approach was to create the ideal worker community providing “uniform box-shapes of roof gardens, that symbolize the idea of collective living in a uniform style of the inhabitants (Hall, 2002).

- **Green lung of Berlin.** The neighborhood offers plenty of green spaces to relax, such as forests, meadows and even Treptower Park’s walking paths. However, the Spreepark is closed to the public.
- **Entertainment:** The district does not have entertainment venues, but in Alt Treptow nearby district, located along the Spree River, there is Treptow Park, a picturesque harbor offering boat trips, an observatory, Badeschiff which is a used fashion pool as a winter sauna, the largest Soviet monument in Western Europe, the Treptow Arena as a large-scale event center and cultural center that organizes festivals, markets and concerts throughout the year and the Insel der Jugend (Isle of Youth).
- **Kleingarten:** Known as an allotment garden or a family garden located in a system of properties that are leased to members at low cost and are managed by associations.
- **Mixed Use:** Bounded by the River Spree in the north, the district does not have a shopping center per se.
- **Industrial Pole:** Industrial Installations. South of the Treptower Park S-Bahn station, the area between Elsenstrasse and Bouchéstrasse is mainly made up of industrial facilities.
- **Commercial Pole:** Shopping Mall. There is no shopping center in the district, however the contiguous Alt-Treptow district has a minimal but rising number of unique places to shop. It is possible to find several discount supermarkets chains like Lidl and Netto, there’s an LPG organic supermarket on Bouchéstrasse.
- **Residential Pole:** Apartments. In the district you will find a mix of old apartments and others renovated in a contemporary style. In the northwestern part of the Treptow-Kopenick district, on Pushkinallee and Eichenstrasse, there are a number of 19th century villas.
- **Cultural Center:** Nurseries and Schools. Due to recent population growth, daycare and schools are under increasing pressure. There are 2 schools in the district.

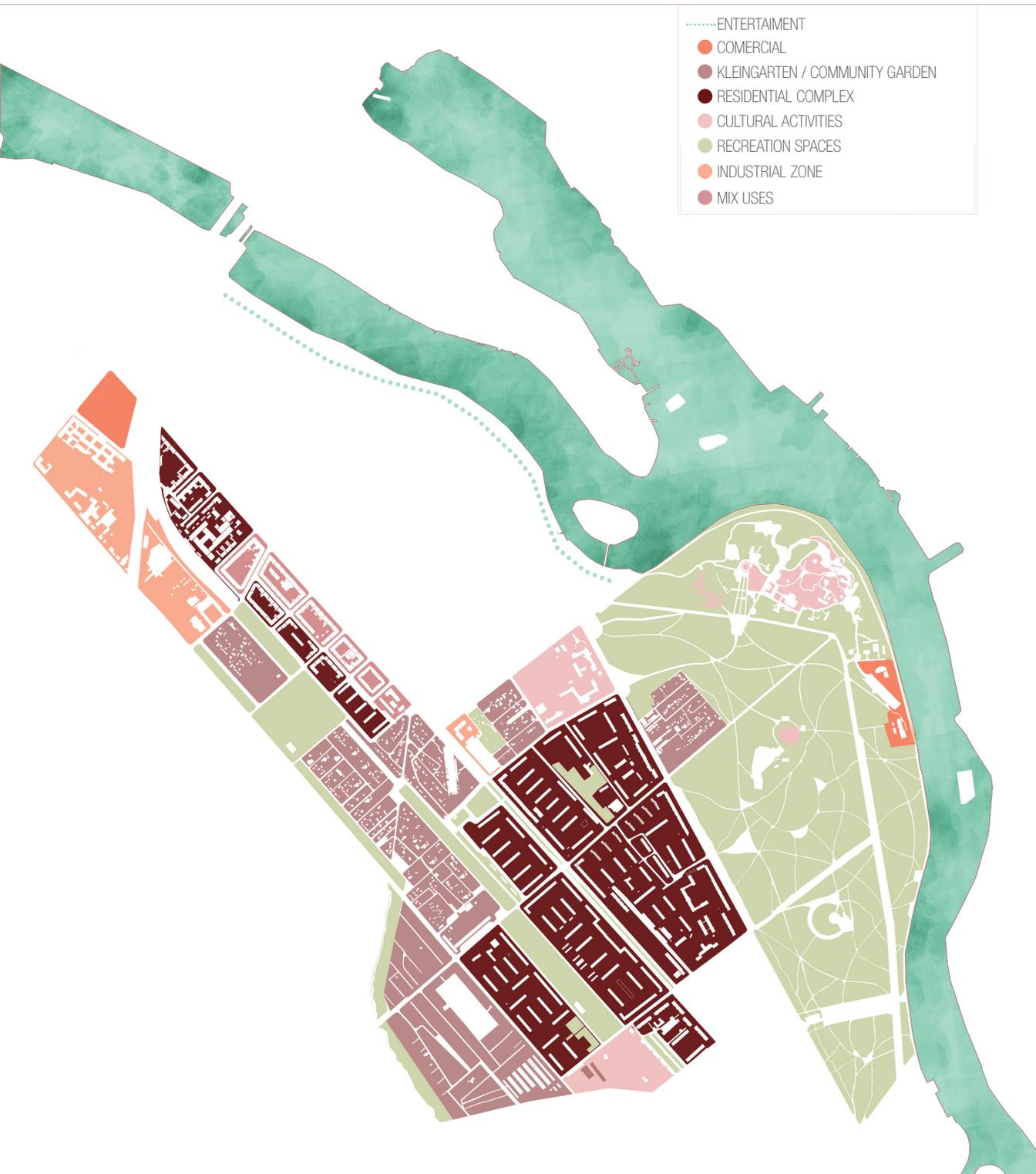


FIG. 5.74 | Land uses | Plänterwald, Berlin



RESULTS. QUESTIONNAIRES AND SWOT
ANALYSIS
CHAPTER 05

5. QUESTIONAIRES RESULT

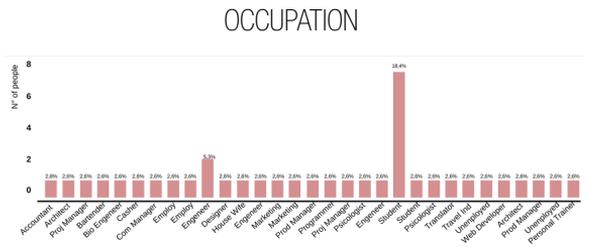
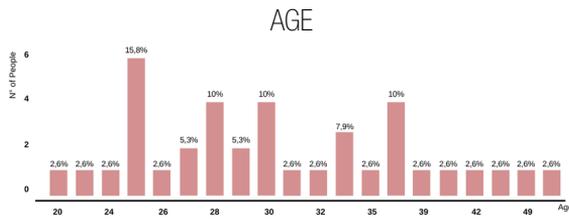
An open questionnaire to 38 people has been developed as a guide to understand what people wants, and want do they need. The questionnaire has three parts:

5.1 FIRST PART:

Where the interviewee is asked about his/her personal data.

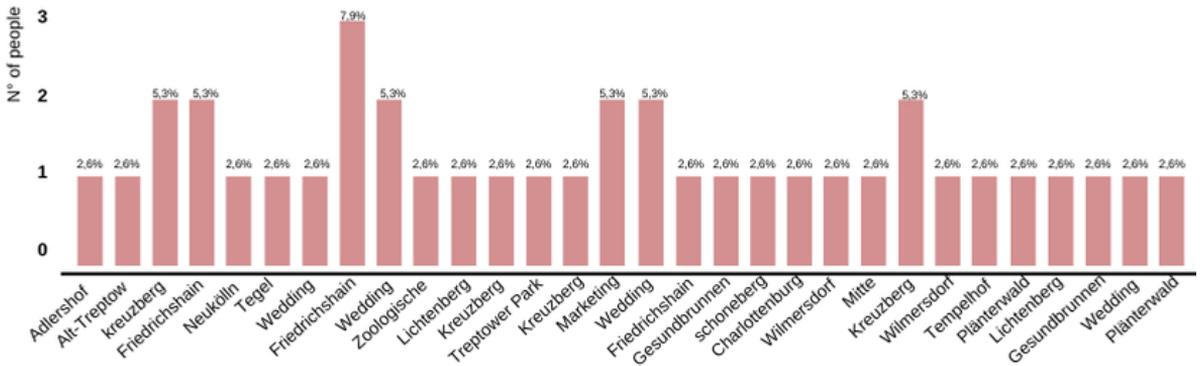
1. Age and Occupation

Mainly people between 25 and 35 years. Students With an important participation of a woman of 59 years who went and used the Spreepark when she was a child.

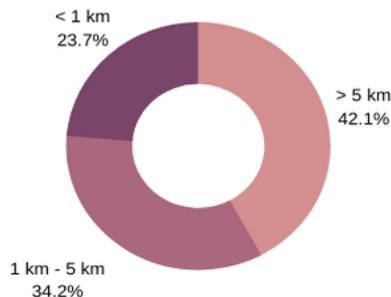


2. In which district of Berlin do you live?

Mainly from Kreuzberg, Planterwald and Treptower Park.



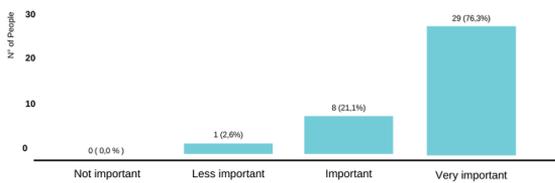
3. How close are you to Spreepark?



5.2 SECOND PART:

Where he/her is asked about the city, the district, the park itself asking general questions.

1. How important are parks, recreational areas and green spaces for you and your family?



2. How often do you visit the parks in the area?

Most of people said Often, at least one time a week.

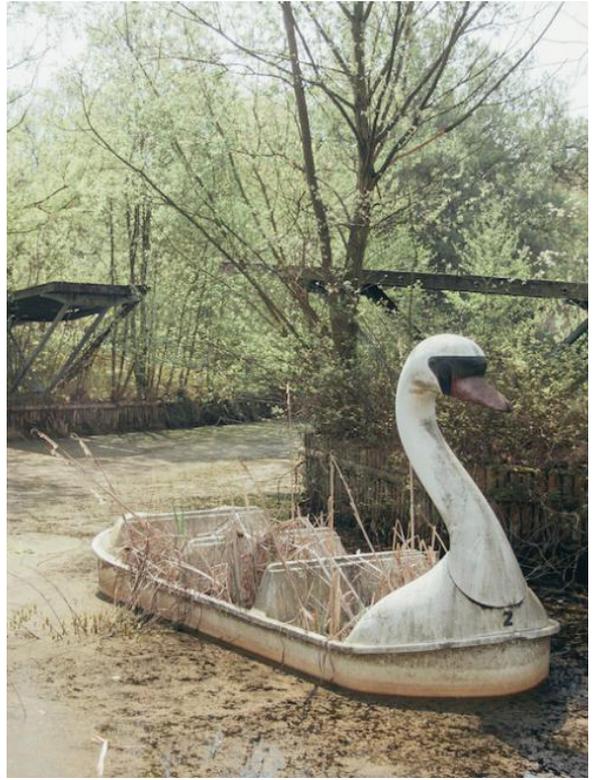
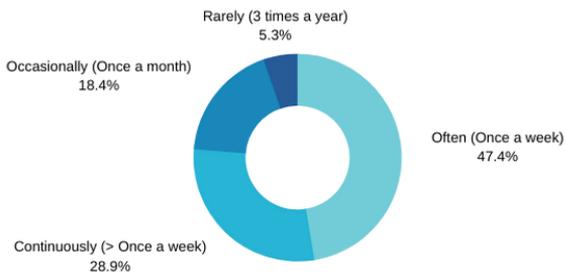
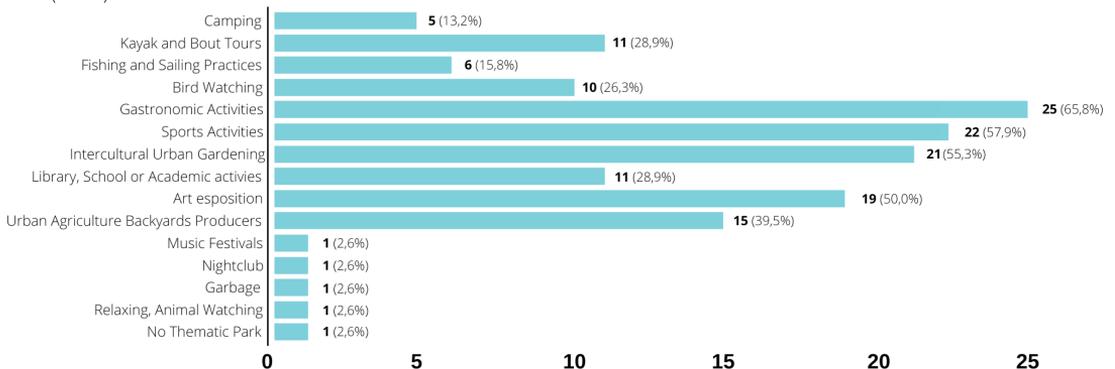


FIG. 5.75 | Swam ride today (2019) | taken from Spreepark official page

3. What kind of activities would you incorporate in Berlin's Park?

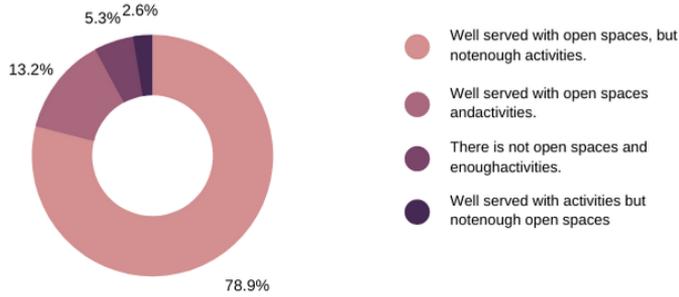
Mainly they would like to have: Gastronomic activities (66%), Sport activities (58%), Library (55.3%) and Agricultural backyards (50%)



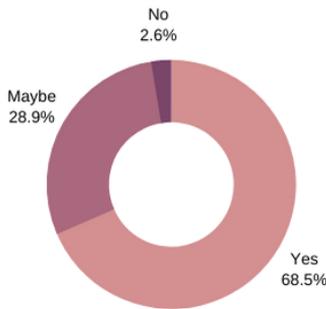
5.3 THIRD PART:

1. Is Alt-Treptow and Plänterwald neighborhood adequately served by parks, open spaces and recreational activities?

People think that Planterwald district is well served with open spaces but not enough activities.

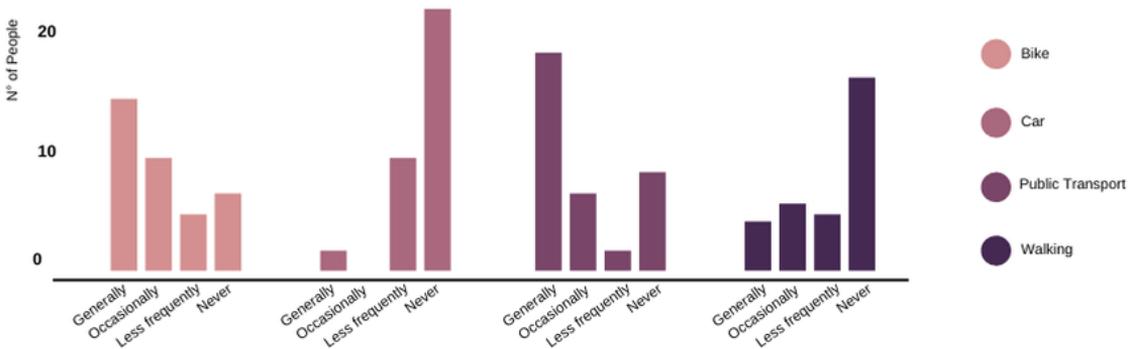


2. Should the city incorporate more public and community art in the Alt Treptow and Planterwald district?



3. How do you get to Treptower Park?

It is possible to see that Public transport is the most used means of transport. Follow by the use of bikes. Cars are used rarely



4. Which activities are missing or would you like to find in Alt-Treptow and Plänterwald neighborhood? (For example: Gastronomic, Leisure, Art, Sport, Academic, Health or Ecological activities, etc)?

38 responses

Leisure
none
Agricultural, food market
Games, sport, ecological activities
All
Gastronomical and Ecological
Ecological would be nice, Art too
Some art and ecological activities
Music or Cultural exhibitions

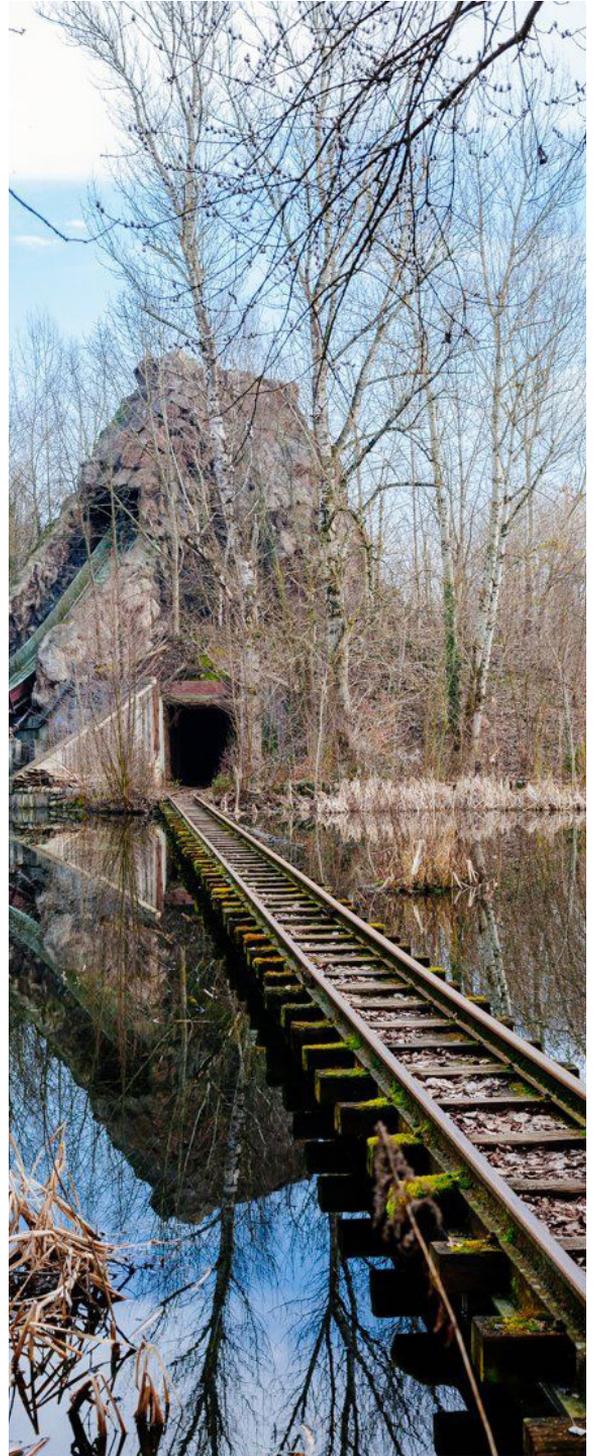


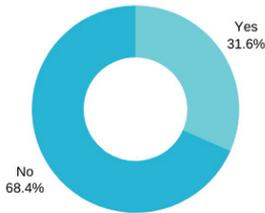
FIG. 5.76 | Grand Canyon (2019) | taken from Spreepark official page

5.4 PART FOUR:

Questions about the Spreepark itself and possible function compatibilities.

1. Do you know about Spreepark?

The majority of them do not know about the Spreepark. The questionnaire was made mostly by students, that means that there is an important history which has been lost from generation to generation.



2. Have you been in the district recently?

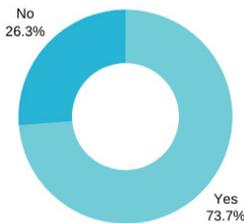
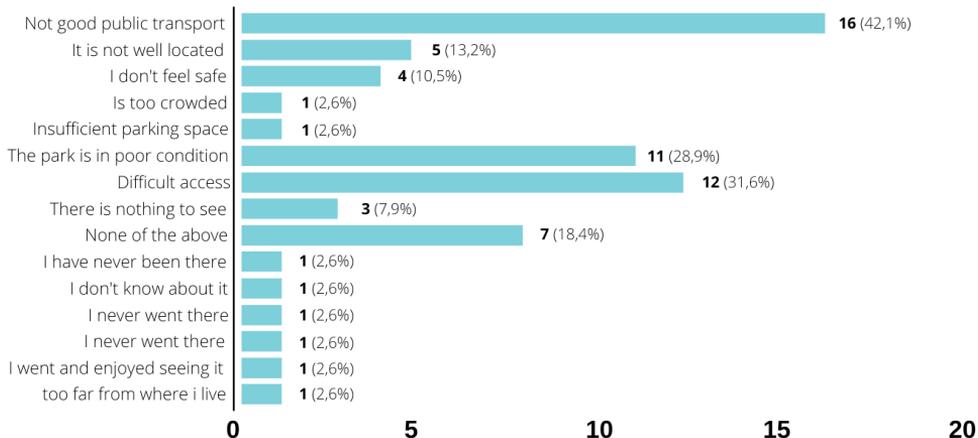


FIG. 5.77 | Ferris Wheel (2019) | taken from Spreepark official page

3. Which of the statements apply the best to Spreepark.

People don't visit the park mainly because they found difficult to arrive since its bad public transport connection and its poor condition.



4. What do you like about the Spreepark?

Most of them said the historical value and its landmarks, the wild forest space and its quietness.

What do you like about the Spreepark?
38 responses

- It's integration with the river and the forest around it.
- a lot of green space
- It's atypical park in Berlin, where the fantasy and the nature keep connection through the time.
- I have never been there
- I don't know about it
- The Big Wheel on Berlin's skyline / historical value
- I don't know, I've never been there
- History is still there.
- Historical aspect

What do you like about the Spreepark?
38 responses

- The historical background, the fact that is far from the city and the feeling of quietness and disconnection
- No lo conozco
- I don't know anything about the spreepark
- Is nice
- the potential, lots of green
- Is closer to my house
- Its history
- It's history and street art
- The history behind

5. What kind of activities and services would you like to find in the Spreepark?

Mainly people want gastronomic activities, not crowded activities and art. As one of the participant said, When the Berlin was still existed, the Soviet sector needed a leisure complex like an amusement park. But not any more. There are a lot of young families moving on there and they need a place where children can play and be in contact with nature. The roject should do something related to the school that is in there.

Also, people ask for activities for kids and family. Sports, ecological activities, games, open spaces, super green full of trees. And commercial activities such as food market, yoga classes, Thai chi OR sport, just being in Nature, a couple of nice (not expensive) arty / alternative cafe.

When I was young it was a important theme park because there was the Berlin Wall and the Soviet part needed a leisure activitie. But not any more. There are a lot of young families moving on here and they need a place where children can play and be in contact with nature. Do something related to the school that is in here.

- Circus
- Workshops, music, dance
- Artistic activities
- Recreational
- I dont not
- Sport, more restaurants
- Bike path, reachability by public transport, water

5.2 SWOT ANALYSIS

CITY'S NEED DATA

OVERVIEW

Berlin senate organized a forum where neighbors were invited and “hardly anyone wants a noisy bustling amusement park, as Norbert Witte last operated there, but they do not even wanted to use the property as a developed land for residential building” . The borough of Treptow-Köpenick, as well as residents, prefer a small, environmentally friendly theme park for families, with playgrounds, a children’s zoo and gastronomy, with not more than 500.000 visitors a year.

“For Spreepark’s best days are behind it. Any era before, whether as the GDR’s VEB Kulturpark Plänterwald, the Witte family’s Spreepark, or the abandoned fun-park we all know and love – will be better than what Grün Berlin has planned for it.” – Anonymous Berliner

Currently the initiative of the Plänterwald citizens’ committee, the representatives being Ms. Paus (Bündnis90 / Die Grünen) and Ms. Matuschek (PDS), had a discussion with the district politicians (Dr. Schmitz, Mr. Beck, Mrs. Werner) and together with the BVV Treptow / Köpenick group, concluded:

REQUIREMENTS

Avoid the passage of private transport such as S-Bahn, or BVG in the Plänterwald to support the preservation of the protected area and its landscape.

The committee, however, clarified that they are not against the realization of a park, but that it is very important to maintain the ecological classification of the Spreepark with the protected landscape area of Plänterwald, taking into account the cultural development that generates a connection with the Traditional buildings such as: Eierhäuschen and Zenner, The Archenhold with its gardens, the Treptower Park (which together with the Plänterwald form the second largest contiguous forest area in Berlin), the Soviet War Memorial and the port of Treptow.

Years ago, there were different routes that allowed the park to be explored. Another idea was to build a two-day camp in the forest called ‘No Comfort Land through a public tour and artistic performances. However, nowadays nothing of that is possible reason why artists had either abandoned the project entirely or moved their performances and installations to the surrounding Plänterwald. The idea is to create a link with the ruins on the site but “listening to the current requirements of its citizens” , in that way will be possible to re imagine what an amusement park could be.

5.2 SWOT ANALYSIS

CITY'S NEED DATA



FIG. 5.79 | SWOT analysis map in the district | Plänterwald, Berlin

COMPATIBILITY FUNCTIONS

Under these requirements, compatible functions can be established that respond to the demands of citizens and that will be answered in the future Masterplan. In the Plänterwald district, there is a lack of cultural, shopping and local development centers. Even today the inhabitants lack a meeting point, a library, a department store, a snack bar, a post office and a bank.

The structures made must maintain spaces so that children and young people can be entertained in the afternoons after going to their schools, however, it is necessary to think about facilities for the elderly that can be used in the morning hours. The Plänterwald district has a majority of families, so the property market is active. An increase in commercial uses is required. There is no need in the district to develop student residences and offices.

On the other hand, existing, old and important buildings must be reactivated maintaining their function. In the case of the Altes Eierhäuschen (known as the Egg House) located on the outskirts of the Spreepark, it has been since 1800 a restaurant where chickens were raised, eggs were sold and their own food was prepared, but it also housed artist residences, exhibition halls and Offices.

These activities must be promoted and maintained. But even more, they must be part of the entire parquet system as a single entity.

The table shown below illustrates a variety of opportunities and boundaries that the project should consider.

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
 <p>THE LOCATION OF THE SITE BRINGS TO ITS USERS SPECTACULAR VIEWS OF THE COASTLINE AND THE SPREE COAST.</p>	 <p>POOR MAINTAINANCE THAT GIVES PERCEPTION OF UNSAVED WHICH STOP ATTRACTING PEOPLE.</p>	 <p>REGENERATION POTENTIAL. THE NEIGHBOURHOOD COULD BECOME INTO ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PLACES TO LIVE IN BECAUSE OF ITS SCENIC RIVERSIDE LOCATION AND ITS CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE FROM THE 19TH TO THE 21ST CENTURY.</p>	 <p>THE MOBILITY FACILITIES ARE NOT WELL DEVELOPED TO ARRIVE TO THE SPREEPARK. THE ONLY WAY TO ARRIVE IS BY BUS, BIKE OR WALKING.</p>
 <p>GREEN AREAS ARE IMPORTANT TO THE INHABITANTS. GREEN NETWORK CAN PROVIDE MULTIPLE BENEFITS, SUCH AS ENCOURAGE STRONGER COMMUNITIES, ATTRACT FOREIGN CITIZENS, INCREASE THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.</p>	 <p>LESS ACTIVITY IN THE STREET. THE MAIN ACTIVITY IS WALKING AND RELAXING WITH THE BIKE.</p>	<p>ATTRACTIVE AND APPEALING PLACE: CREATING A SPACE OF IMPROVEMENT AND LEARNING CAN PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN HERITAGE CONCEPTIONS</p>	 <p>THE SITE IS LOCATED SLIGHTLY ISOLATE FROM THE COMMUNITY.</p>
 <p>GOOD LINK TO THE CITY THROUGH THE RIVER. THE USE OF SHIPS OR FERRY CAN BE DEVELOPED.</p>	 <p>LESS THAN 30% COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY AT THE RESIDENTIAL AREA CAUSING THE RESIDENT TO GO TO</p>	 <p>LANDMARK - SPREEPARK WAS AN ICONIC PARK FOR THE COMMUNITY. IT IS POSSIBLE TO TAKE ADVANTGE OF THE VIEWS ENHANCING AND DEVELOPING THE RIVERFRONT.</p>	
 <p>HIGH NUMBER OF SOCIAL REGENERATION PROJECTS.</p>	 <p>LACK OF ENTERTAINMENT AROUND THE SITE AND LACK OF AMENITIES. THE CLOSEST BUS STOP IS 15 MINUTE WALK.</p>	 <p>COMMUNITY AREAS: CREATE AN AREA THAT CONNECT COMMUNITIES AND DISTRICT TO PROVIDE ENTERTAINMENT AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES.</p>	
 <p>THE PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY AND THE CYCLING ROUTES ARE IN GOOD CONDITIONS</p>			

5.3 CURRENT SITUATION

IMAGES



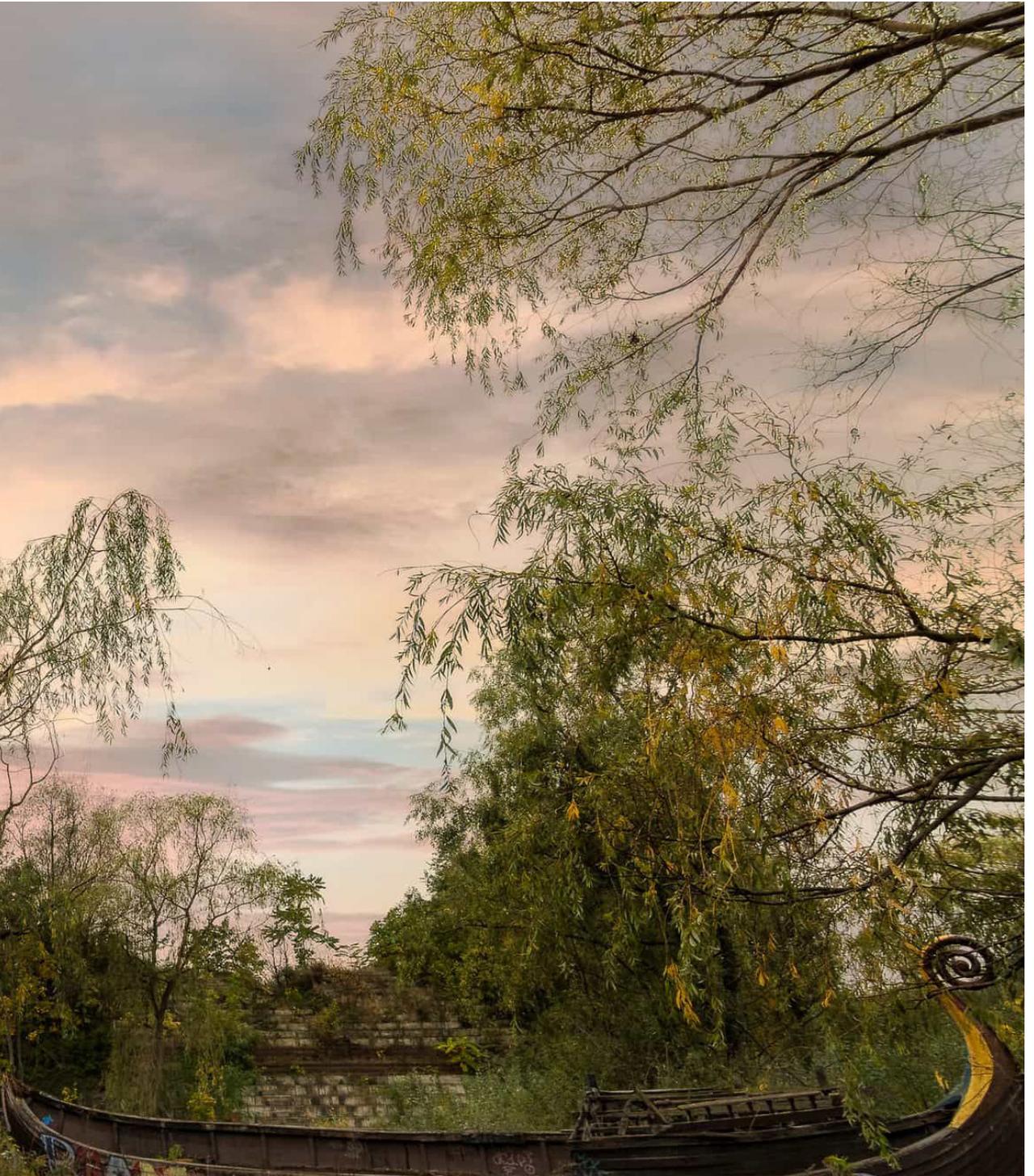


FIG. 5.80 | Ferris wheel, Spreepark | Plänterwald , Berlin





FIG. 5.82 | Spreepark today (2018) | Plänterwald, Berlin





FIG. 5.831 Ferris wheel and Old English Houses | Plänterwald, Berlin



FIG. 5.85 | Eierhäuschen restaurant. Current state (2019) | Plänterwald , Berlin



Betreten verboten!

Zu widerhandlungen werden strafrechtlich verfolgt!
Bewachung mit Hunden! Gefahr für Leib und Leben!

Do Not Enter!

Violators will be prosecuted!
Guarding with dogs! Danger to life and limb!

No entrar!

Los infractores serán perseguidos! Protección con los perros!
Peligro a la vida y la integridad física!

grünberlin
GMBH



FIG. 5.86 | Main entrance to the Spreepark. Current state (2019) | Plänterwald, Berlin



FIG. 5.87 | Dinoland and Ferris wheel. Current state (2019) | Plänterwald, Berlin



FIG. 5.88 | Swan ride. Current state (2019) | Plänterwald , Berlin





FIG. 5.90 | Old English Houses. Before the fire (1970) | Plänterwald , Berlin





FIG. 5.91 | Ferris Wheel. After the closure | Plänterwald , Berlin

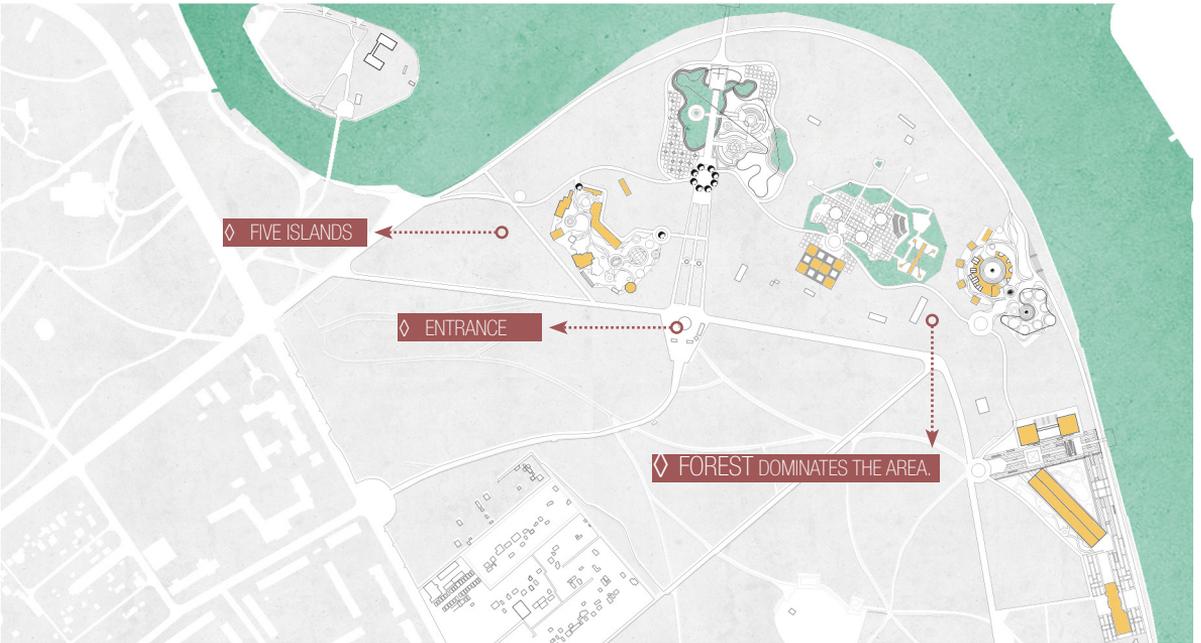
CURRENT STATE

ABANDONED AMUSEMENT PARK



PROPOSAL PLAN

FIVE SENSITIVE PARK

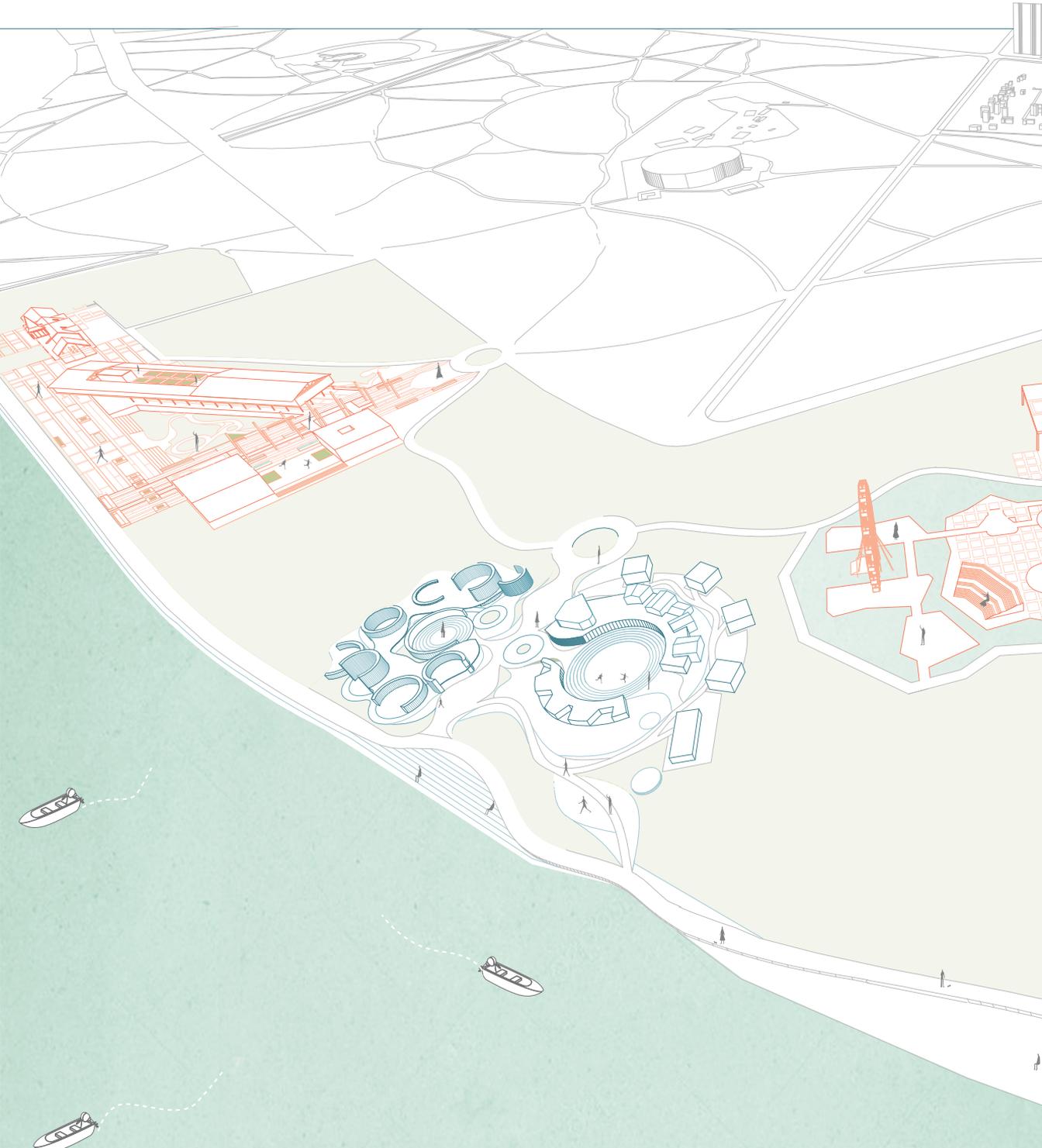


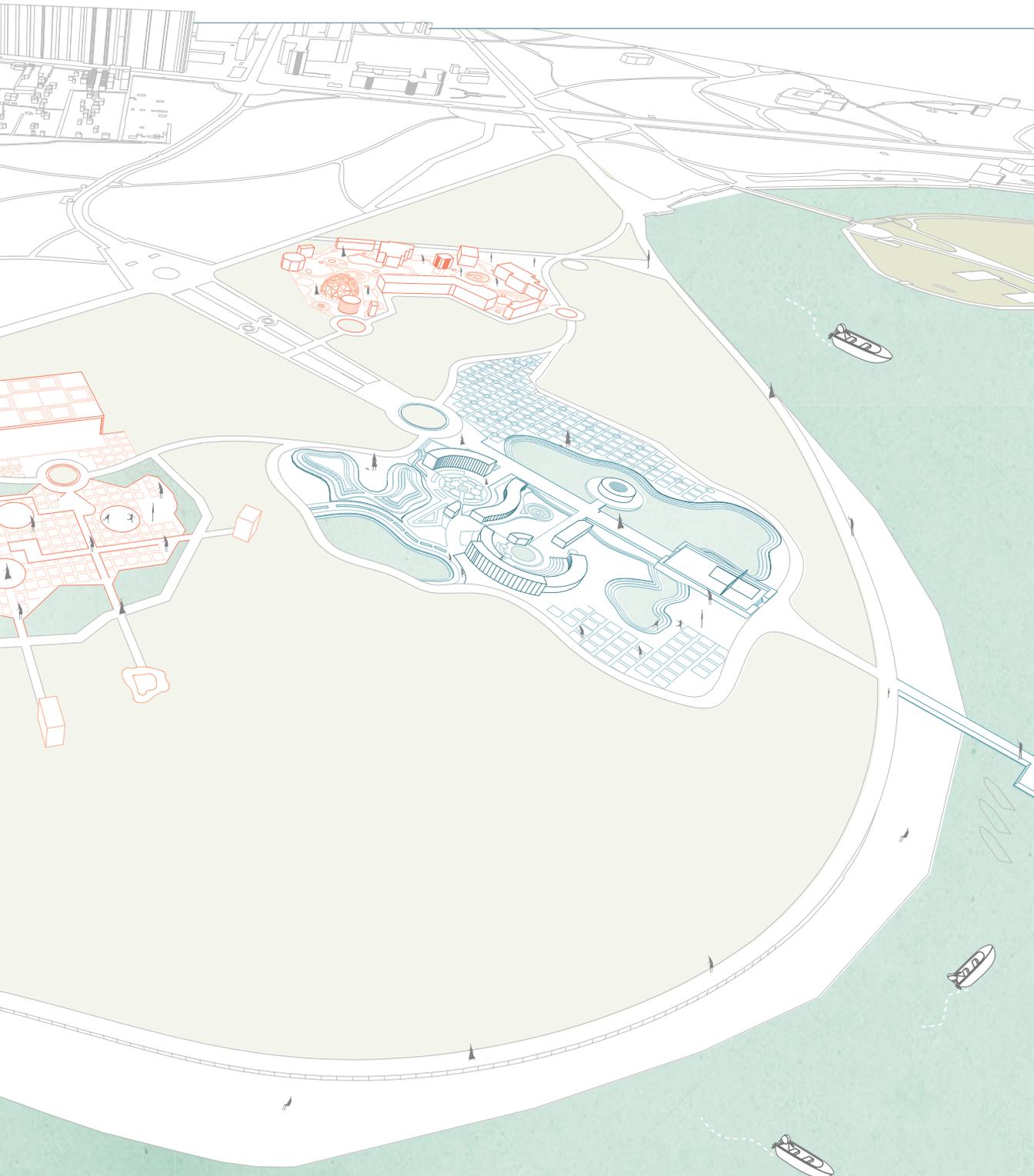
PROJECT. MASTERPLAN
CHAPTER 06

06

6.1 MASTERPLAN

FIVE SENSITIVE ISLANDS





6.1 MASTERPLAN

FIVE SENSITIVE ISLANDS

OVERVIEW

This chapter (06) presents the Spreepark proposal based on the findings of the research undertaken in Berlin connected to the theoretical framework (Chapter 02) in order to develop the Spreepark case study.

As Berlin's history has unfolded through a series of momentous events, marked by wars and destruction, the social aspects of urban regeneration have frequently been put to one side. Berlin's history can be felt through its architecture and green spaces, which remind people of the trials and tribulations of each of the events they witnessed, whether bombings or persecutions, but often also symbolize future hope. However, in the restless life that characterizes Berlin today, construction work prioritizes economic goals rather than social objectives.

After the reunification of Germany in 1990, Berlin entered a regeneration process in which various urban projects promoting spatial integration, reconnection and rehabilitation began to be developed.

However, it is important to identify the most suitable places in the city, abandoned or otherwise, which are capable of positively modifying its urban development and producing a significant impact. The Spreepark is, without doubt, one of them.

The abandoned Spreepark land gives us the opportunity to re-evaluate its public space. It is an ideal place on the waterfront of the Spree to develop a project that seeks to link the past and the present through its nature and man-made environment.

In order to make the park visitable again and as distinctive as it was years ago, it must embody a clear and unique concept that connects individually with each local inhabitant's feelings and experiences. In other words, the proposal must generate an identity of Place that works in symbiosis with its social identity.

With the aim of achieving the Project's objectives, the park should create a bond by being in contact with people's sensibility and experiences, without losing its nature, its genius loci as a forest. That is the key to preserving the memory of Place.

The framework in which the project was conceived lies in the idea of creating a space that not only answers to the Plänterwald citizens' needs, but connects with their sense of being, where these needs are included in the project in harmony with the spirit of the place, with what the place wants to be. This project intends to create a bridge between yesterday and today.

6.1 MASTERPLAN

FIVE SENSITIVE ISLANDS

CONCEPT SCHEMES

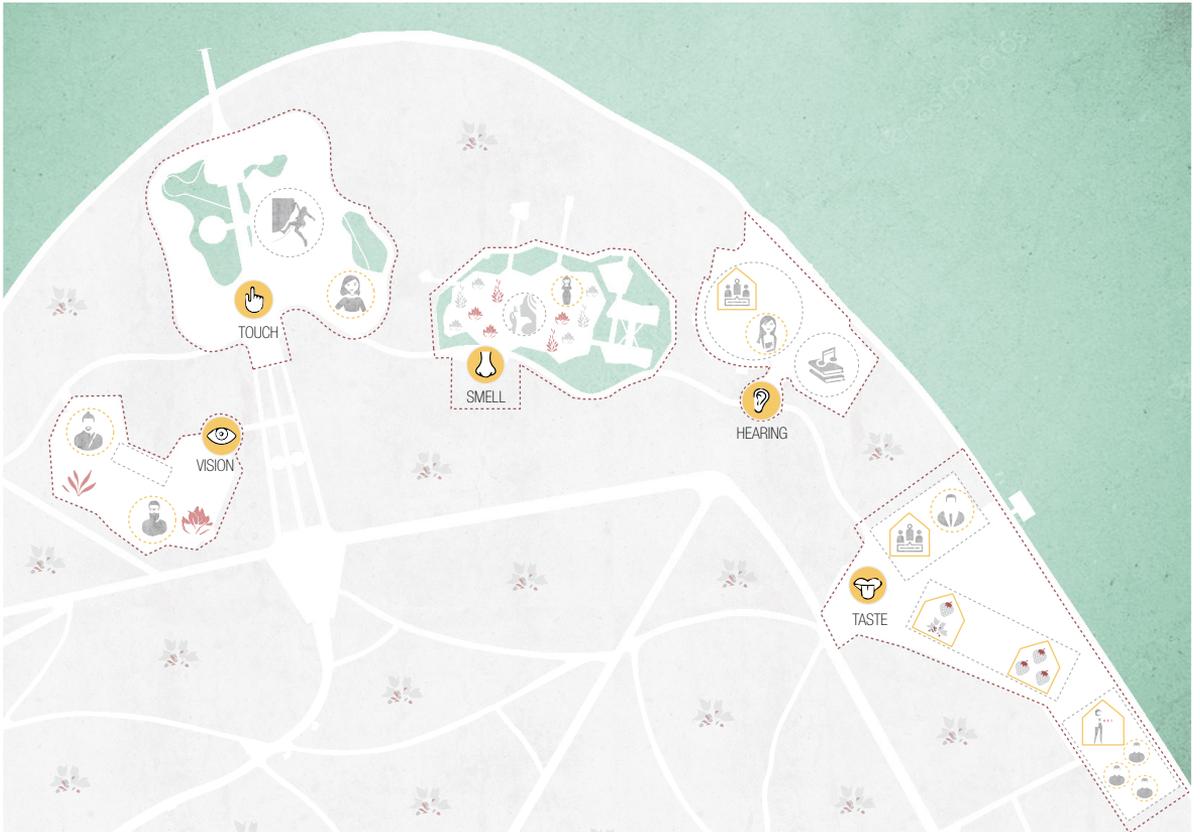
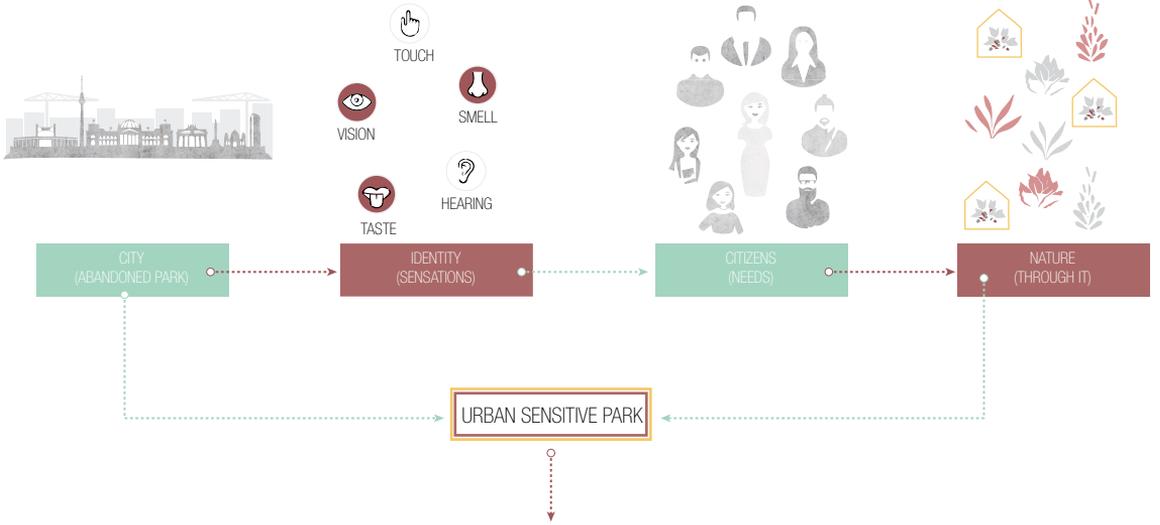




FIG. 6.92 | Island of sights, touch and scent. Spreepark masterplan idea | Plänterwald, Berlin

The final result is defined by a master-plan for a sensorial park open to the community. The park is designed for children, young people, adults and the elderly, according to sustainable strategies:

- **Environmental strategies:** using rainwater collectors and LED lighting, reusing existing buildings and planting new fruit trees.
- **Economic strategies:** possibility to rent some areas of the park to develop local markets, while a gastronomic center will be created.
- **Social strategies:** spaces for climbing (bouldering), gastronomic, painting and music schools, multifunctional spaces for open-air markets or small fairs, and an urban farm that will allow the Eierhäuschen restaurant to be reactivated, maintaining its gastronomic uniqueness.

6.1 MASTERPLAN

SITE STRATEGIES

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

As explained in the previous chapter, the identity of space lies not only in its historical importance, but also in terms of listening the spirit of place (Genius Loci) and how it influences people's feelings. As Montgomery said in 1998, Place defines a physical system, activity and meaning all mixed together.

Based on Norberg-Schulz's work (1980), in order to have a positive impact on people's experience of the physical environment (which will be explained in the next section), the structure of places needs firstly to meet four methodological parameters to demonstrate republic's experience of the physical environment:

Image: Classified with nouns, the Spreepark is considered a Man-made place built for its citizens surrounded by a Natural forest. However, Man-made places should make natural structure more precise expressing the existential foothold he has gained, it should also add what it is lacking in order to create a symbol, an image which express harmony and nature understanding.

Character: It is denoted through the use of adjectives, how people see and understand the place. That place identity, which among other factors, is composed of perceptions and conceptions organized into 2 aspects, emotional bonds and functional aspects. Years ago, was known as an amusement park, now it is known as and abandoned park, and this

thesis will transform it in a connected sensitive park.

Space: is instead denoted as a system of relations, mainly by prepositions: in this case, the Spreepark sites the riverfront, between the several high trees and deep forest, surrounded by residential areas.

Genius Loci: The Planterwald forest must be recognized and read as a natural space, since it was born as a forest park of arid land that cannot produce agricultural crops, however it was loved by its inhabitants for the variety of trees and vegetation. In fact the name of the district, Plänterwald, alludes to management of Plenterns (Stem cells for the possibility of natural rejuvenation).

Based on the interviews conducted, the observation and research methods, it is concluded that most people need a place to relax and disconnect, that generates services that can nourish the basic needs of citizens as well as respect the nature of the place.

The aim of the project is to attain the experiences related to senses, different kind of atmospheres, connection to nature to create an individual meaning with distinguishable characters where each people can incorporate their value, their features, their culture to form a sense of place, the place identity is more than a basic or astonished built form, it is produced by perceptions.

6.1 MASTERPLAN

SITE STRATEGIES

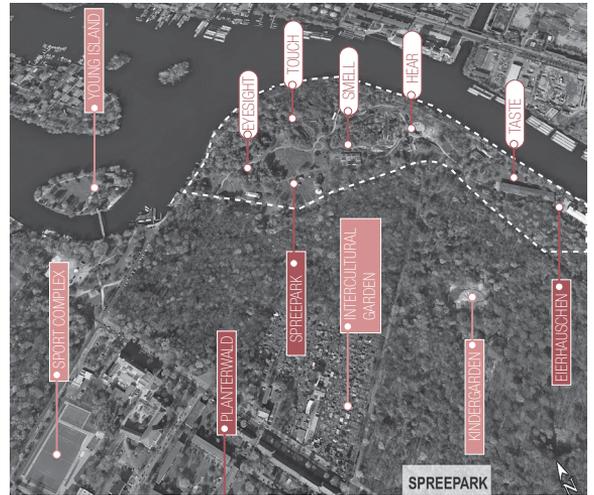
CONCEPT: EXPERIENCES

The aim of architecture is to stir people's emotions, hence the concept of the proposal is based on the creation of a system composed of five multisensorial islands. Each of them is focused on the development of specific sensations (wonder, surprise, excitement, enthusiasm, inspiration, belonging, calm, tension, physical freedom, energy), (impressing, exalting, blending in, relaxing, discomfoting, running, playing, eating, hearing) with the aim of originating an intrinsic connection with Berlin's citizens. Respecting the spirit of the place, the redeveloped Spreepark cannot be an extrinsic entity, however it should not interfere with the homogeneous interpretation of the forest, but must rather be an extension of it. In this way, the project seeks to create different atmospheres that allow us to have auditory, haptic and also other emotional experiences (looking, tasting and smelling) in order to create a deep bond.

Pallasmaa encapsulates the concept of place as:

Spaces = Memory (evocation), Perception (synesthesia phenomenon) and Images (striking visual form)

while Peter Zumthor says that more livable spaces emit sensorial qualities (atmospheres), so there are spaces everywhere but not all of them are atmospheres:



Atmosphere = Memory (evoking), Sensation (moving),
Architecture (experiencing)

“The art of the eye has certainly produced imposing and thought-provoking structures, but it has not facilitated human rootedness in the world”

J. Pallasmaa, 1996, Page 19

Paraphrasing Peter Zumthor, each individual has a number of pre-created images, while others are added through our experiences. However, the purpose of architecture is not to create a building to impress or just to make us say “how beautiful it is”, but to create spaces which produce sensations and, with the passing of time, remind us of and evoke that place, making us want to return there because of “how it makes us feel”

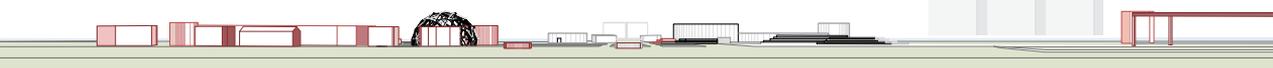




FIG. 6.93 | Island of sights, touch, scent, sounds and tastes. Spreepark masterplan idea | Plänterwald , Berlin

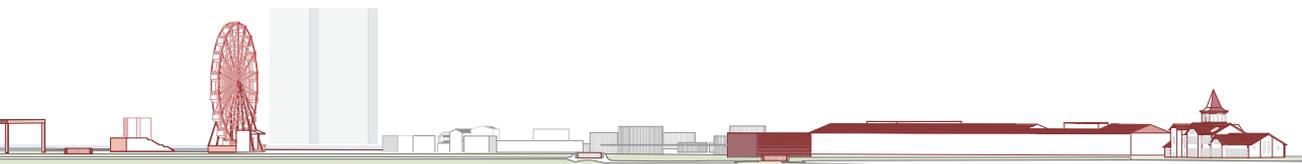
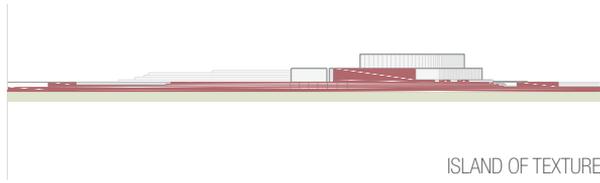


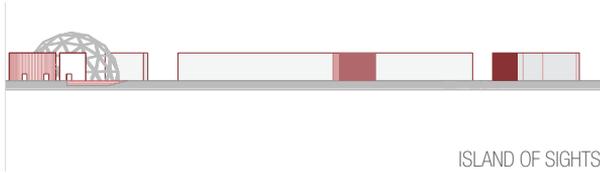
FIG. 6.93 | Long section of the multisensorial islands masterplan | Plänterwald , Berlin



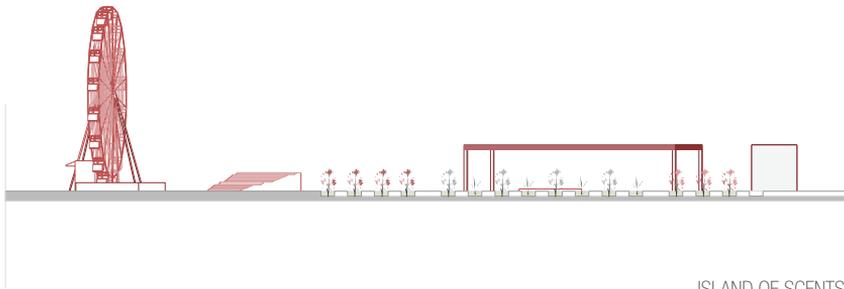




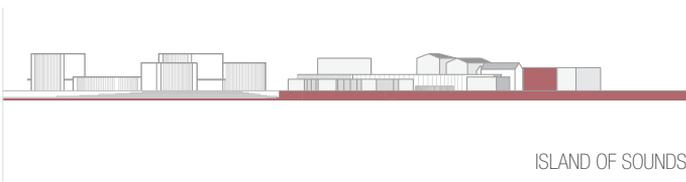
ISLAND OF TEXTURE



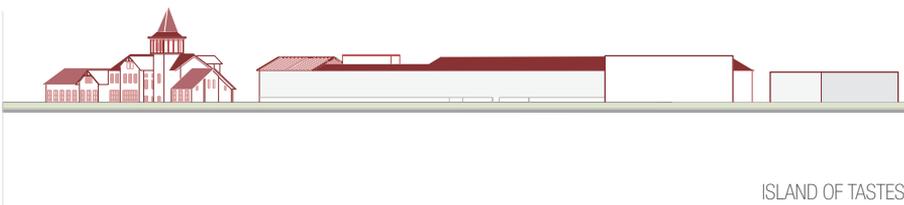
ISLAND OF SIGHTS



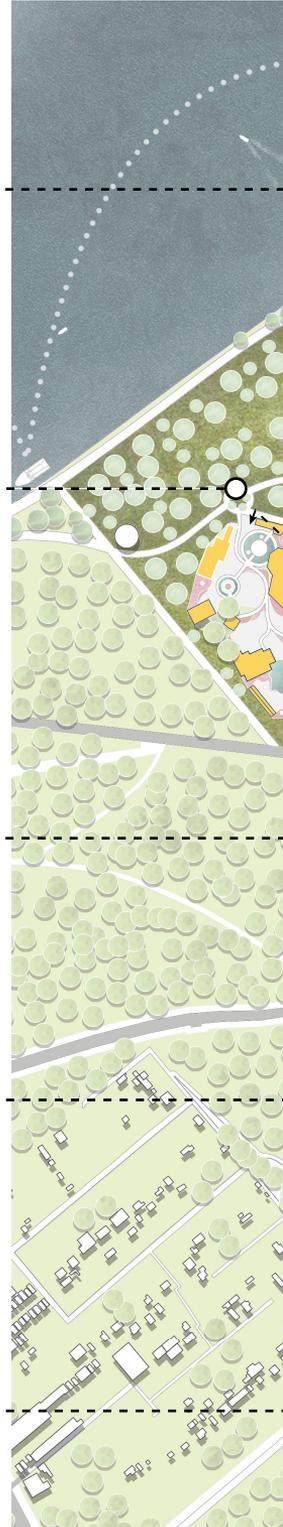
ISLAND OF SCENTS



ISLAND OF SOUNDS



ISLAND OF TASTES







As can be seen in the image above, the “Multisensorial park” is composed of five islands connected by a single path. The limits of the extension of the project were established by the forest protection law. The old main entrance to the park remain and will be the starting point for the adventure to the islands.

The old main entrance to the park remains and will be the starting point for the adventure to the islands. There you will find an information kiosk where you can also buy tickets for paid attractions and monthly or annual season tickets. However, two secondary access points are planned at either end of the Park, the entrance to the Treptower Park and the entrance to the Eierhäuschen (restaurant)

REVITALIZATION PLANNING: STRATEGIES EMPLOYED IN THE DESIGN PROCESS

The importance of the park is not only determined by its existing structures, but also by the nostalgic sense of its objects. Therefore different strategies will be used:

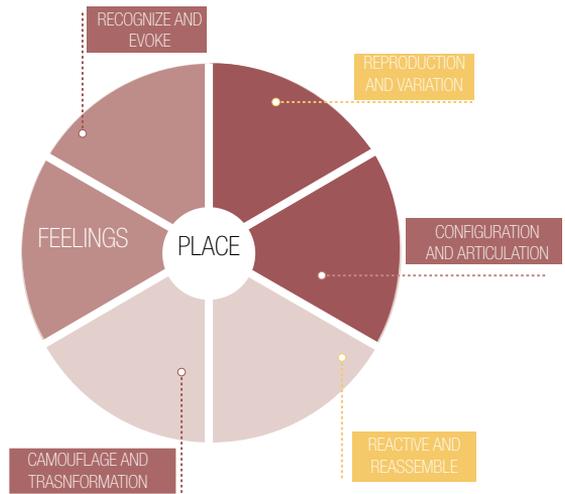
1. “Recognize and evoke”: recognize landscape lines through a grid where the most significant existing elements are highlighted, then generate different islands that stimulate our senses and evoke emotions, so the spaces will not be remembered just for their physical characteristics but also for how they made us feel.

2. Adopting the “reproduction and variation” strategy, the reproduction of the different sense islands is possible, maintaining the existing buildings and adding new ones.

3. “Configuration and articulation” through the internal distribution of the islands and the connection between them by a single path that creates a continuous synergy with nature.

4. Employing the design strategy of “reactivate and reassemble”, reactivating important buildings and public spaces of the park, connecting them with the new functions and meanings of each island.

5. The principle of “camouflage and transformation” based on the creation of a system of sense islands that blend in with the Planterwald forest, creating the feeling of being part of it



The park is bounded by the Spreepromenade and Wasserweg, however the MAIN connection between the five islands is by way of a wooden path that stretches into the woods until it reaches the next island. Each island has a pedestrian roundabout making its entrance. The order of these islands is: the island that stimulates sight, then touch, scent, hearing and, to end the tour, the island that stimulates taste.



6.1 MASTERPLAN

SITE STRATEGIES

ISLANDS OF THE SENSES

To perceive architecture, according to Rudolf Steiner, there are 3 types of systems of perception that gradually mature:

The 4 bodily senses

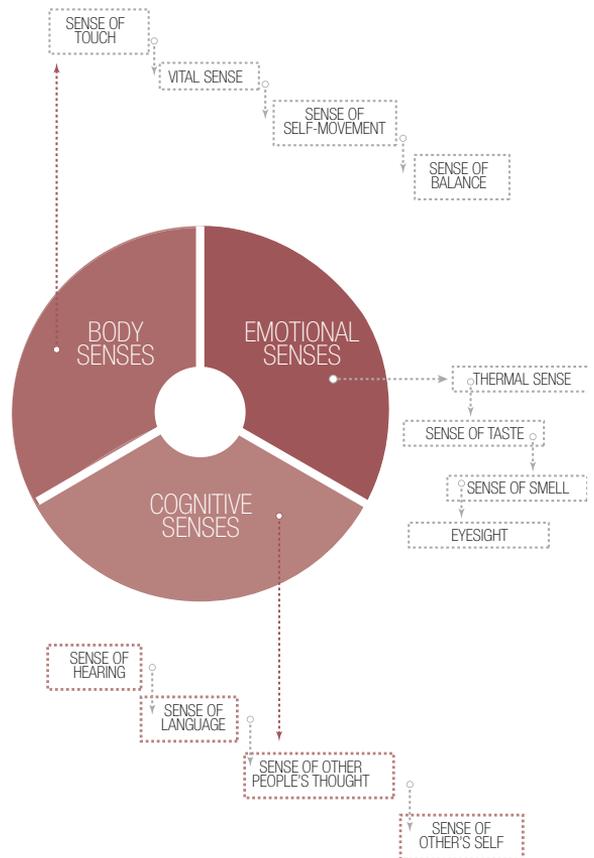
- Sense of touch
- Vital sense (called by Jean Ayres "sense of well-being")
- Sense of self-movement (called by Jean Ayres «self-perceptual sense»)
- Sense of balance (called by Jean Ayres "sense or vestibular system").

The 4 emotional senses:

- Thermal sense
- Sense of taste
- Sense of smell
- Eyesight

The 4 cognitive or social senses:

- Sense of hearing
- Sense of language
- Sense of other people's thought
- Sense of the other's self (perception of the other)



For the present project, the 12 senses will not be fully taken into account, but we will focus on the development of the Environmental System through the Perception of the Environment, and only one aspect of the Body System and the Social Sense that will be the connectors of the senses of the environmental system. In this way, people in general can orient themselves and recognize the surrounding space and time.





FIG. 6.94 | Island of sights. Spreepark masterplan idea | Plänterwald, Berlin

ISLAND OF SIGHTS:

(SENSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT, PERCEPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT)

The sense of vision has the sole objective of observing, focusing, recognizing and interpreting.

The chosen approach is based on observing the arrangement of the elements through their shape, the different ways of focusing (Have a controlled vision: amplitude of spaces, long distances, closeness), recognizing plants and animals, and finally interpreting the interior of each one of the elements through a play of light and shadow, volumes, shapes and materiality. The maximum formal simplicity is sought so that the eye can receive stimulus different from just a “beautiful facade”, it also seeks to have controlled visuals, which frame perspectives or enhance the stimulus through color.



Can Lis, J. Utzon | Controlled Vision | 1972



Casa Giraldi, L. Barragán | Colors | 1976



Casa Giraldi, L. Barragán | Lights play | 1976



Museo Serralves, A. Siza | Distances | 1999



FIG. 6.95 | Island of touch. Spreepark masterplan idea | Pflänerwald, Berlin

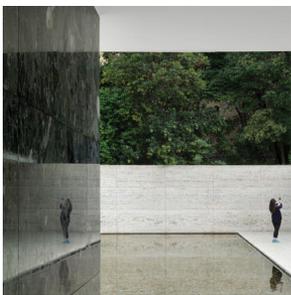
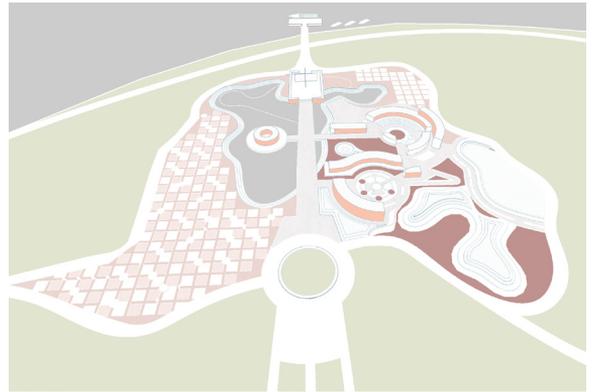
ISLAND OF TOUCH:

(BODY SENSE, INNER PERCEPTION)

The Touch, on the other hand, is part of the haptic experience because it is one that allows you to come into contact with the physical qualities of an object such as texture, temperature, roughness, hardness and pressure.

According to Pallassma, "All the senses are extensions of touch." In the environments, this bodily sense is stimulated by:

- The sun and the shadow.
- The density of the materials that allow us to recognize what type of space it is.
- The type of sensation that the material transmits (Like a solar pavilion), Filled and empty (Glass canopy another wooden), Fabrics that move with the wind and promote different caresses at different angles.



Barcelona Pavilion, Mies van der Rohe | Recycling, Material, Temperature | 1929



Ruin Experience Project, Navarro, Sergio | Texture, Wind, Swing |



Wood Pavilion. - | Texture |



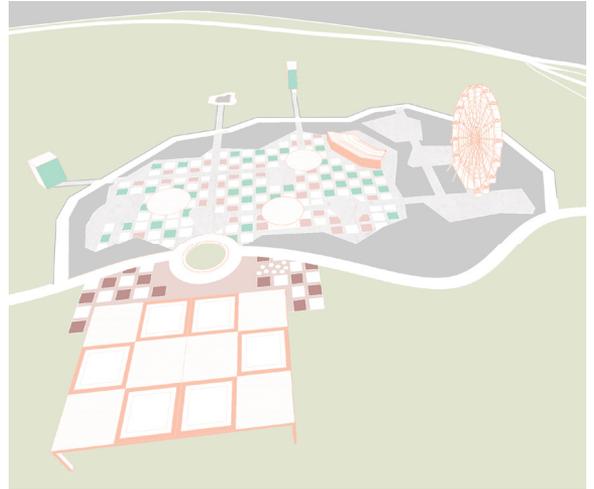
Floating Island, OBBA Kyungsub Shin | Feeling the wind, Textile | 2018 Belgium

ISLAND OF SCENTS:

(SENSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT, PERCEPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT)

Smell is a sense that is directly connected to memory. The aromas remind us of specific spaces, and allow us to feel that we are at that moment, that we are there. We can feel how the air changes in a built city or in a park, we can differentiate if it has rained recently or if many days of drought have passed, we can recognize the smell of plants and salt water, sea water.

The idea of this island is to organize an aromatic tour (Fragrant through the flowers, putrid like wet earth, Ethereal like fruits, Burned, Wood through cypress, cedar or laurel trees, planting species.) But In addition, this tour will be surrounded by a "Great Lake", with bridges that connect small laboratories (glass, wood, mosaics with olfactory perception on the Ferris wheel and finally a vineyard)



Jardin Generalife Granada, F. Prieto Moreno |
Different natural aromas | 1984



Park, - | Selected aromas | -

FIG. 6.96 | Island of scent. Spreepark masterplan idea | Plänterwald, Berlin



ISLAND OF SOUNDS:

(SOCIAL SENSE, PERCEPTION OF OTHERS)

The ear, in addition to contributing individually to balance, allows us to perceive different sounds through vibrations, echo and silence, which undoubtedly gives us an idea of the dimensions of space.

The master-plan presents two circular spaces that emulate the waves of music, one presents the function of hearing through loud and clear sounds, and the other, on the contrary, consists in the absence of sound and the prevalence of nature and its tranquility.

In the part of the old England village there is a music school with different workshops, group and individual, to be able to practice or carry out public events, and an open air amphitheater in the middle. On the opposite side, it seeks to establish a nature-personality connection, to connect more with the nature and individuality of the person, with concave and convex omni-directional elements that

enhance or dissipate the echo and of different materials so that it can also be expressed by medium of sound and not just sight and touch. But also, the use of mobiles that emit subtle sounds through the wind.

It is also designed an “organ of the Spree”, similar to the marine organ designed by Nikola Basic in Croatia, which produces music by means of the push of the waves and a series of tubes located below a large set of marble steps . In this way an auditory connection to the Spree River can be created through the water.



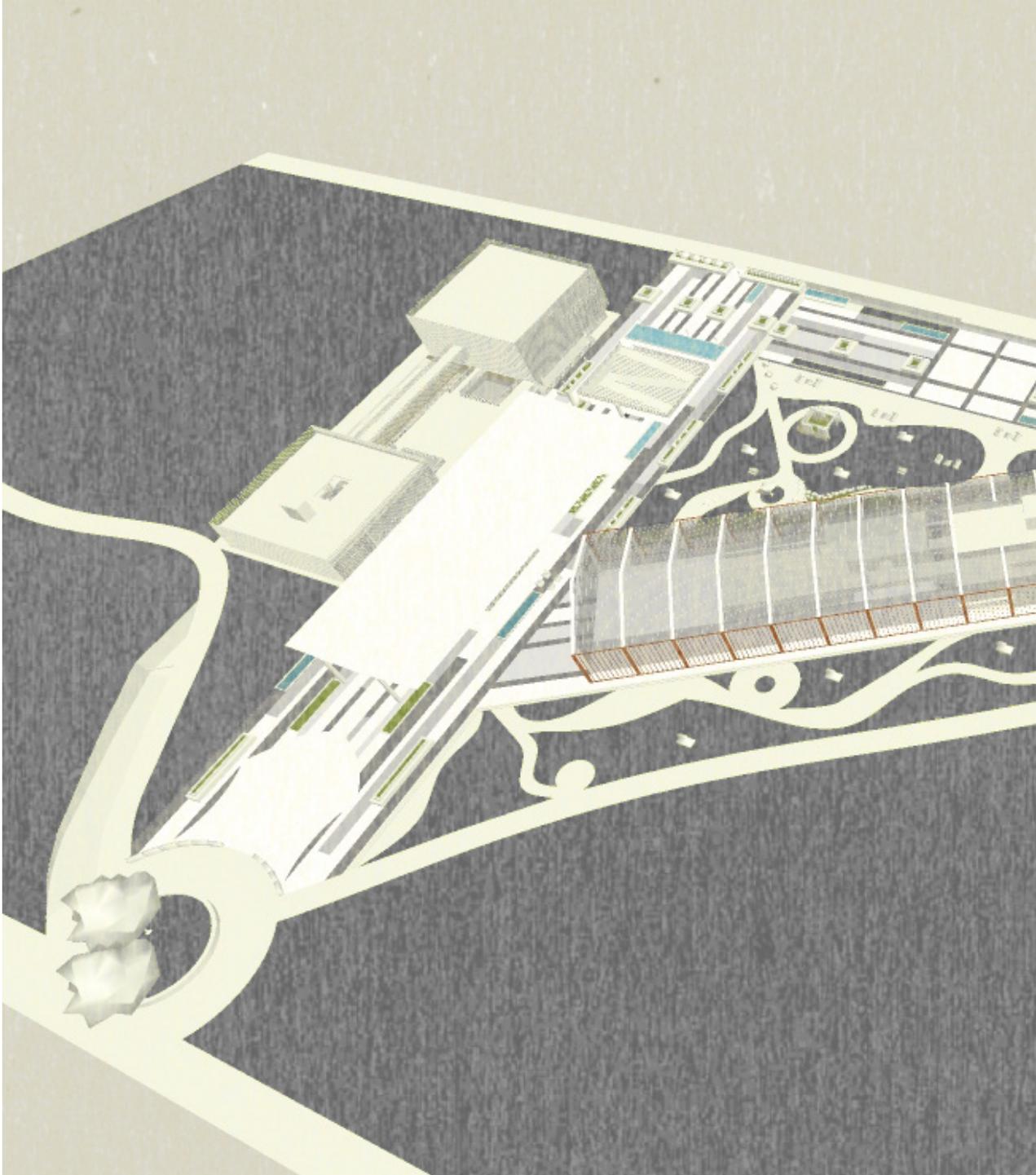
See Organ, Nikola Basic | Natural Sounds through man-made structures | 2005, Zadar.

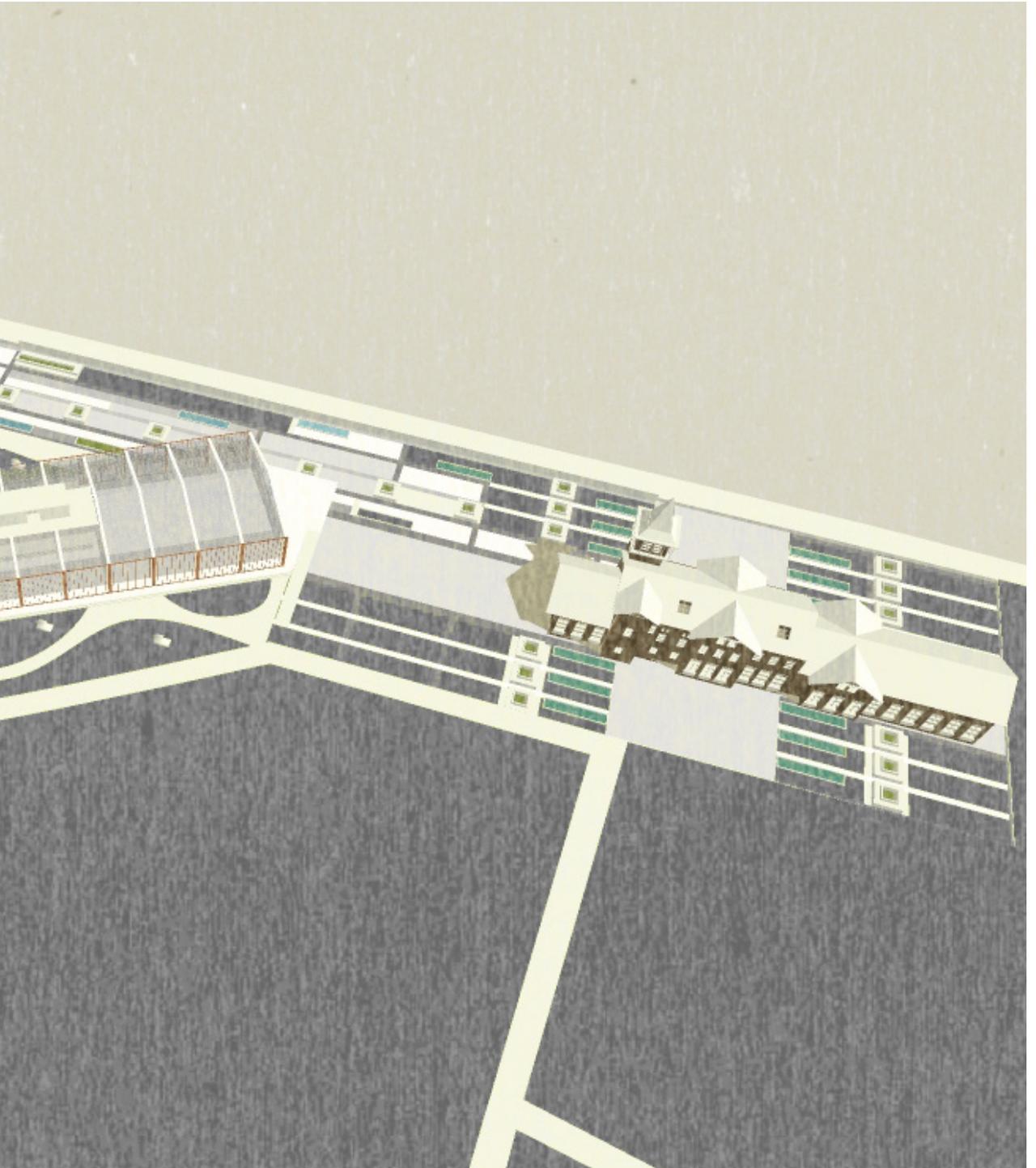
FIG. 6.97 | Island of sounds. Spreepark masterplan idea | Plänterwald , Berlin



6.2 ISLAND OF TASTE

DESIGN PROPOSAL





CURRENT SITUATION

DEPOSITE



FIG. 6.98 | Current state storage building. Future urban farm project in the Spreepark masterplan idea | Plänterwald , Berlin



FIG. 6.99 | Current state open space. Future cover square in the Spreepark masterplan idea | Plänterwald , Berlin



FIG. 6.100 | Current state of the road which connects the future urban farm and the restaurant in the Spreepark masterplan idea | Plänterwald , Berlin



FIG. 6.101 | Current state of the restaurant | Plänterwald , Berlin

6.2 ISLAND OF TASTE

DESIGN PROPOSAL

CONCEPT: EXPERIENCES

(SENSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT, PERCEPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT)

It is said that people only remember 15% of flavors that have being tasted, as the other 85% is a product of smell. It is usually considered the weakest of the senses because it is associated with the tongue, and therefore is the most difficult to evoke physically. Taste allows us to recognize the flavors of each element, however, in architecture it is more complex. It is not about the taste of the materials per se, but the ability to exalt the desire or pleasure to taste, and consequently store taste data in memory.

The kitchens then become the center of attention for taste through textures, warmth, hardness, height, smells and flavors. The great transformation of architecture is the ability it has to bring the “gastronomic” operation closer to the diner through its functions and distribution.

That is why an island is created where the public can recognize the operations behind a gastronomic process, from the school that teaches the lessons, a small-scale café with its exposed kitchen, the plantation, cultivation and transportation of the raw material that is used in a kitchen, and finally the great historical restaurant as the final part of the process. All this united by a covered but open-air-square where local market uses, festivals or fairs can take place.

In the Spreepark, it is noticeable that there are components that must be preserved, such as Eierhäuschen, and design around it so that it can be reactivated. This should become the new aspect of the park, through an intuitive experience, walking and discovering spaces and objects.



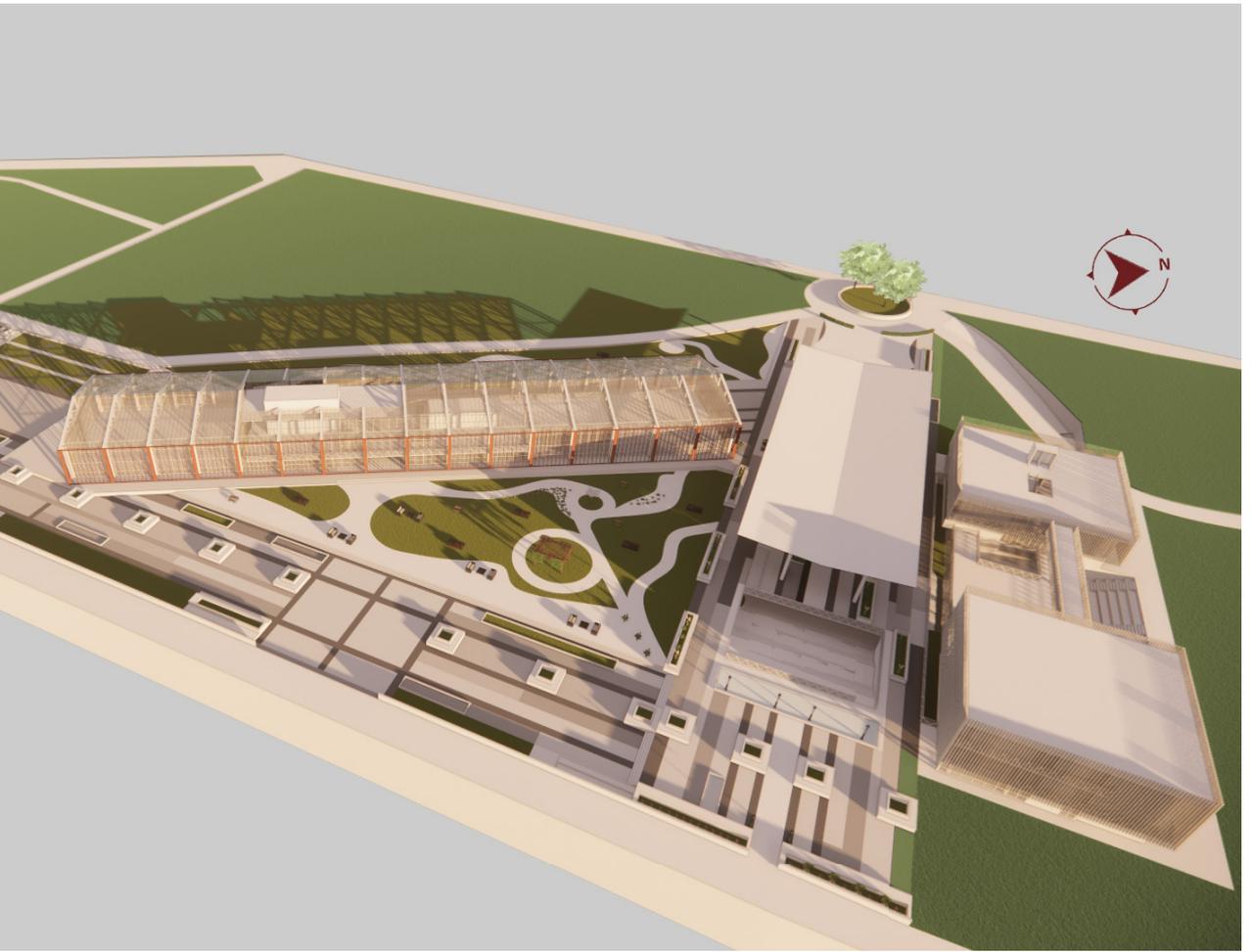


FIG. 6.102 | Render from the top. Spreepark island of tastes masterplan idea | Plänterwald , Berlin

PROJECT GENESIS

Diversity is the key to development. Major components in this work were an overarching design concept: Knowledge, Production and Participation; because the idea of the project is to give a contribution to a multidisciplinary debate on how to intervene a historic park as a holistic system.

- **KNOWLEDGE:** The re-construction of the city is the result of a “bottom-up” work, an approach that starts from the understanding and recognition of the own uses and realities of its inhabitants and through institutions, talks, libraries, meetings sort and powers them.



- **PRODUCTION:** To enhance and develop economic and social production, citizens must be in contact with the production processes so that they know the effort and the value behind them, and take care of it. So an Urban Farm that works for a private restaurant but will has its doors opened to its citizens with the aim of generating a sensory tour, would be a direct connection between the resident and his productive environment. However, the opposite must also occur: equipment must be generated liberating places, “creating gaps” and so locals can appropriate the place themselves.



- **PARTICIPATION:** Public-private relations must be improved by bringing private institutions to a public outreach, and so citizens come into contact with the private exterior, feel involved. Urban spaces are places that represent citizens, and therefore they participate.



NEW VEGETATION

The forest will still display the existing trees typologies, such as, Araucarian groves, Metasequoi, swamp vegetation as cypresses or even the *Ulmus laevis* (European white elm in Treptower Park). However, trees with colorful fruits or leaves has been chosen to balance the Island of Taste, in his way, the nature will show another color and people can observe nature variety.



- **CITRUS SINENSIS (ORANGE TREE)** : It is known that orange fruit represent an important agricultural product, not just for the aromatic peel and taste pulp, but also for it orange blossom with is commonly associated with good fortune. Fallen blossoms could also be used to produce orange tea.



- **PRUNUS PERSICA (PEACH TREE)**: Generally, they grow up to seven meters tall and wide. It has a particular color variation, while its blossom presents pink petals, the fruit has yellow and orange hues with a delicate aroma. This tree is known for its meaning, young and immortality.



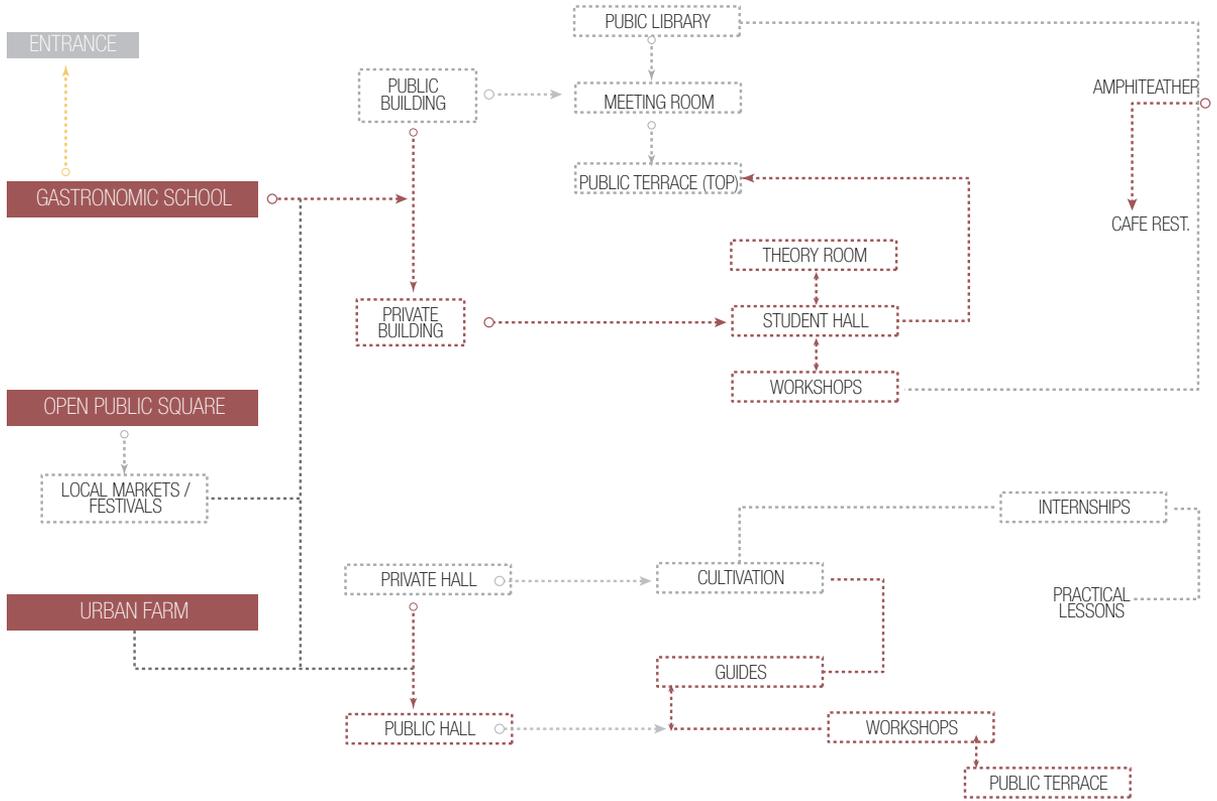
- **PRUNUS CERASUS (CHERRY TREE)**: Even though this tree has a shorter harvest period compared to fruit trees, (late spring to early summer), they need between 150 and 300 hours of cold during the winter months. Its aroma and color would guarantee a new view of the island. It is important to know that cherry blossom represents the fragility and the beauty of life.



- **PYRUS CALLERYANA (PEAR TREE)**: The pear tree is a symbol of comfort and peace, as well as a symbol of affection in many cultures. It has been mostly cultivated in cool temperatures, as low as -25°C in winter. The flowers have a unique coloration, they are mostly white but sometimes they seem to be rarely tinted with yellow or pink tones.

6.3 ISLAND OF TASTE

PROGRAM CONNECTIONS



EXISTING VEGETATION

The park has the enormous peculiarity of changing parallel to the seasons: From summer to late autumn, the park enjoys a change of color across the meadows and forests. In April, the first fruit trees begin to bloom, as well as many wild roses can turn the old rail-yard into a pink “fairytale garden”

PROGRAM

The final result will be the design of a gastronomic school in the northeast part of the land, separated by a public square where is possible to develop local markets and open air festivals.

On the other side of the square, there is an urban farm which produces the raw material and some plants needed to reactivate the old restaurant Eierhäuschen.

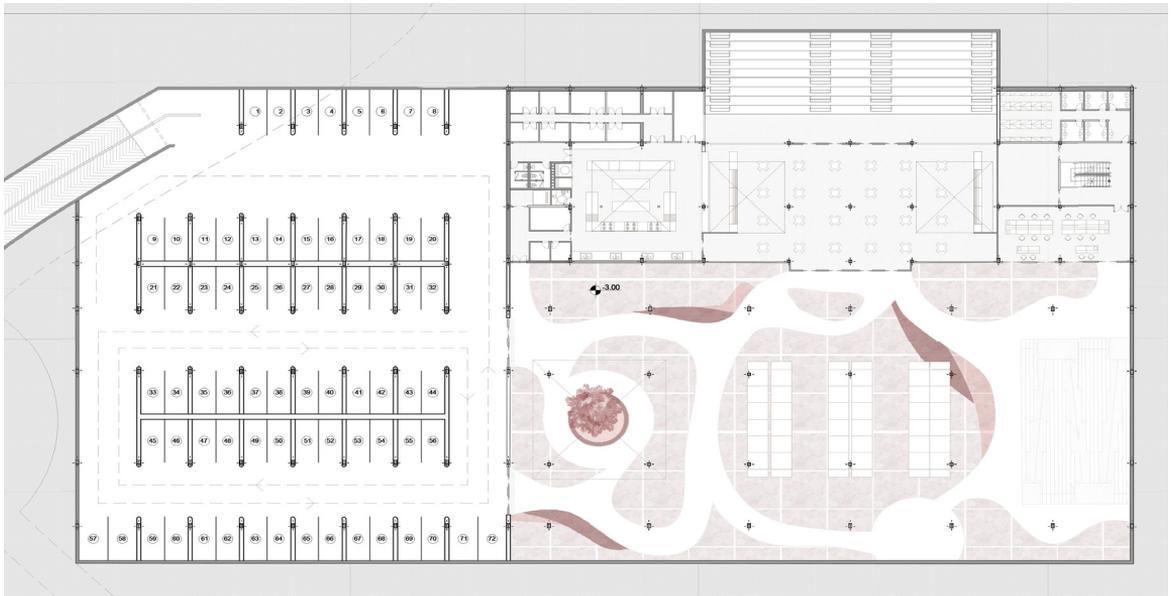
The project was design as a island of work, leisure and knowledge for residents, tourist and farmers.

PROJECT.

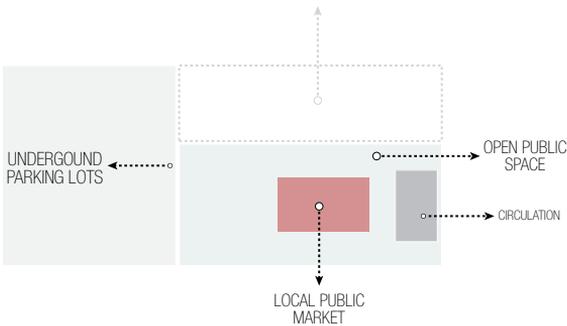
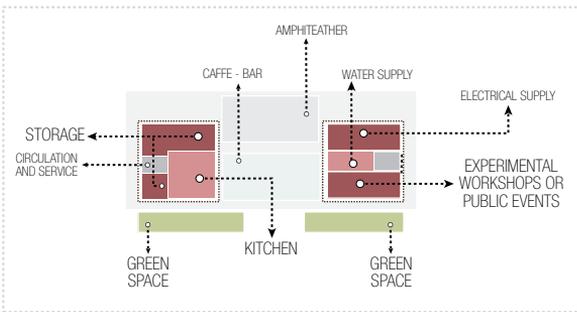
TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

BASEMENT -4.00m

ISLAND OF TASTE



DISTRIBUTION OF USES



SURFACES

GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL

■ ELECTRICAL SUPPLY	●.....3.....>	100 mq
■ WATER SUPPLY	●.....1.....>	36 mq
■ EXPERIMENTAL WORKSHOPS	●.....1.....>	144 mq
■ CIRCULATION	●.....>	40 mq

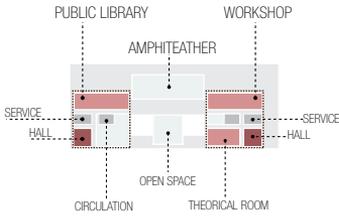
COFFEE BAR

■ CIRCULATION	●.....>	70 mq
■ KITCHEN	●.....1.....>	144 mq
■ STORAGE	●.....1.....>	100 mq
■ CAFFE BAR SPACE	●.....1.....>	340mq

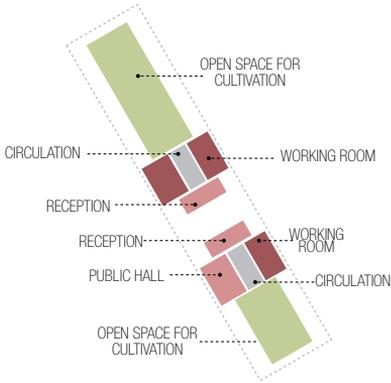
COFFEE BAR

■ LOCAL PUBLIC MARKET	●.....1.....>	280mq
■ PARKING	●.....1.....>	340mq

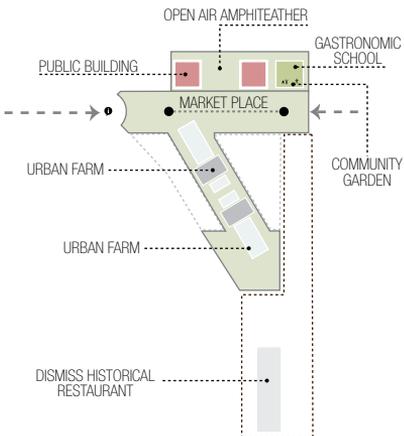
SCHOOL



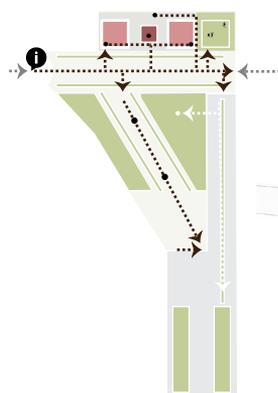
URBAN FARM

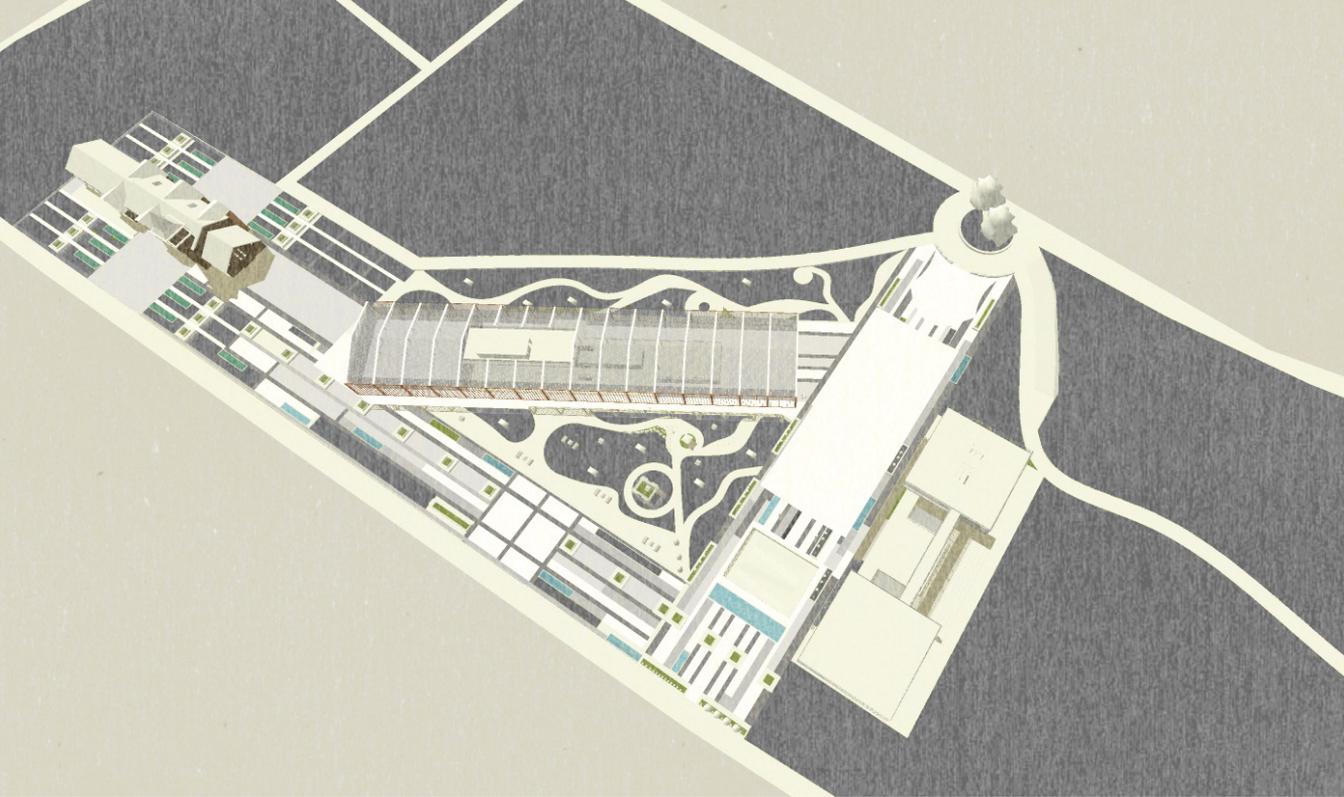


DISTRIBUTION OF USES

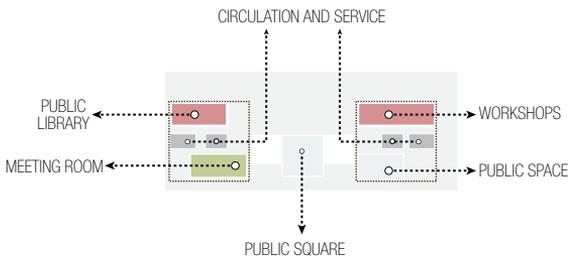


ACCESS AND CIRCULATION





DISTRIBUTION OF USES

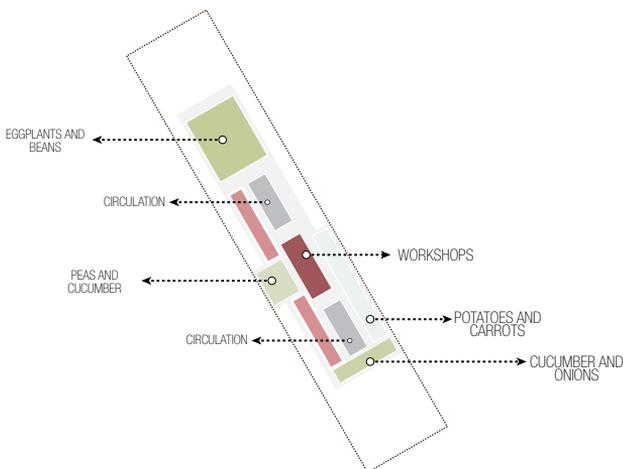


SURFACES

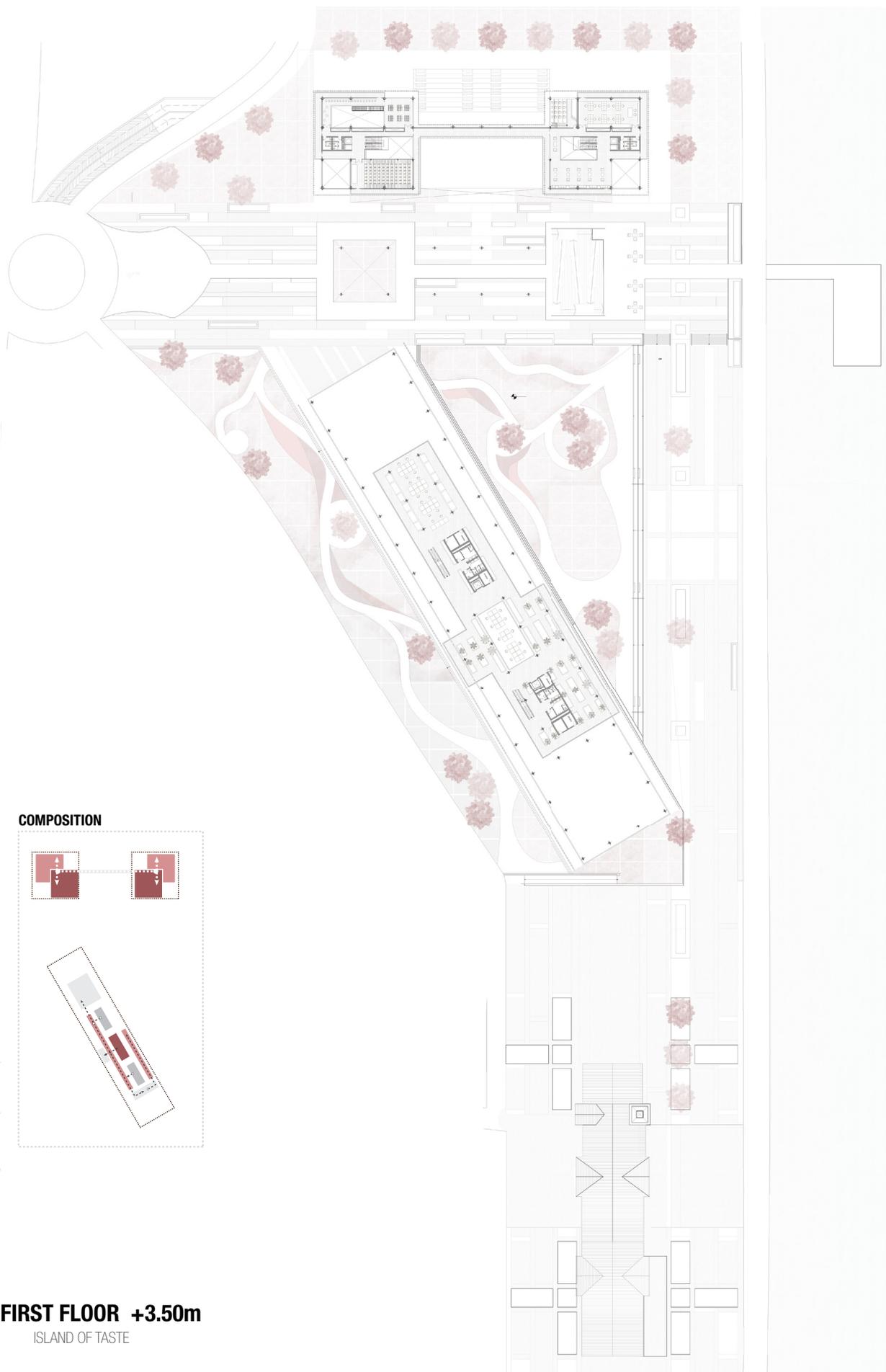
GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL

PUBLIC LIBRARY	1	72 mq
MEETING ROOM	1	144 mq
PUBLIC SPACE	1	90 mq
WORKSHOPS	1	72 mq
CIRCULATION		20 mq

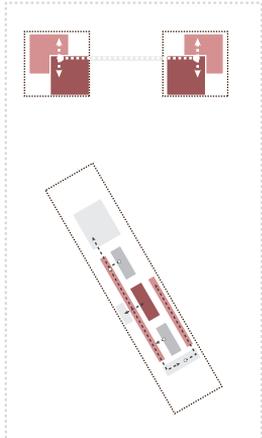
URBAN FARMING



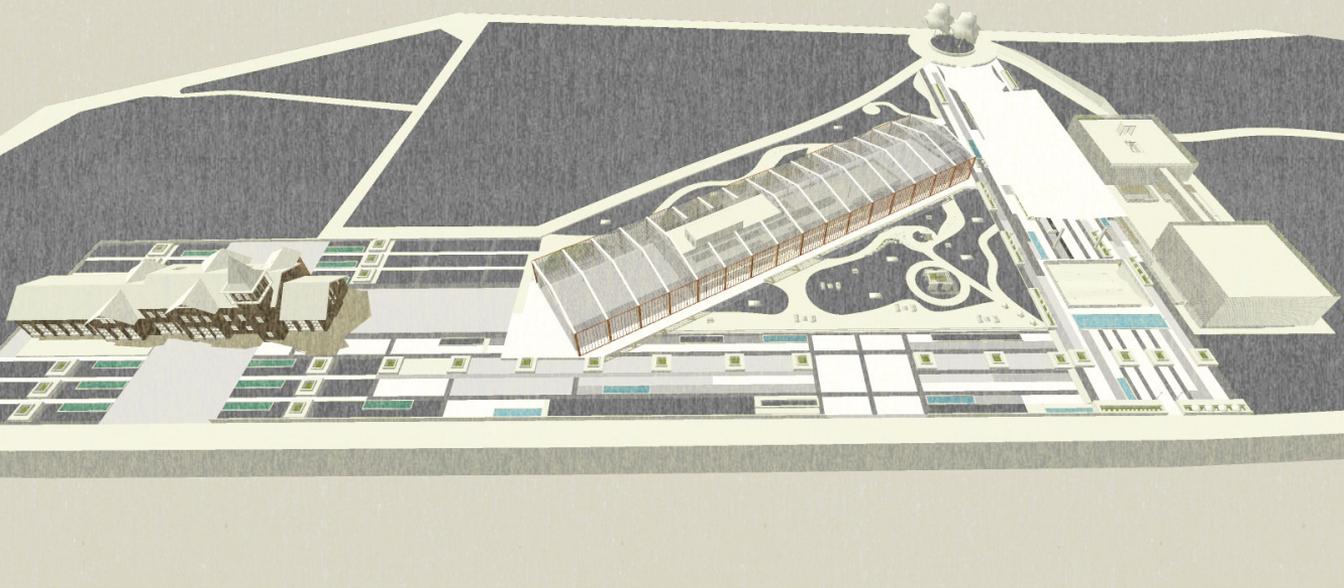
CIRCULATION		70 mq
EGGPLANTS AND BEANS	1	380 mq
WORKSHOPS	1	210 mq
PEAS AND CUCUMBER	1	380mq
POTATOES AND CARROTS	1	210 mq
CUCUMBER AND ONIONS	1	210 mq



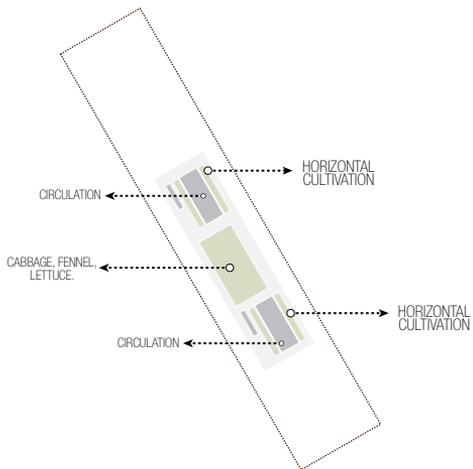
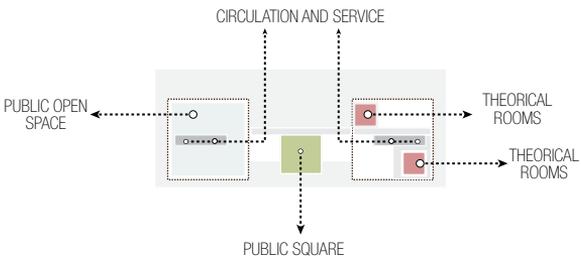
COMPOSITION



FIRST FLOOR +3.50m
ISLAND OF TASTE



DISTRIBUTION OF USES



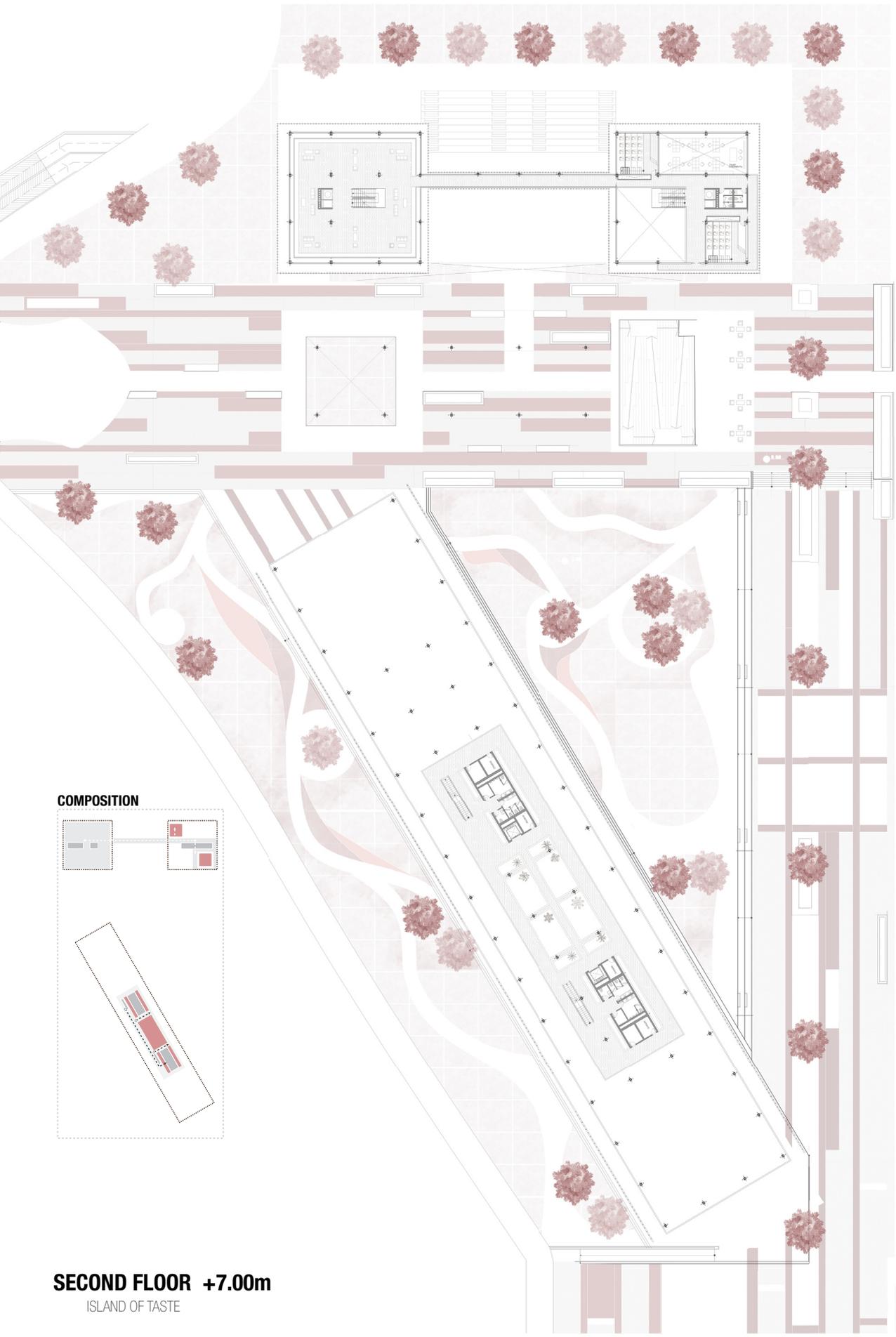
SURFACES

GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL

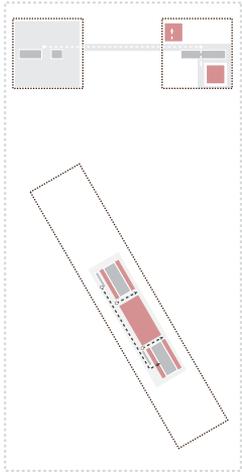
THEORETICAL ROOM	2	40 mq
PUBLIC SQUARE	1	144 mq
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	1	300 mq
CIRCULATION		40 mq

URBAN FARMING

CIRCULATION		70 mq
LETTUCE AND BROCOLI	1	380 mq
CABBAGE	1	210 mq
FENNEL AND TURNIPS	1	380mq



COMPOSITION



SECOND FLOOR +7.00m
ISLAND OF TASTE



FOREST GASTRONOMIC. SCHOOL

KNOWLEDGE:

The law for the preservation and protection of species in Plänterwald supports the idea of creating “living educational institutions” for the young generation.

The cooking school was inspired by the authenticity of the forest where it is inserted, so it seeks to respect nature through facades that blend with the trunk of the trees since they are made up of wooden sheets, vertically arranged with a separation 5 centimeters.

However, there were many demolish building in this area, so the idea was put forward to keep the location of these buildings but to build new functions and buildings.

As Hargreaves said (1998:558), Emotions and feeling play a central role in learning, teaching and education change. “Emotions are the heart of teaching”. Lai’s (2000) investigation found that a fieldwork is, in particular, emotionally engaged with leaning.

This means that the fieldwork as well as the outdoor environment give value to the experiences of the students. Geography has a key role to play in education for sustainability. (Tilbury, 1995).

So two buildings were designed to allow students to keep in touch with the environment and explore it, through laboratories that can open outside, outdoor amphitheatres, etc.



FIG. 6.103 | View from the public building. Frame of the gastronomic school | Island of tastes , Spreepark

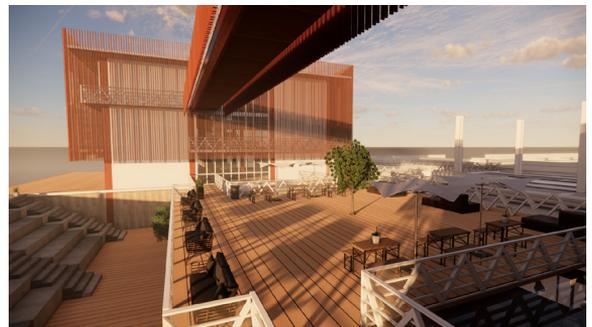


FIG. 6.104 | Frame of the gastronomic school | Island of tastes , Spreepark

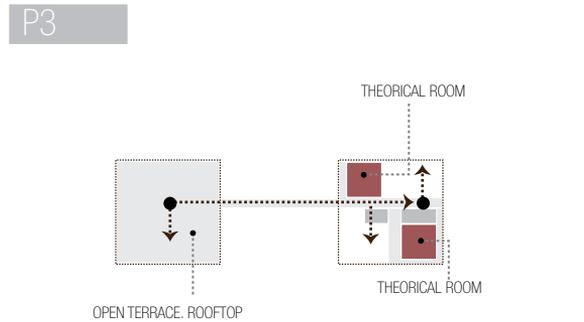
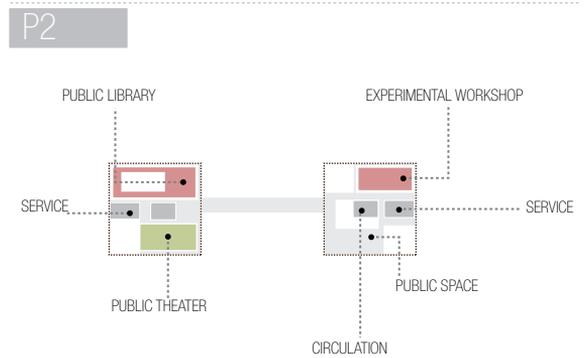
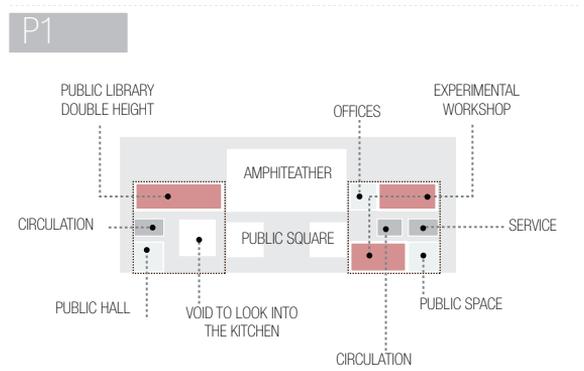
GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL

The Gastronomic School is located on the East – West direction of the area. This building is divided in two structures, a public one on the left and a private one on the right side. In both buildings, there is a vertical circulation boy composed of two elevators and the staircase, on the opposite part we can find the restrooms (WC services).

The **public part of the building** is developed on two floors: There is an double-height library which could be open to the public in the ground floor, a meeting room with one height in the second floor and the big hall in the first floor. In the first level, after crossing the Hall, it is possible to see how the restaurant's kitchen (Located in the basement floors) works because of the glass placed at the ground level.

The **private building**, however, is composed by the **gastronomic school** developed in 3 different floors. The first level will contain the professors' offices and two multifunctional laboratories at one height. The latter will also have access from the outside if they want to carry out activities intended for the public.

In the second level there will be another larger double height laboratory and a free space dedicated to students. This second floor will connect to the public part of the complex through a bridge where the aforementioned library and conversation room will be present. All the theoretical lessons for students will instead be held in two classrooms on the third floor.



SURFACE. GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL

● EXPERIMENTAL WORKSHOP 382 mq
● PUBLIC THEATER 182 mq
● PUBLIC SPACE 190 mq
● CIRCULATION20 mq







FIG. 6.107 | Underground bar-caffe. Gastronomic school | Island of tastes , Spreepark



FIG. 6.108 | Bar and coffee shop | Island of tastes , Spreepark

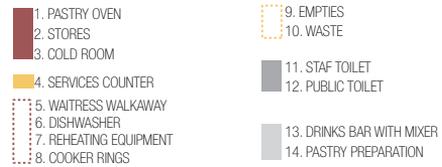


FIG. 6.109 | Public space, gastronomic school | Island of tastes , Spreepark

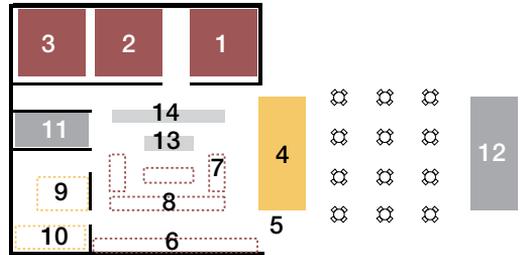
THE UNDERGROUND CAFE

The underground level is composed of a small size cafe which can be access by going down the stairs of the amphitheater and from the central square. According to Neufert book (Page 456), an small-size café (Snack bar layouts) Can be suitable for up t 60 seats where coffee, cakes, sandwiches, meals can be served.

The kitchen, however, mainly makes use of ready-made items and daily deliveries, so the storage part doesn't need to be too big. The normally open from 8.00 pm until 17.30 pm.

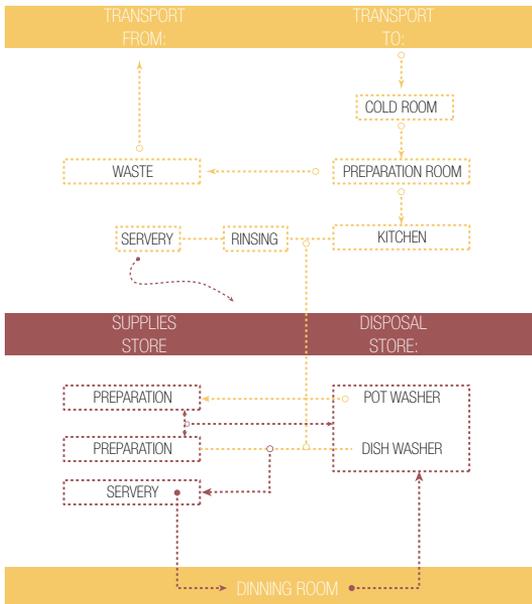


CAFE RESTAURANT - SMALL SIZE



KITCHEN PROCESS

Here is possible to see the diagram which express the process in every kitchen:



Neufert, E., Neufert, P., Baiche, B., & Walliman, N. (2000). Architects' data. Oxford: Blackwell Science. Page 460.

MINIMUM SIZE DIMENSION USED:

Bistros, snack-bars , small cafes with up to 60 seats are classified as small operations. In the followed table chart, it has been established the minimum dimensions that works in this kind of public services:

RESTAURANT SIZE / SEATS	SMALL (UP TO 100)
DAILY SUPPLIES	0.04 - 0.06
WASTE / REFUSE	0.15 - 0.21
CHILLED GOODS STORAGE	0.04 - 0.31
DRY GOODS / FOOD STORE	0.13 - 0.15
AMBIENT STORAGE	0.25 - 0.31
VEGETABLE PREPARATION	0.13 - 0.15
PATISSERIE	0.13 - 0.15
DRY GOODS / FOOD STORE	0.13 - 0.15
KITCHEN AREA	0.6 - 0.8
DISHWASHER	0.10 - 0.12
SERVERY / WAITERS' EQUIPMENT	0.06 - 0.08
STAFF WASHING FACILITIES / WC	0.4 - 0.5
TOTAL	1.6 - 2.1

Kitchen areas: Space required per m²/ seat

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC APPROACH:

However, It's important to improve the frame conditions for an economically profitable of the amusement park (parking lots, infrastructure etc.) Generally, for Berlin schools, there is a great need for redevelopment, however the budgetary funds of the district office are insufficient. So it is possible to think about a private entity which can manage and administrate the entire structure.

Good education is oriented from experience, reflective learning and interdisciplinary thinking (Michelsen et. Al. (1986). This is why the school is designed under a system, where the student or the tourist can observe the entire process:



FIG. 6.110 | Gastronomic school, living space | Island of tastes , Spreepark

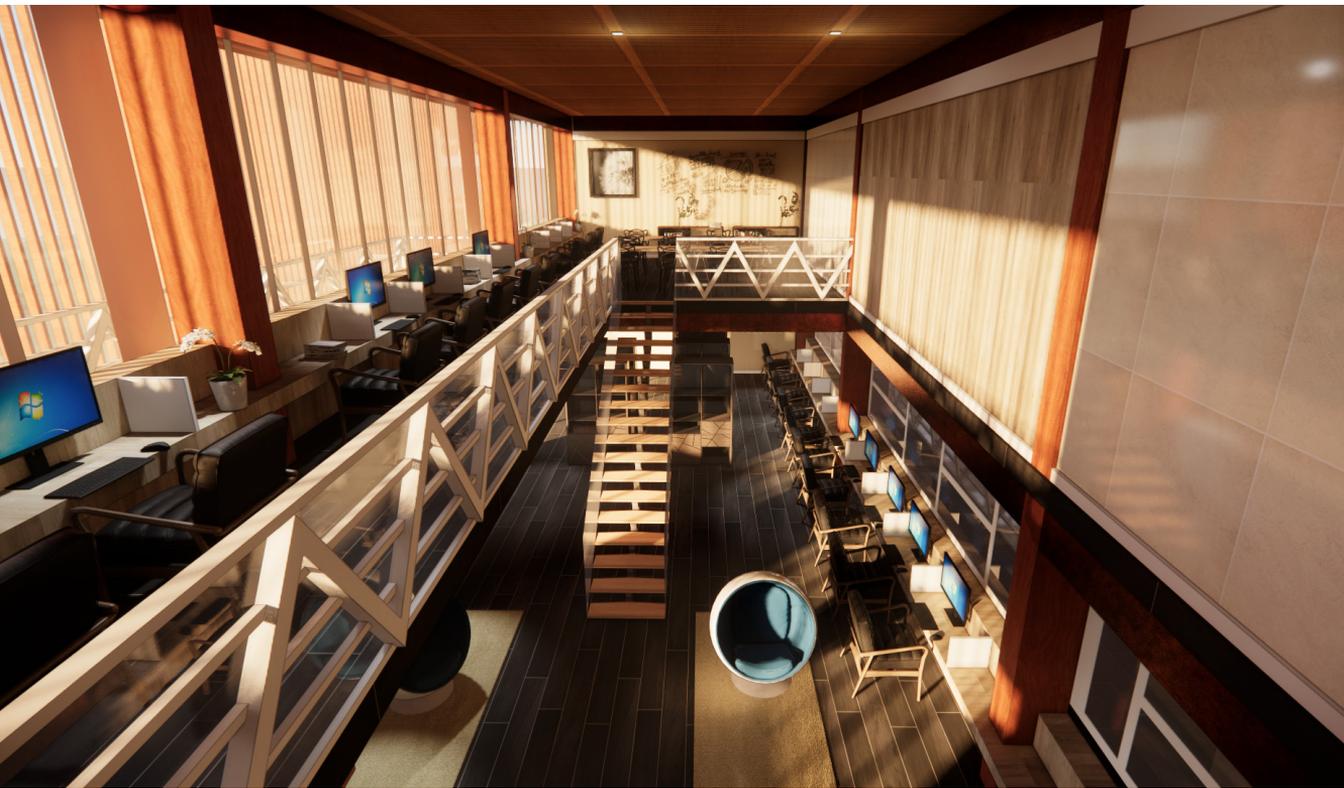


FIG. 6.111 | Public building, public library | Island of tastes , Spreepark

PRIVATE BUILDING . SCHOOL

PUBLIC BUILDING

THEORETICAL ROOM

OPEN TERRACE.
ROOFTOP

EXPERIMENTAL
WORKSHOP

SERVICE

PUBLIC SPACE

PUBLIC LIBRARY

PUBLIC THEATER

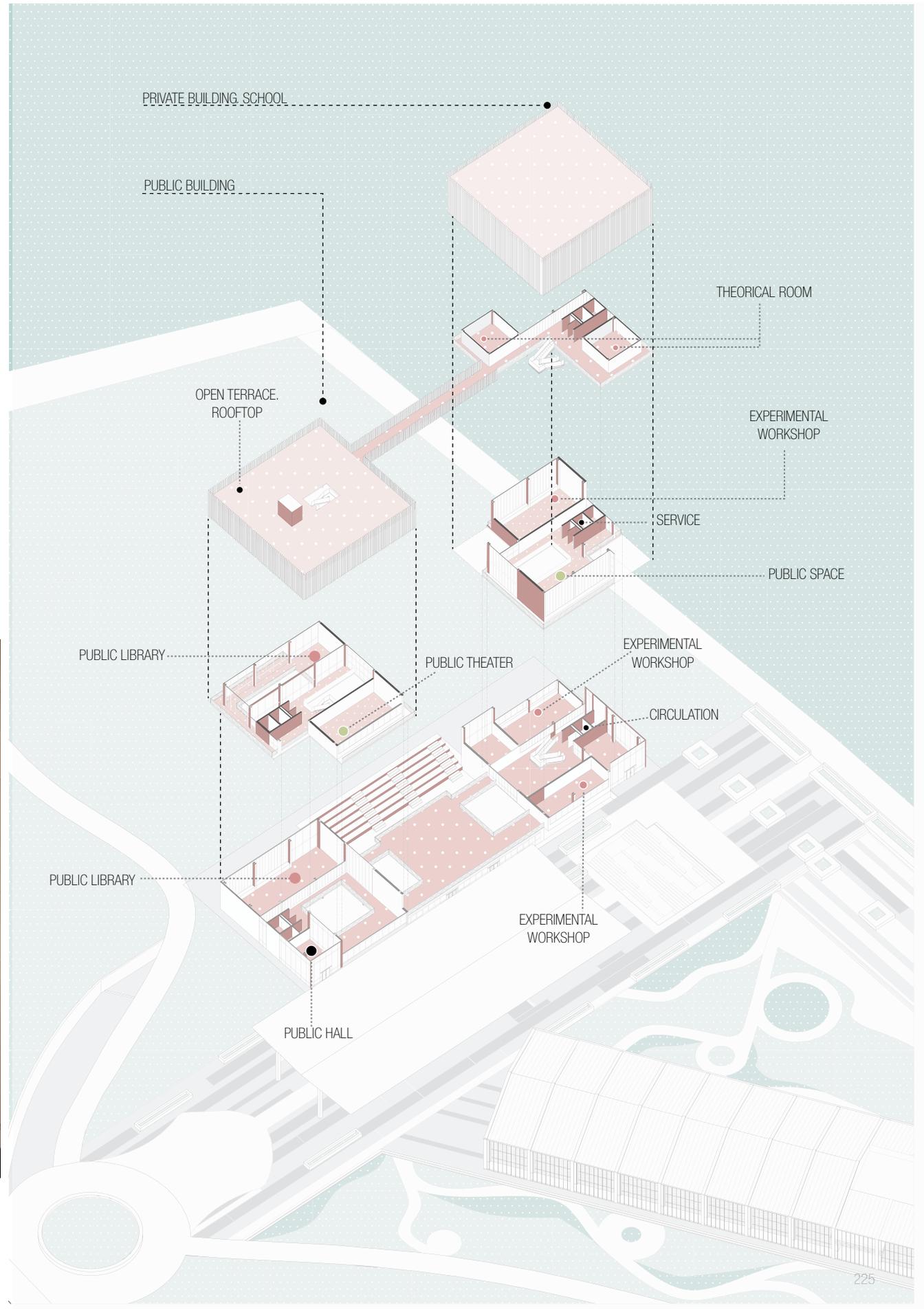
EXPERIMENTAL
WORKSHOP

CIRCULATION

PUBLIC LIBRARY

EXPERIMENTAL
WORKSHOP

PUBLIC HALL



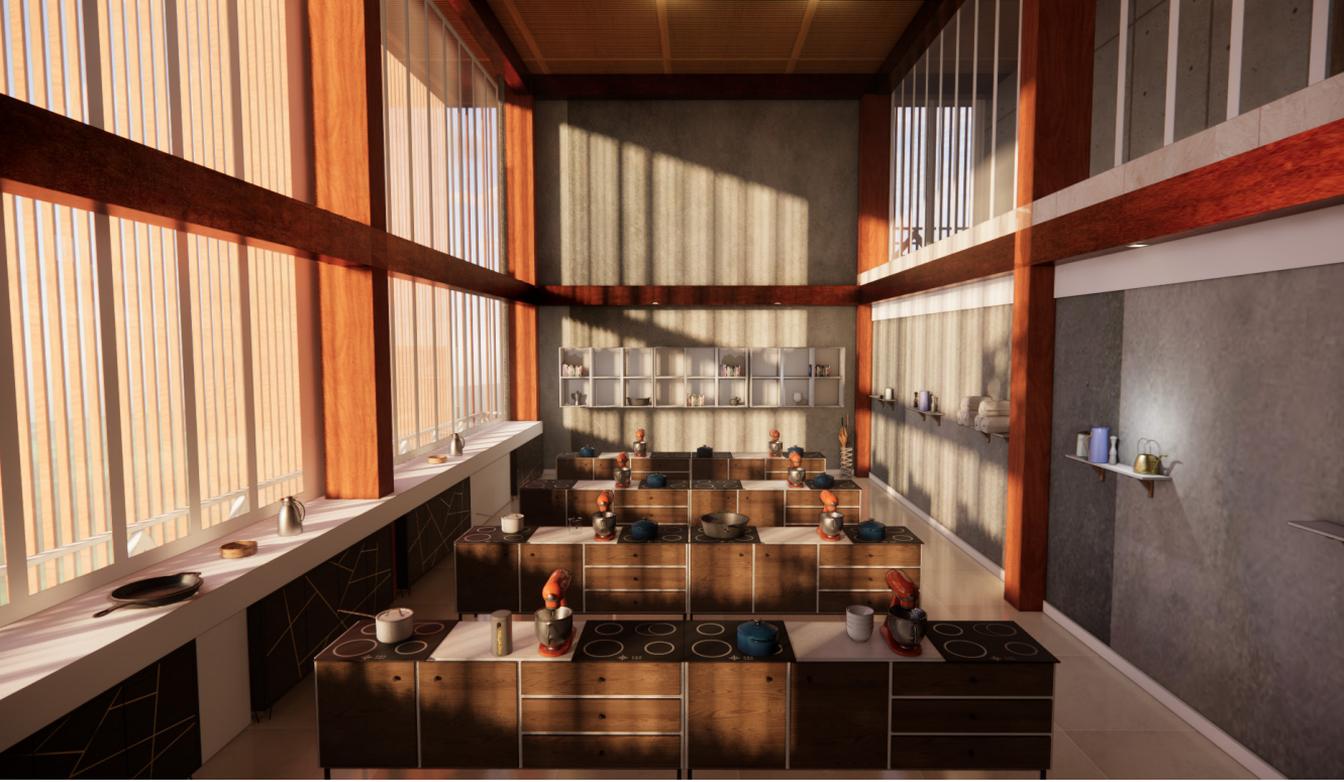
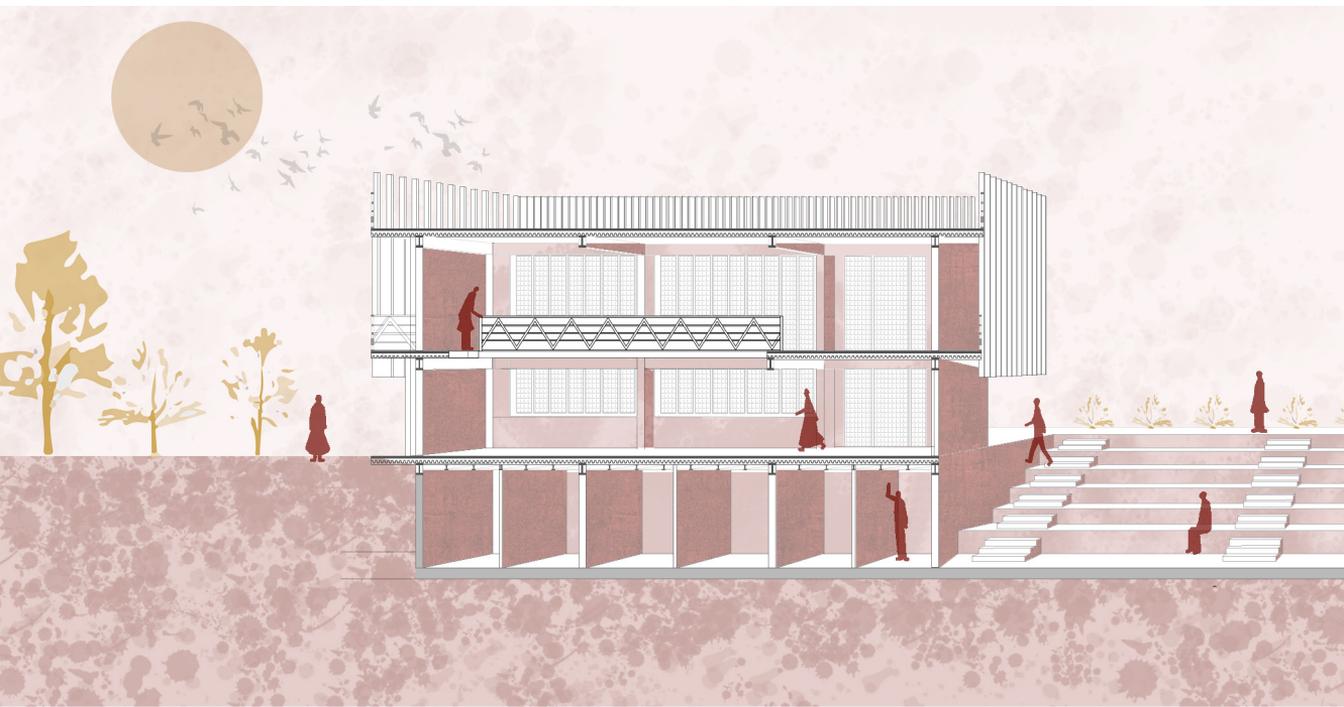
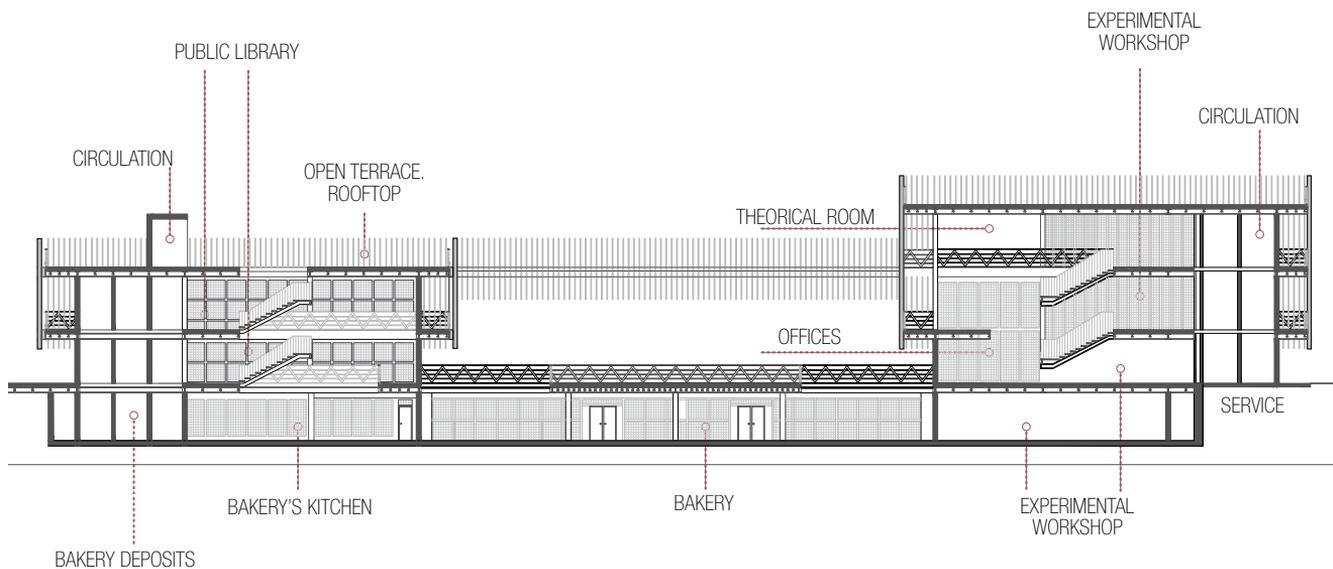


FIG. 6.112 | Gastronomic school building, workshops and practical lessons room | Island of tastes , Spreepark

Firstly from the moment of learning the career through the school. Secondly, going through the methods and the importance of cultivation because a gastronomy school cannot focus only on the theoretical lessons, but on the practice to be in contact with our reality.





Lastly, the restaurant in its greatest expression, where its reactivation can be through internships managed by the cooking school. Everything must work as a great system. The design provides the area with an urban strategy, transforming two existing buildings (Eierhäuschen and the storage building) into working units connected by a public greenhouse and a square.





URBAN FARM. GREENHOUSE

PRODUCTION:

Nowadays locally grown and organic food is becoming more and more popular in Berlin. However, the main function of vertical urban farming is to increase government economic profits rather than improve communities' benefits. Reason why i want to generate a System that works in balance (School-Urban Farm-Square with public market-Restaurant).

The Project is based on the idea: **“The raw material, next to the house”**, in this way there is a total commitment to nature. The idea for the urban farm is to provide a place where people, and students as well, can rediscover what it takes to produce the food they eat, and the effort that is established behind to combat with the climate changes, promoting healthier lifestyles. Everything grown indoor is organic.

The design concept uses two architectural strategies:

- Enable **personal interaction between farmers and markets** visitor through a public green farm which will hold lectures, exhibitions and learning tours.
- Create a **synergy between the school, the students and the cultivation of raw materials** which the historic restaurant, the Eierhäuschen, needs to function. In addition, it offers organic and locally grown food. People can see what they will consume and how farmers take care about.

In line with the original vision for the urban farm, it is intended to function as a place for exchange and learning for others who have knowledge about growing and cultivating food. It is important to know that rent a plot / space is not allowed. In this way, the restaurant Eierhäuschen can serve some of the freshest salads, healthy bowls, and homemade sweets, all made with fruits and veggies taken from the urban farm itself.

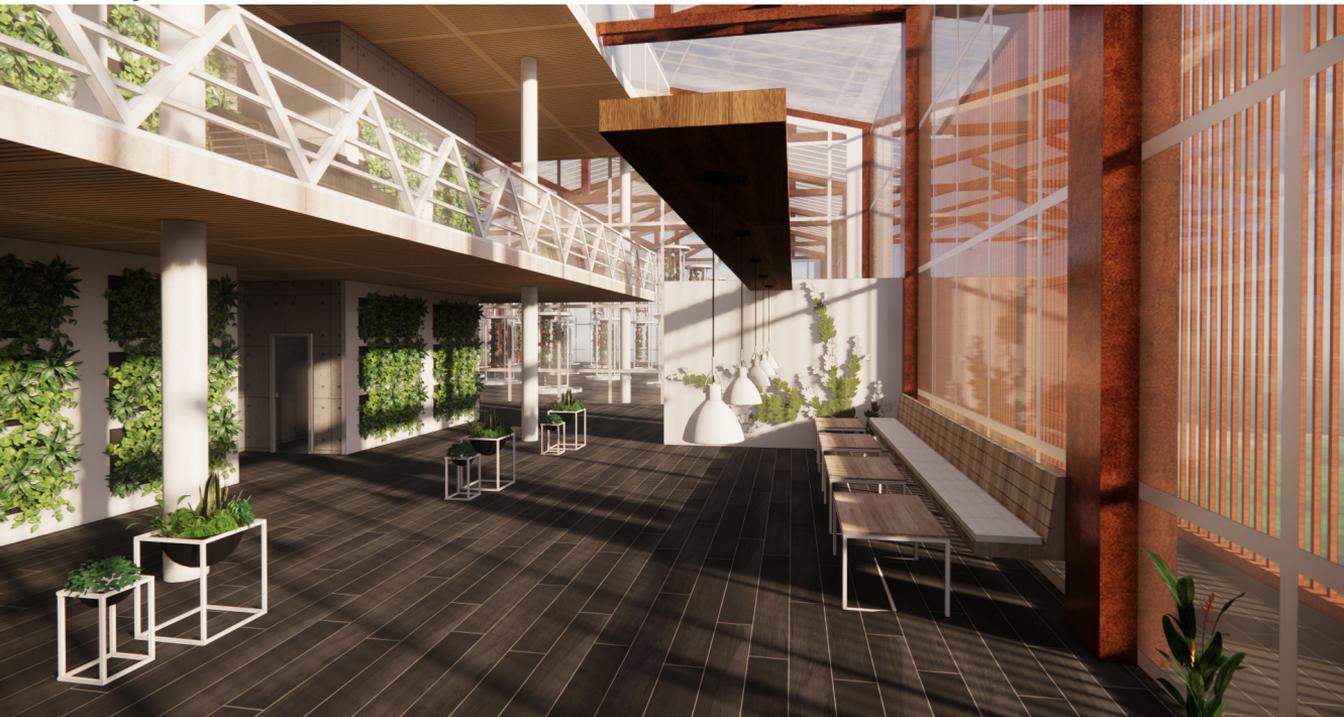
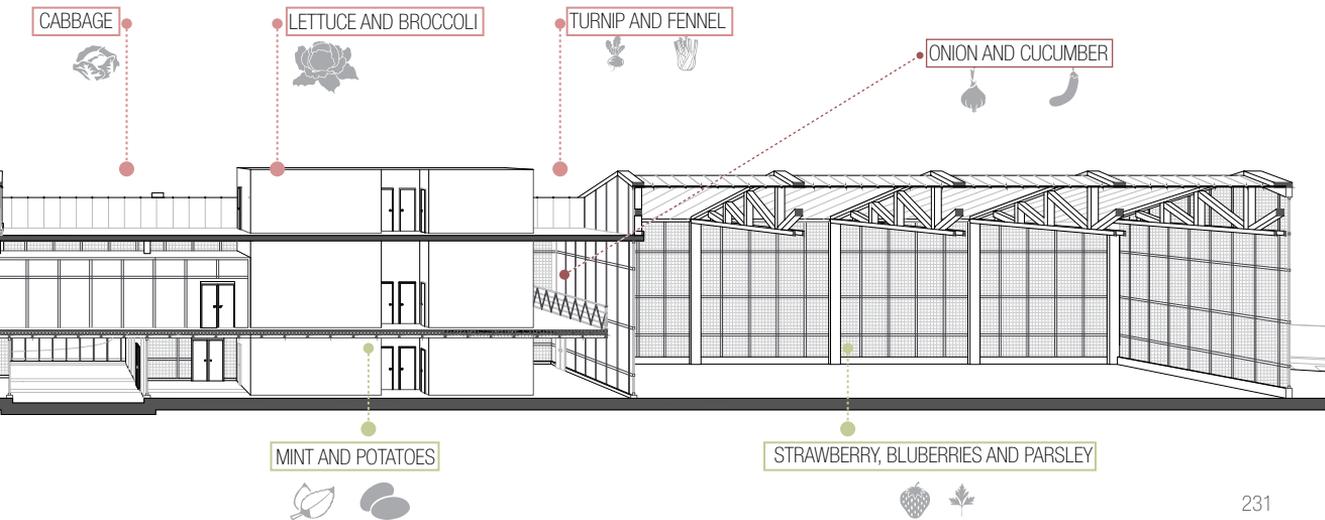
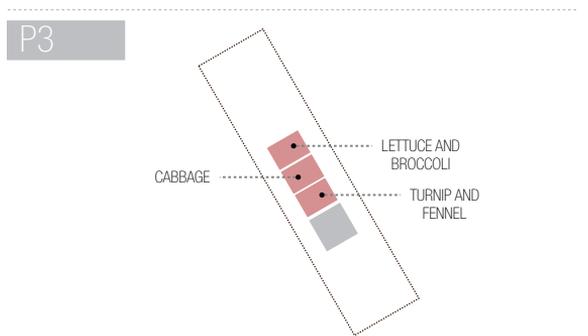
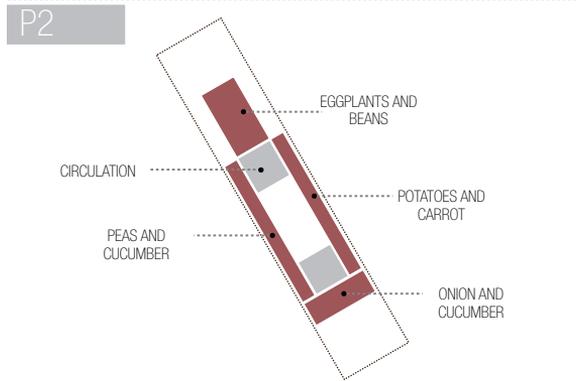
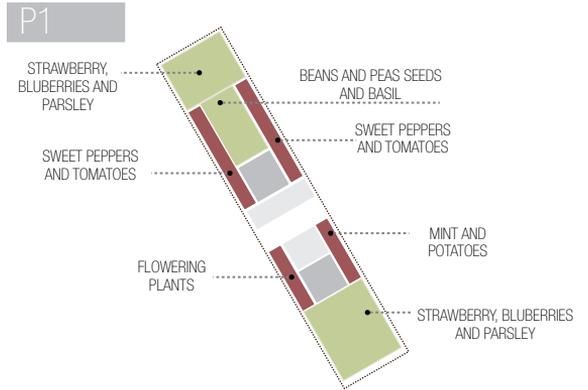
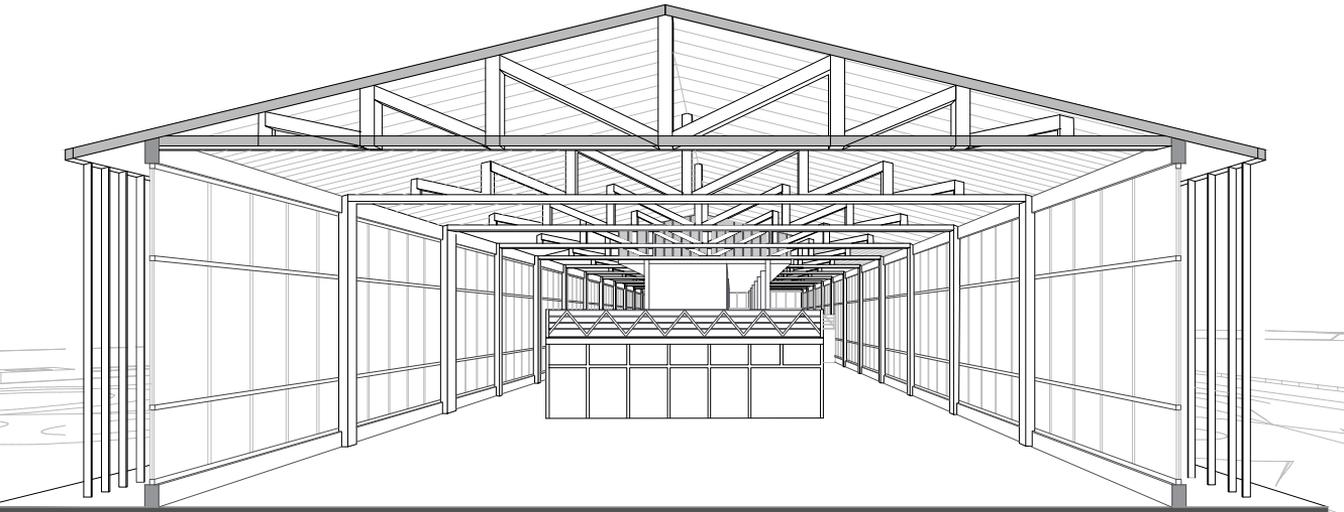


FIG. 6.113 | Urban farm public hall | Island of tastes , Spreepark



FIG. 6.114 | Urban farm hall from the second floor (Carrots, peas, cucumber, onion cultivation) | Island of tastes, Spreepark





SURFACES

CIRCULATION 70 mq

P1

- STRAWBERRY AND BLUBERRIES2 500 mq
- SWEET PEPPERS AND TOMATOES2 137 mq
- PEAS, BEANS AND BASIL1 260 mq
- MINT AND POTATOES2 137 mq
- FLOWERING PLANTS1 137 mq

P2

- EGGPLANTS AND BEANS1 260 mq
- POTATOES AND CARROT2 160 mq
- ONION AND CUCUMBER1 200mq

P3

- LETTUCE AND BROCCOLI1 90 mq
- CABBAGE AND TURNIP1 180 mq



- **FIRST LEVEL:** Crops with vertical development:

- Group 1: Strawberry, blueberries and Basil, Parsley;
- Group 2: Sweet Peppers, Flowering plants
- Group 3: Mint and Potatoes.

Strategy: Associate fruits and vegetables cultivation with floral and aromatic plants (mint or basil), which keep pests away and attract beneficial insects to favor biological control. However, in the first floor, green beans and peas will be subjected to an indoor treatment with CFL cylinders to allow their correct and flourishing growth.



FIG. 6.115 | Urban Farm, strawberry doubled high cultivation space | Island of tastes , Spreepark

- **SECOND FLOOR:** There is an extension of the vertical growth crops with a smaller size such as courgettes and aubergines; while in the south part of the structure crops with horizontal development in the ground such as:

- Group 1: Onions and Carrots
- Group 2: Cucumber and potatoes will be settled.

Strategy: The cultivation of onions in the same structure as carrots, allows to repel the carrot fly, in addition to potential flavor and growth.



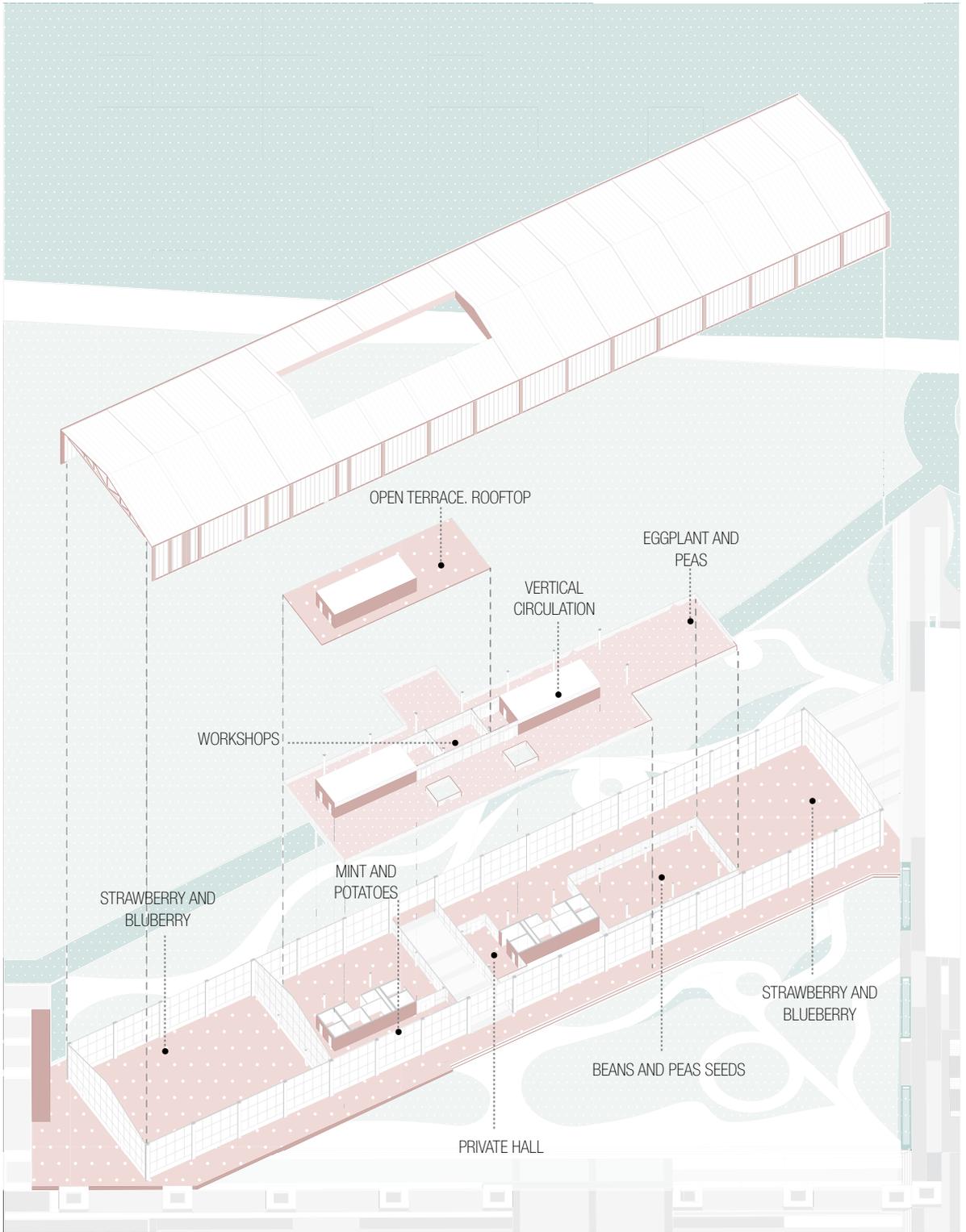
FIG. 6.116 | Urban Farm, second floor | Island of tastes , Spreepark

- **THIRD FLOOR:** Only low plants with horizontal development, such as: Lettuce, broccoli, cabbage and fennel, will be grown so as to allow a free and pleasant view from the panoramic terrace.

Strategy: Combine crops that have different growth rates: if we plant a fast crop (lettuce) in the free space that exists near the slowest crop grows(cabbage), there is not going to be any competition between them.



FIG. 6.117 | Urban Farm, third floor. Cabagge, lettuce cultivation area | Island of tastes , Spreepark



URBAN FARMING



FIG. 6.118 | Reception. Public hall | Urban Farm, Island of tastes.



FIG. 6.119 | Reception. Public hall | Urban Farm, Island of tastes.



FIG. 6.120 | Second floor | Urban Farm, Island of tastes.



FIG. 6.121 | Strawberry, eggplants, beans cultivation space | Urban Farm, Island of tastes.

FAÇADE

To summarize, the double facade allows us to have a greater degree of protection from both the wind and the temperatures required in the building, it protects from overheating. In addition, it lets a controlled and cross ventilation.

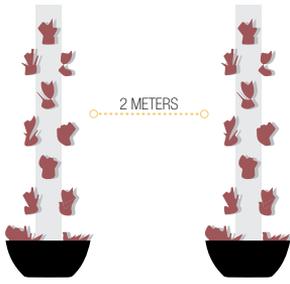
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

There are several types of irrigation systems for the garden, although the most recommended and common in organic gardens are systems that promote water saving, such as drip irrigation, micro-sprinkling or exudate tape.



FIG. 6.122 | Mint and Parsley cultivation area | Urban Farm, Island of tastes.

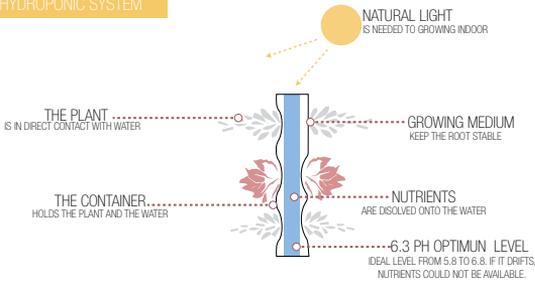
STRAWBERRY HYDROPONIC SYSTEM



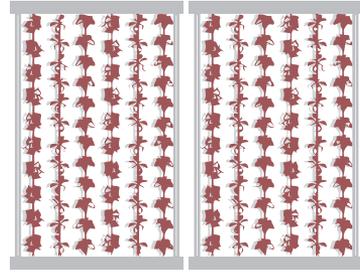
HYDROPONIC BENEFITS



HYDROPONIC SYSTEM



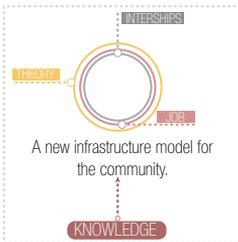
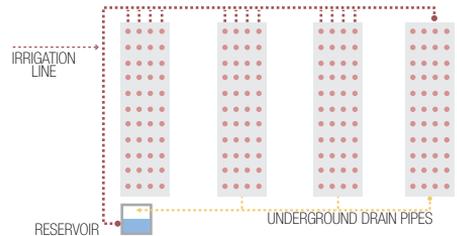
EGGPLANT HYDROPONIC SYSTEM



HYDROPONIC BENEFITS



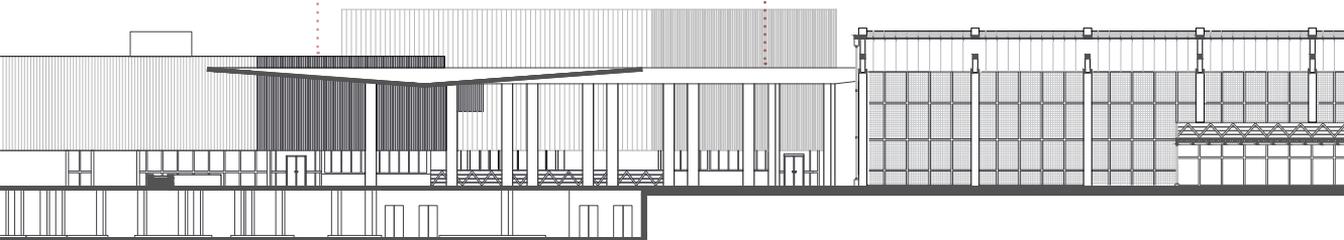
HYDROPONIC SYSTEM



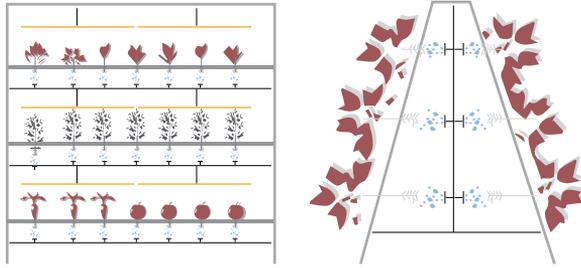
GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL



PUBLIC MARKET



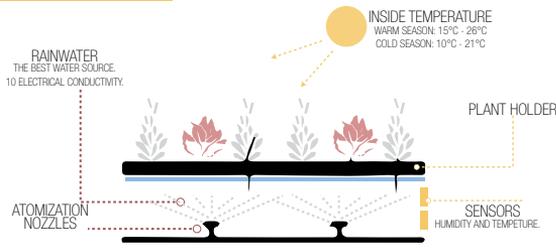
BEANS AND CARROT AEROPONIC SYSTEM



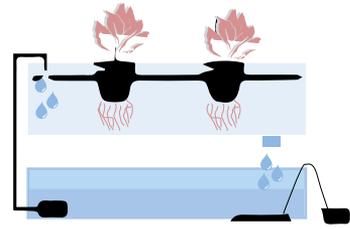
AEROPONICS BENEFITS



AEROPONICS SYSTEM



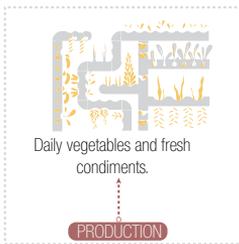
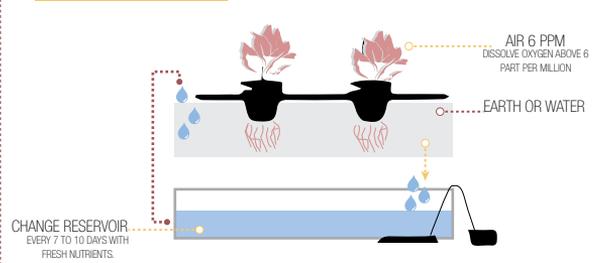
MINTS HYDROPONIC SYSTEM



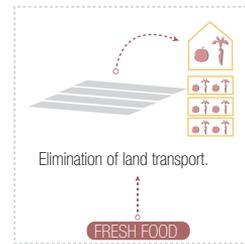
HYDROPONIC BENEFITS



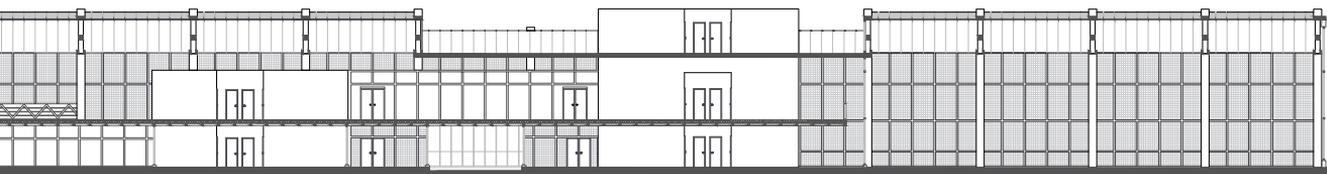
HYDROPONIC SYSTEM



URBAN FARM



URBAN FARM





THE SQUARE. OPEN MARKET

PARTICIPATION:

Berlin's many walls have defined the city edge. Yet today, Berlin resembles a patchwork, an assemblage of many neighborhoods, each based around a local center and marked by discontinuity. However, current trends should try to homogenize the city's continue.

In front of the square you will find the design of a roundabout that let us distinguish the entrance and leads to the island of taste. The open-air square allows you to visually relate to the context and its surroundings. It can also serve as a haven for cultural interchange and community space which connects virtually the different functions of the project.

In addition, it allows generating a center managed by people, where they can organize events, markets, fairs or festivals in their own way. Temporary uses have the capacity to establish long-term commitments to the place and space of occupation. This will create Integration in a social and cultural sense with the surroundings district, more sense of ownership of space and more citizen union.

What's more, local residents or people who participate can sell what they produce, making it easy for locals to eat affordable in the rhythm of the seasons. In fact, the dynamic space can be sustained itself through these commercial operations.



FIG. 6.123 | View from the Spree river | Urban Farm, Island of tastes.



FIG. 6.124 | Public square view | Island of tastes.

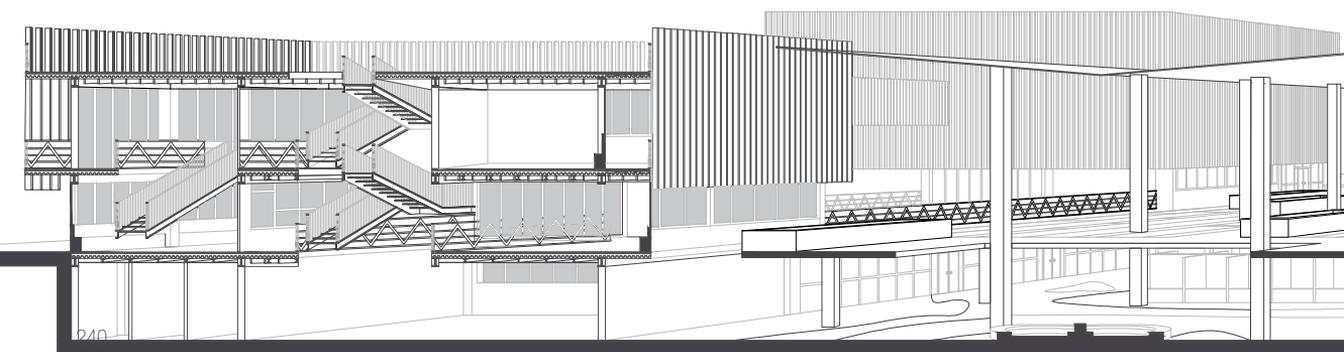
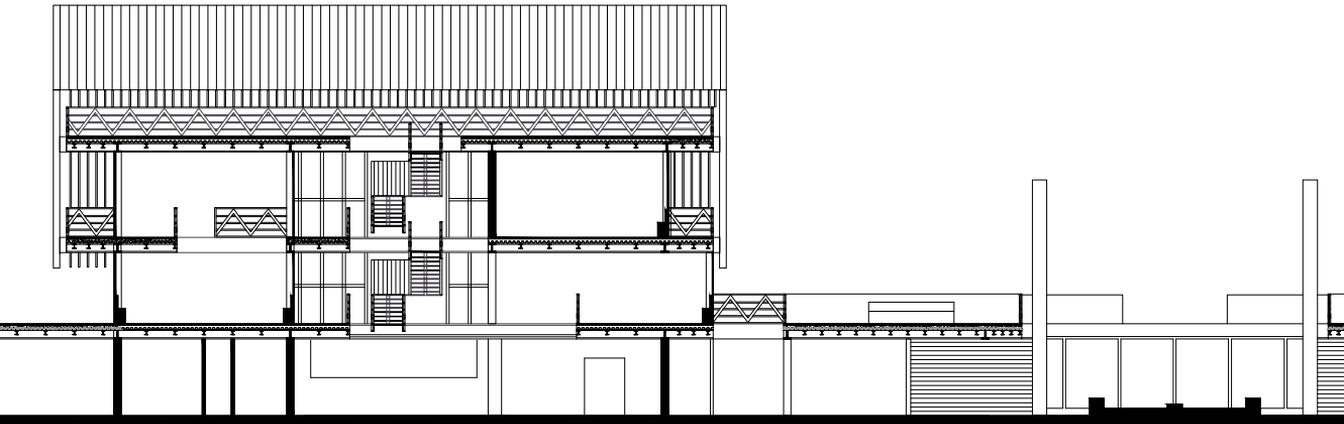




FIG. 6.125 | Public square view from the river Spree. Left: Urban Farm and Right: Gastronomic school | Island of tastes.

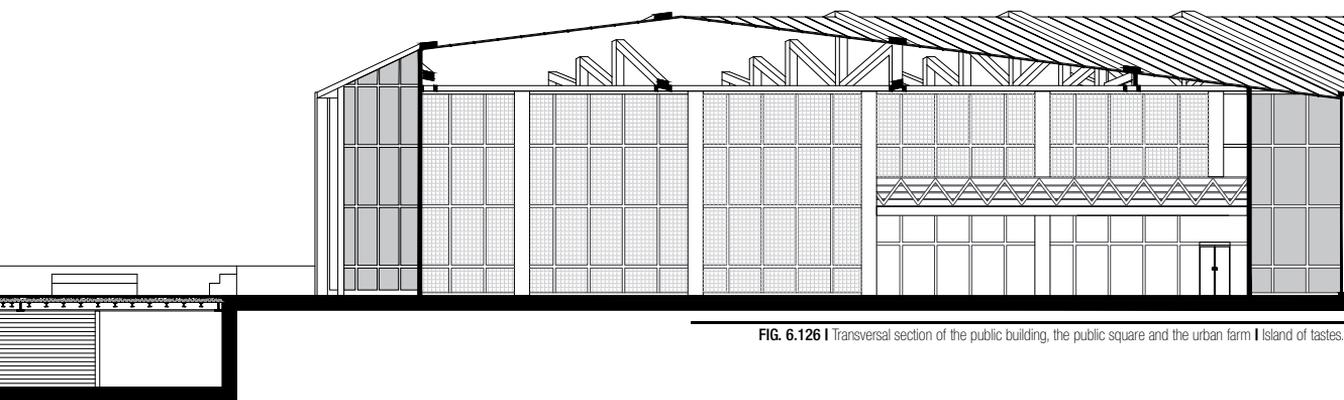


FIG. 6.126 | Transversal section of the public building, the public square and the urban farm | Island of tastes.

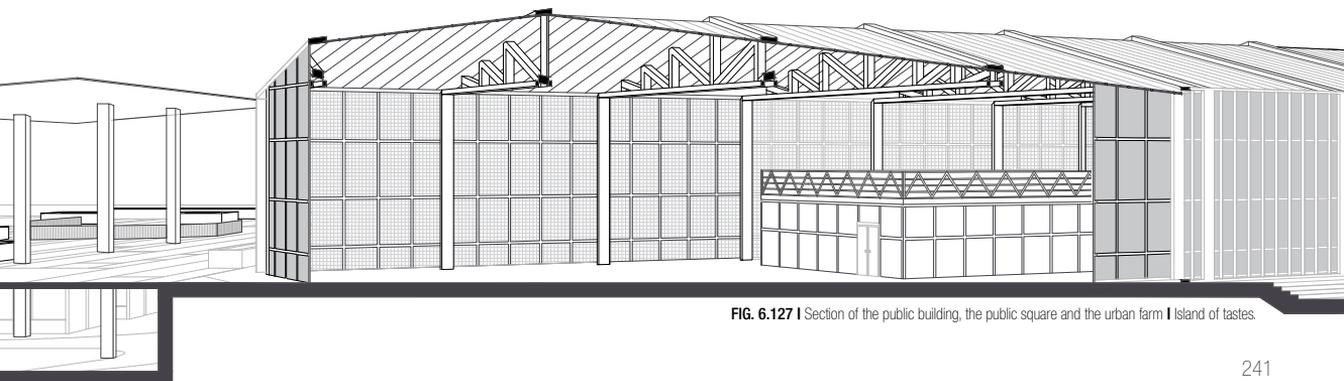


FIG. 6.127 | Section of the public building, the public square and the urban farm | Island of tastes.

6.3 TECHNICAL STRATEGIES

GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL AND URBAN FARM

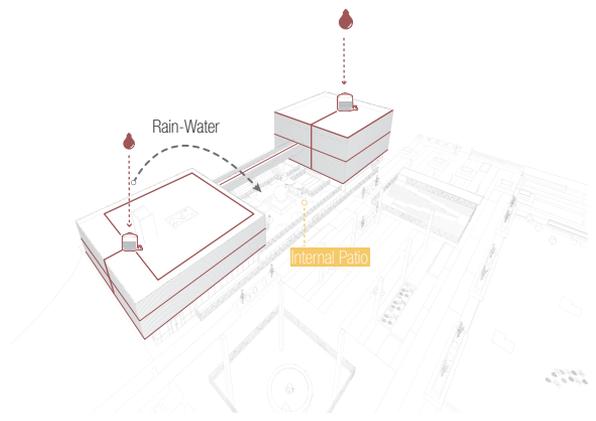
OVERVIEW

Thinking about sustainability criteria such as interior environmental quality, natural ventilation and sun protection plays a fundamental role in the development of new design strategies.

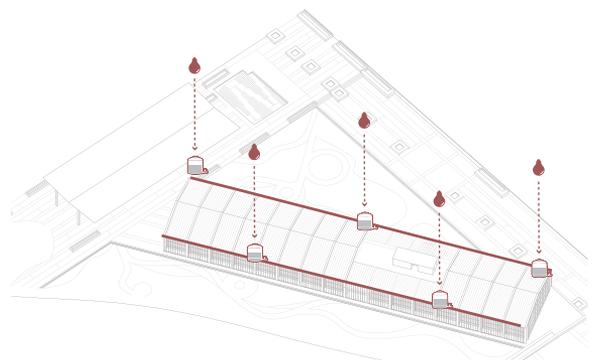
We must be in a constant search for new design criteria studying the inclination angles of the sun, radiation, soil studies to know if it is structurally viable, and of course we should take appropriate measures to guarantee interior comfort such as parasols, internal gaps, which enhance this interior-exterior heat exchange reducing the use of mechanical and electrical installations.

RAINWATER COLLECTORS

A passive rainwater treatment system is proposed for water reuse in toilets and irrigation. This kind of system could save up to 40% of the daily consumption of drinking water. It is possible to use a local landscaping, preferring hardy native plants.



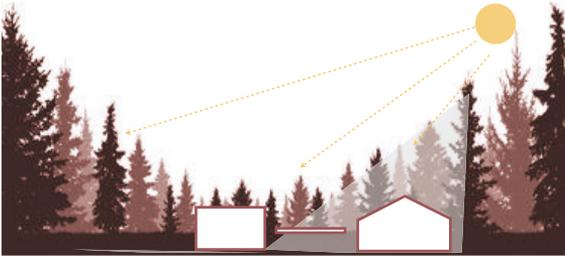
GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL



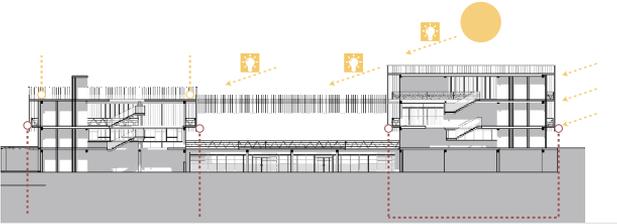
URBAN FARM

CROSSED VENTILATION

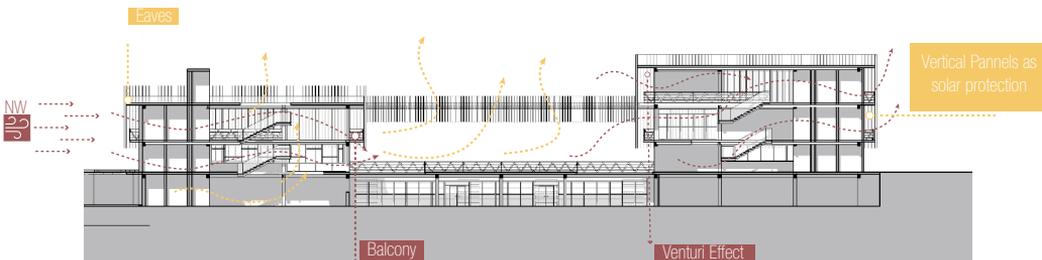
1. Taking advantage of the urban context and landscaping.



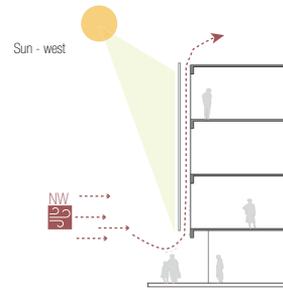
2. Design of balconies and planters that regulate the temperature.



3. Inner courtyards help fresh air to circulate.

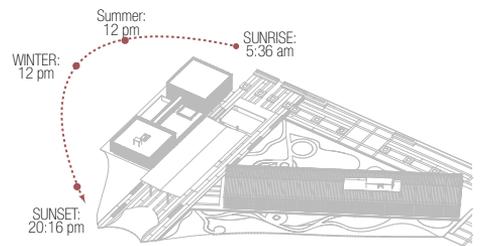


4. Use double ventilated glass facades to decrease heat gains and demand less energy from mechanical systems.



5. Designing based on air flows direction.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
DIRECTION												
KM/H	20	19	17	15	14	14	14	14	15	16	17	18
°C	1	3	4	6	14	18	20	25	18	13	6	0



6. Cross ventilation through the Venturi effect and Use of permeable facades.

6.3 TECHNICAL STRATEGIES

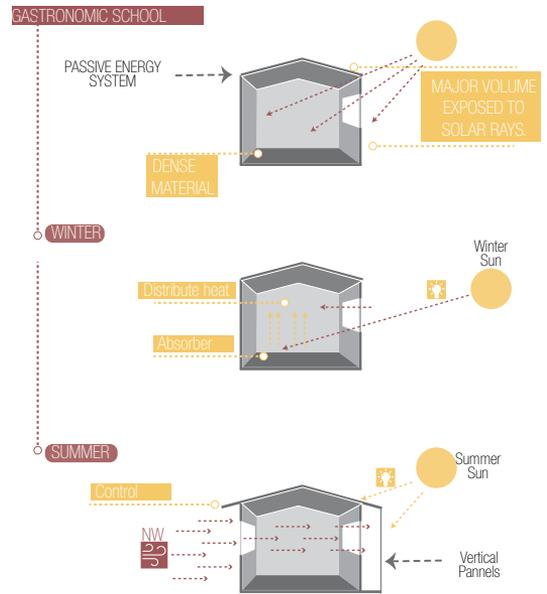
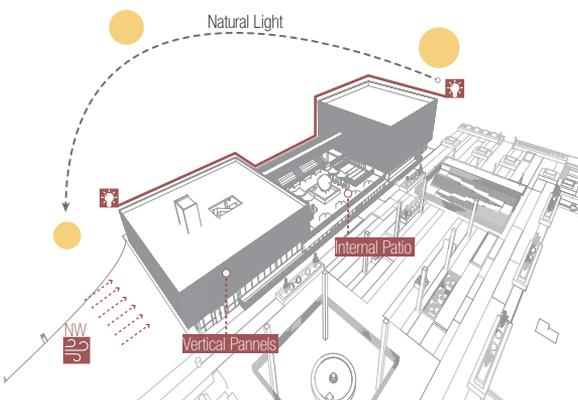
GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL AND URBAN FARM

GASTRONOMIC SCHOOL

The orientation of the building is an important feature for sustainable design. The educational building is arranged under the East-West axis. The most public building occupies the west part, acting as a filter from outside noise. Between both buildings, public and private, there is a small open square which brings natural light to the inside.

The private building, represented by the school, is located at the eastern axis. In the mornings the sun has an important duty, helps to eliminate germs and bacteria from the workshops and other rooms, as well as providing natural light during the hours of the lessons. However, an external module facade composed of vertical wood lattice was designed in order to control the passage of light depending on its angles.

Direct heat collection system: The project is design to use the minimum conditioning system, by maintaining the maximum possible area exposed to sun rays to allow the penetration of natural light into the floors.



FUNCTIONING:

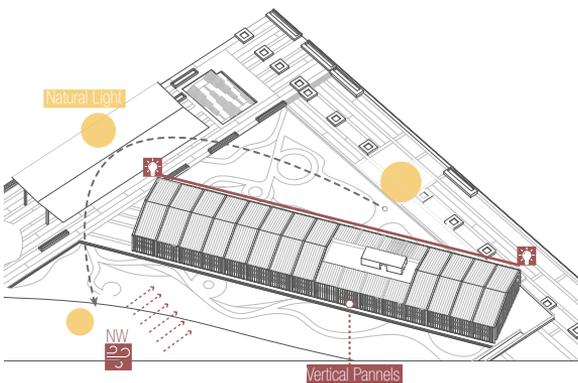
- **Summer:** To achieve good refrigeration, direct sun penetration should be avoided. This system will promote the appropriate trace angle trough different vertical lattices. The most exposed faces, the eastern and western facades, in addition to presenting vertical wood lattices, will also have balconies that create horizontal shadow.
- **Winter:** The sun must penetrate directly to all surfaces in order to be stored on the inside walls and floors. To avoid heat loss, insulating elements such as double glazing, vertical panels and blinds will be used.

URBAN FARM

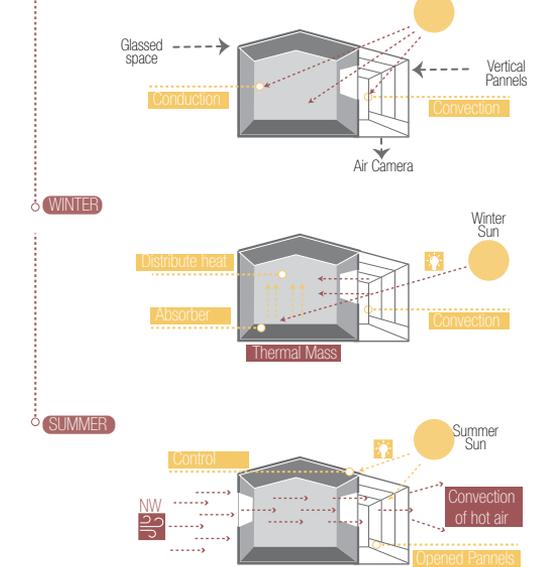
On the other hand, the urban farm is mostly made up of natural light, however, in the space for growing beans and peas, artificial LED lights introduced on the ceiling will be used. They have an average luminosity of 65 lumen / watt.

Basically, the greenhouse system consists of a glazed space that obtains energy directly from the sun, by conduction through the walls and by convection through doors and windows.

The stable climate (temperature, air composition and humidity) has a decisive role in maintaining the health of vegetables and fruits cultivated in the greenhouse. The objective of ventilation systems are to supply the oxygen needed, remove the waste (Heat, Co2, water) and keep down the airborne microorganisms' level. Vertical lattices, established in the eastern and western facades will act as an air chamber between the interior and exterior enclosure, minimizing heat losses.



URBAN FARM - GREENHOUSE



FUNCTIONING:

- **Summer:** Avoid excess radiation, therefore, heat. Glass in the greenhouse, mainly the roof, have radiation insulation. The roof is movable, so its opening would allow fresh air to enter. The vertical wooden panels that surround the east-west facade (since it will be the facade with the highest solar incidence) are movable in order to choose the suitable angle to avoid direct solar incidence.
- **Winter:** A solar greenhouse aims to capture as much sunlight as possible, to store and dissipate it in the interior space. The double facade that protects it, allows a lower calorific loss and so the heat can travel through the air.



07

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 07

7. CONCLUSION:

SPREEPARK

Berlin is a haunted city that has been determined in recent years by concepts such as recycling, renewing and memory. The Berlin Wall but also the regime that ruled East Berlin are memories, and memories, as we now, have a potent force.

Memories often cleave to the physical setting of events, that is why buildings and physical places have so many stories to tell. They give form to a city's history and identity. Building matter, so do ruins, parks and even vacant lands because they are symbols and the repositories of memory.

They provide shelter for human activities, but it is the activities, not the shelter, that make structures and spaces important to human being trying to define their place. However not every old structure and site can be preserved, cities are not museum.

Every city and every country must weigh development against preservation. Berlin is not special for its beauty or state of preservation, but rather for its bold gestures and incongruities. Its building groan under the burden of painful memories

The thesis examined the possibility of recovering abandoned post-war park through concepts of place identity, spirit of the place and social identity (Participation).

Through the theoretical part we could conclude that memory describes a relationship between social identity and physical environment. In that way, there is a very great potential in architecture, and its capacity to narrate the memory of people and build the absence.

Additionally, we can observe that in the design proposal both community and nature can be passively and actively connected, by respecting the spirit of the place which in this case is represented as a forest were different types of trees born and are raised all together, and through a master-plan composed of different sensitive islands which strongly connect the spirit with the soul of the citizens.

The detailed project, instead, was focus on the development of the island of taste but always guided by the definition of social and place identity and genius loci. That resulted into a proposal with two buildings, a gastronomic school and an urban farm which were capable of reactivate the forest actively but also the forgotten historic restaurant Eierhäuschen, with the participation of berlin's citizens.

Even if place has been ignored in psychological identity theories, it is sure that cities always generates physical symbols identities, and a tiny change in that context can change the social interaction.

Urban design plays a central role in the construction and function of the urban environment, and more than that, a good urban design project is capable of recover abandoned public spaces if the result ends up as a master-plan which aid as much as necessary but impact as less as possible.

Base on the thesis results, it is possible to summarize some **keys for a successful urban design**:

- **Ultimate Aesthetic Appearance.** Establishing a final visual image doesn't mean to have an identity. Emotions and feelings are the only way to create a bond between the space, the spirit of the place and community. People are the key.
- **Definition of elements but maintaining future possibilities.** To build the individuality and character of the space, elements should be defined. The abandoned study cases reviewed (RAW, Holzmarkt) certain elements were undefined and that allow a future appropriation through temporary uses.

Even though the co-existence of social, culture, activities and planners should be the way to create identity, it is important to define all the spaces. Once they have been defined, the sense of possibility (Haussermann and Siebel, 1987) will be transformed because the defined space itself will enable a controlled process of appropriation.

The space will not be perceived as a residual space that suggest to be appropriate, but a space that was designed comfortably to be inhabited by and how people want.

- **Relationship between inhabitants and planners.**

We need to consider that proposals are designed for the city and their inhabitants, therefore it is a challenge to answer to both requirements.

The former is achievable in the same way we respect the spirit of the place, while the latter's objective is to create social identity enabling the process of participation and experiences. A closer relation between community and plan designers is required to underlying dynamics of the community, and the interaction between the inhabitants and the Urban designer's knowledge. We, architects, are the personification of the spirit of the place.

- **Bottom up approach:** The design language matters, however, the design process begins when the client's needs are clear as well as site's needs (listening to the spirit of the place).

Aesthetics, however, matters but it is not the start point of a project, in that way project results in designs that people love because, in the same way that architects, people want to see a portion of their personality inside. In this manner, projects will be known not for a visual image, but for its outcomes.

So... How can Spreepark as a historic abandoned city park be sustainably revitalized in order to guarantee the district's needs?

The revitalization of historical spaces, abandoned or not, should be a focus of urban policies through guidelines and strategies with a multi-disciplinary approach, not just conserving a physical historic resource but to understand its spirit, the relationship with the urban planning framework and let people appropriate the space.

An interdisciplinary approach: Its important to understand how the community may be involved with overarching goals and visions for urban development. Appropriation and integration of the place are the keys to success, where citizens can participate in the taking actions program.

The main task of designers is to transform the claims into a framework where the formal owner (inhabitants) and the informal one (The place) create a harmony dynamic.

To conclude, the architecture presents a particular, unique and individual language of each place, the revitalization of spaces and the study of historical elements.

From that perspective, the place would be altered by the implementation of an architecture capable of strengthening or creating links that would build city culture.

"Architecture affects our feeling and our lived

experience" 6 That is why it is so important to understand that the place does not simply contain the ground where the building rests, but is the basis of the beginning of the project, the flexible space that gives the traces that determine possible project strategies.

FINAL REFLECTIONS

As my tutor said once: “Cities change and mutate, they transform together with the civilizations living in them. Urban landscape identities need to be safeguarded, enhance and regain, but they must not be crystallized or mummified.” – **Paolo Mellano**

Through the analysis of the different case studies (Gleisdreick Park, Natural Sugelande, Mauer Park, Tempelhofer) and the abandoned spaces that were transformed by the community (RAW and Holzmarkt), I found that **places often work as a social community** forum where mainly local residents and people who wanted to be involved, shaped and revitalized their neighborhood with several man-made resources (planting, temporary activities) engaged with the identity that locals wanted to give the place.

However, **local participation sometimes sides the importance of listen to the place**, that is why designers, architects and urbanism need to work hand in hand with residents, they can feel and listen to the spirit of the place and try to find a solution that works for either residents and place. As **Paolo Mellano said, “the landscape must be cultivated** through education and teaching, because landscape represents the fifth dimension of the world: width, length, height, time and the cultures of the cities and the landscape. **It is a difficult dimension to measure, but it is the one that belong the most to man”**.

What’s happening today? Nowadays architecture is being increasingly **taken by the desired to impress** and to make an image. Particularity and the wish to amaze seems to be the **new aim of contemporary architecture**, while at the end those “unique buildings” commonly have a lack of content and spirit, triggering a sense of indifference between citizens.

As Moneo writes in his book *Contribution on 21 works*: “Sadly, there is no architectural criticism! Today’s architecture refers to a vision of the building as an icon. It seems that the buildings are inserted in a place without studying it, only to be a milestone, rather than look out for the development of the city. **What happened to Rossi’s urban lessons and Venturi’s recommendations?**

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SPREEPARK

BEYOND THE WALL