



P_2 Task

Visions for an enhanced and accessible “Olympic Park Berlin”

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1. Introduction

1.1. Brief History of Berlin

Few European cities have a history as torn as that of Berlin. Imperial residence, working class metropolis, power center of the Nazis, battleground, hot spot of the cold war, centre of urban revival – Berlin was all of this and a lot more...

Grown out of two settlements on the Spree River at the end of the 12th century, by 1360 Berlin is big enough to become a member town of the Hanseatic League, an important association of merchants and merchant cities.

In 1411, administration and control of the Mark Brandenburg is given to the Hohenzollern Friedrich VI, initiating 500 years of Hohenzollern rule in Berlin. In 1701, Friedrich I is crowned *King in Prussia* - Berlin becomes the royal residence.

City of Enlightenment

Starting in 1740, the city develops into a center of the Enlightenment and of constant construction under Friedrich the Great. The large representative buildings put up in this era still dominate the cityscape around Unter den Linden.

During the 19th century, the city attracts a stream of new residents. Around 1850, Berlin's population, including the adjacent areas, has grown to more than 400,000. Large parts of the population sink into poverty as a result of burgeoning industrialization - caring for the poor takes up 40 percent of the city's budget. Social hardship and the curtailment of political freedoms result in the outbreak of a democratic, middle-class revolution in March 1848. Despite early successes, the revolution falters in November 1848 with the arrival of 13,000 Prussian soldiers.

Capital of the German Reich

In 1871, Berlin becomes the capital of the German Reich and with it the splendid residence of the German emperor. This boost in political status, the industrialization and the economic boom of the next few decades give rise to many new businesses in the city. Berlin becomes the empire's political, economic, and scientific capital.

The short period of imperial reign ends when in the wake of the 1918 November revolution the first German democratic state, the Weimarer Republik, is declared - Chancellor Prince von Baden declares the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II and hands over the government to Friedrich Ebert of the Social Democrats SPD. The following 15 years of chaotic democracy are marked by economic crisis, depression, military coups, political clashes and the rise of Adolf Hitler.

Berlin under the National Socialist Party

By 1933, the Nazis have finally taken over all power from the young democratic state – on March 21, the first concentration camp in the Berlin area for regime opponents is opened and on April 1, 1933 the first organized boycotts of Jewish businesses, doctors, and lawyers take place.

In 1936 the XI Summer Olympics are held in Berlin – they are misused for a gigantic event of Nazi propaganda. The various arenas and training facilities once conceived as a functional sports complex on the western outskirts of Berlin are turned into a huge show of totalitarian architecture well suited for political rallies and military demonstrations.

The Second World War starts with Hitler's declaration of war against Poland on September 1, 1939. In the following six years the splendid German capital pays a horrendous prize – allied bombings



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and the final battle of Berlin reduce large parts of the city to rubble and leave few buildings undamaged! By war's end, 600'000 apartments are destroyed and only 2.8 million of the city's original population of 4.3 million still live in the city. The war in Europe ends with Hitler's suicide on April 30, the surrender of the city on May 2 and the signing of the capitulation treaty on May 8 1945.

A City divided

The occupied city is divided up into an American, British, French and Russian sector jointly administered by the occupying powers. By 1948, growing conflicts of interest between the victorious powers put an end to the Allies' joint administration of the city. Rising tensions culminate in the Russian blockade of the western sectors from June 1948 to May 1949 and the subsequent allied airlift to break it and supply the isolated city – Berlin has become a Cold War hotspot.

On May 23, 1949, the Federal Republic of Germany (BRD) is founded in Germany's western sectors while the German Democratic Republic (GDR) is founded in the Soviet sector on October 7, 1949. East Berlin becomes the capital of the GDR, while Bonn is chosen as the provisional capital of the BRD - Berlin retains its special status as a territory under Allied supervision until reunification on October 3, 1990.

In 1960, in response to rising coercive measures in the GDR, such as forced collectivization, almost 200,000 GDR residents flee to West Berlin. By July 1961, the number of GDR residents leaving the country for West Berlin reaches such a level that on August 13, 1961, the GDR starts construction of a wall to stop the crippling drain of much needed manpower. Berlin will remain a divided city until November 9, 1989, when in the follow up of massive demonstrations the borders are finally opened and the infamous Berlin Wall comes down.

United again

October 3, 1990 marks the reunification of Germany. By June 20, 1991, Berlin once again is the capital of a united democratic Germany. A massive urban renewal ensues. Large wastelands along the trace of the former wall are being turned into business centers, government quarters, new traffic infrastructure and parks. The challenge to bring together not only the divided city but two German states with a history of opposite political and economic systems is huge. Even though the makeover of the reunited Berlin has now been going on for almost 20 years, an end is not in sight. But in the long run, innovative city planning and the Berlin tradition of resilience will guarantee once again a splendid future for Berlin!

For more detailed information on the history of Berlin you may check the following website (German, English and French versions!):

<http://www.berlin.de/berlin-im-ueberblick/geschichte/index.en.html>



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1.2. Olympic Grounds – Then and Now

By Stefanie Endlich¹



Fig. 1 The "Relay Runners" near the entrance to the Olympic Stadium

Two pairs of monumental sculptures flank the Olympic Stadium's eastern entrance. These rugged, naked, determined-looking figures with their angular faces and powerful muscles, cast in a rigid militaristic pose, embody the National Socialist ideal of the hero "steeped by sport". The stone Discus Thrower and the Relay Runner, sculpted by Karl Albiker, were part of a comprehensive sculptural program realized at strategic points around the former Reichssportfeld² when the new stadium was constructed for the XI Olympic Summer Games in 1936.

The sculptures were supposed to heighten the drama of the stadium architecture and the axially of the complex. They also embodied the ideology behind the Nazis' militaristic and racist concept of man. For the Nazis, sports policy was an aspect of 'military education'. According to Adolf Hitler, National Socialist textbooks and specialist journals, only a "racially pure body" capable of staging so-called "resistance" would be able to impose the ruthless goals of a new "racial" order in Europe. The value of the individual was to be judged by the example of a "racial community" in which there was no place for the weak and the infirm, for people with disabilities, or for the so-called "racially alien".

¹ Prof. D. Stefanie Endlich, freelance art journalist in Berlin. Honorary professor for art in public space at the University of Arts, Berlin (Translation by Robin Benson)

² Imperial Sport Grounds



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All of the sculptures and reliefs have survived to this day. Along with the modernized stadium architecture and the grounds as a whole, which were renamed the Olympiapark³ in 2004, they are now under a preservation order. The following structures are also protected: the Langemarckhalle⁴ and the Glockenturm⁵, the Maifeld⁶, the Waldbühne⁷ and the Deutsches Sportforum⁸. Nowadays, the Olympiapark is seen throughout the world as a place where people can come together and enjoy sporting and cultural events, watch football and attend exciting open-air concerts. It is also, however, a unique document of contemporary history.

Nazi Architecture

It was at this site that the Nazi state erected its first major urban complex, and, in fact, the only one ever to be completed – apart from Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp (30 minutes away, to the north of Berlin), which was also opened in the summer of 1936. Werner March, the architect who designed the plans, closely followed Hitler's ideas. For example, the stadium complex reveals fundamental features of the gigantomaniacal building projects that followed, as is evident, above all, in the Nazi Party Rally Grounds in Nuremberg, as well as in the plans to convert Berlin into the "World Capital Germania": the axial alignment, the pompous hewn-stone cladding of the modern stadium, the programmatic use of monumental sculptures, a gigantic parade ground for the masses (the "Aufmarschfeld"), tribunes for the Leader, and the architecturally staged dramaturgy of the death cult.

The architecture extends consistently along an East-West axis from Olympischer Platz⁹ to the stadium itself (modeled on the Roman Coliseum and built to hold 100,000 people) and across the Maifeld, which served as a rally and parade ground for 240,000 participants and spectators, to the Glockenturm, which marks the western boundary and forms the culmination point of the axis. The Langemarckhalle is part of a mighty complex that includes a spectators' stand and wall complex beneath the Glockenturm. It was dedicated to the many young volunteers killed in an offensive launched during the First World War near the Belgian town of Langemarck. Here, their deaths are transfigured into the "Sacrifice of Youth" and propagated as a model for future military operations.

The sports stadium is aligned with the Glockenturm and the Langemarckhalle. The gap created for the Marathon Tor¹⁰ on the western side of the stands establishes a visual axis to the architecture of the death cult, lending the entire stadium complex the character of a national "shrine". The present Waldbühne, nestled in the wooded countryside of the Murellenschlucht basin, was also part of this concept. It was originally called the "Dietrich-Eckart-Bühne"¹¹ after the editor-in-chief of the anti-Semitic newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, the most important propaganda organ of the National Socialist Party. Joseph Goebbels, the Minister for Propaganda, had called for a stage of this type as a racial "shrine" based on an allegedly "Germanic" model.

³ Olympic Park

⁴ Langemarck Hall / Shrine commemorating the WW 1 battle of Langemarck

⁵ Bell Tower

⁶ May Field / May Parade Ground

⁷ Forest Arena / Arena in the Woods

⁸ German Sports Forum

⁹ Olympic Square

¹⁰ Marathon Gate

¹¹ Dietrich Eckhart Stage



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The Waldbühne serves as a hinge linking the East-West axis of the stadium and the Maifeld with the central avenue through the Deutsches Sportforum, the Friedrich-Friesen-Allee, which extends to the Stadium grounds in the north. Part of the Sportforum was completed in the 1920s. In 1936, however, this prestigious and newly designed ensemble of buildings, which was the seat of the Nationalsozialistischer Reichsbund and the Reichsakademie für Leibesübungen¹², became one of the centres from which the National Socialists enforced their policy of conformity within both sport and sport education on the basis of racist criteria. Albert Speer's plans for Germania envisaged turning the entire Reichssportfeld site into a parade and sports ground for the gigantic university town serving the Adolf Hitler University bordering Heerstrasse. These plans were never realised.

Sports and Politics

With the 1936 Olympic Games, the National Socialists sought to deceive the world by presenting a false image of themselves as cosmopolitans and pacifists. This was at a time when the Nazi regime was already being viewed as a threat to world peace and its criminal character was mostly seen for what it was. With their perfect organization of the Games, the Nazi's largely succeeded in deceiving people. The "Peace Games" in the new Berlin stadium were conceived as a total work of art with maximum media impact and mass appeal. Even so, its militaristic character was blatantly obvious. The ideological character of the Games was particularly evident in the Olympic films of director Leni Riefenstahl. They were commissioned by the Minister of Propaganda and faithfully expressed the Nazis' aesthetic ideals.

The city of Berlin was decorated with flags and splendid backdrops. Impressed by the time and effort that had gone into the preparations, as well by the excitement and the festive atmosphere, most visitors remained oblivious to the dark side of the Games. The persecution of political opponents, homosexuals and so-called "asocial elements", far from being stopped, was, in fact, intensified. The exclusion and expulsion of the Jews, whom the Nuremberg Laws (1935) had declared second-class citizens, also continued. Nevertheless, the anti-Semitic signs and posters were temporarily removed for the duration of the Games. German sportsmen and sportswomen of Jewish descent were excluded from the Olympic team. Two exceptions were made for purely tactical reasons.

The Olympic Games formed a sinister prelude to the persecution of the Sinti and Roma. In the summer of 1936 a major police operation was launched to make the Reich capital appear "gypsy-free". Just before the Games opened, and only two years before Sinti and Roma from all over Germany were sent to concentration camps, citizens from Berlin and the surrounding area who were registered as "Gypsies" were put in a ghetto on the outskirts of the city. There, they remained locked up until they were deported to Auschwitz in 1943.

From the very start, the National Socialists exploited young people's enthusiasm for sport for their own ends. Sporting activities were now to reach their climax in contact sports, the martial arts and paramilitary training, in preparation for the planned wars of conquest and extermination. Success in sports, especially in the Olympic Games, was interpreted as a sign of "racial" superiority. The role model was the "new type of human being", who was supposed to embody the "spirit of the Nordic race" with a strong and healthy body and "German blood". Such ideas were inspired by an extremely inhuman view of human beings, one diametrically opposed to the Olympic ideal of mutual respect.

¹² Imperial Academy of Sports / Imperial Academy of Physical Training



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Eugenics

The National Socialists' sports policy corresponded to their "eugenics policy". People with physical disabilities and mental illnesses were defamed as being "genetically encumbered", as "inferior" and as "unnecessary mouths" who merely placed a burden on the much-evoked "racial community". In National Socialist ideology, the concept of the "racial community", which sounded so harmonious at first and became very popular amidst the enthusiasm for war in 1914, mainly served, in fact, the vicious exclusion of population groups that failed to meet the criteria of the new "racial" order.

The "Law for the prevention of hereditary illnesses", which took effect in early 1934, as well as other laws and regulations, set the course for increasingly severe measures: the compilation of genetic registers, compulsory sterilization and the interruption of pregnancies, committing people to asylums, performing medical experiments on human beings and, ultimately, the physical extermination of human beings within the scope of the "euthanasia" murder campaign. The "annihilation of lives not worthy of living" claimed more than 70,000 physically and mentally ill victims during the first phase from January 1940 to August 1941, when the policy officially ended. They were murdered with poison gas in six main execution centres. Subsequently, "Operation T 4" was decentralized and carried out secretly, and also extended to other groups of victims. Estimates put the number of dead at over 200,000.

This programme of mass murder was named "Operation T4" after the headquarters where it was planned: at Tiergartenstrasse 4, an old villa on the edge of Berlin's Tiergarten park. A great number of the staff at the T4 office and many of the doctors, male nurses, technicians, construction experts and security guards involved in the "euthanasia" operation were later relocated to the extermination camps – Sobibór, Belzec and Treblinka – in Eastern Europe, where they organized the mass murder of Jews from all over Europe. Operation T4 was, in a sense, the test run for the Holocaust.

Coming to Terms with the Past

It took decades for the judiciary, politicians and society as a whole to acknowledge the crime of "euthanasia" and to start coming to terms with it. The ideology that sanctioned the murder of ill people is still present in many people's minds. The mechanisms by which people with disabilities were marginalized and excluded from fully participating in society still function today. It also took decades before people grasped the relationship between the National Socialists' view of human beings, as expressed in their glorification of the perfect body during the Olympic Games in particular, and the genocide that followed. Many still see the XI. Summer Olympic Games (1936) only as an Olympics of record achievements, of great moments in legendary contests, as an apolitical festival with sporting highlights, and of crowd favorites and media stars. However, they ignore the political backgrounds and the role played by architecture and art in the context of Nazi propaganda.



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Since 2005-06, the historical origins and impact of the stadium and its sculptures have been documented in a historical commentary¹³: in an all-year-round open-air installation with forty-five panels of pictures and texts on the ideological content of the buildings and the artworks. A permanent exhibition entitled "Historic Site: Olympic Grounds 1909-1936-2006" is now open from April to October in the Grandstand Building below the Glockenturm on the Western side of the grounds. The historical site of the former "euthanasia" centre is now occupied by the Philharmonie - the centerpiece of the plans developed by the architect Hans Scharoun for the Kulturforum. Here, too, after years of campaigning by highly dedicated individuals and groups of people, the Berlin Senate plans to install a "historical commentary" by the year 2010. It will be a documentary and commemoration centre designed to do justice to the importance of this place.

Removing Barriers

The Olympic Park, which has been selected as a competition site for the Schindler Award 2010, presents an extraordinary challenge to the participants. The leitmotif "Access for All" can be understood as a programmatic summary of the goals and efforts that inevitably arise from a critical and differentiated discussion on the cynical ideology of the National Socialists. Removing all the access barriers installed during previous planning and construction phases and preparing a wide range of technical and material aids are merely some aspects of a far more comprehensive task.

This has already been outlined in the objectives of the Schindler Award. The project, which draws on important recent insights into architecture and society, will not involve specialists optimizing a specific form of architecture suitable for "disabled users" that simply adheres to traditional categories and demarcated zones, it aims instead to cultivate a totally different attitude to the idea of "living with a disability". Some of the National Socialists' ideas, as expressed in the fields of education, sports and health policy, which were the objects of cult elevation in the 1936 Olympic Games, have survived well beyond 1945. A view of human beings that propagates the superiority of the strongest, the perfect body, and the aggressive imposition of one's own will on others, runs contrary to the declared goal of fully accepting human beings with disabilities into the midst of society.

We are all equal; but we are all different, too. And especially when human beings distinguish themselves from one another through their abilities and strengths, it is crucial that they recognize all that they have in common and strengthen the bonds that unite them. It is necessary at all times to seek a balance in that complex field of tension between the goal of living a self-determined life – with or without disabilities – and that of providing the care, support and protection to those who need it. Care and attention, consideration and co-operation are keywords that can help us to come closer to achieving this balance – and this applies to architecture, as well.

¹³ Authors: Stefanie Endlich together with Monica Geyley-von Bernus and Beate Rossié



2. Site

Situated 10 km due west of the *Brandenburger Tor*, the Olympic Park sits on a triangular plateau that rises 30 meters above the *Havel River* to the west. Deep cuts of the urban transit line of the *S-Bahn* in the west and south, the metro or *U-Bahn* in the east and the wooded valley of *Murellenschlucht* in the north-west isolate the plateau from the surrounding residential areas of the Berlin district *Charlottenburg - Wilmersdorf*.

An overwhelming part of the plateau is taken up by the Olympic Park of the *1936 XI Olympic Games*, originally called the *Reichssportfeld*. Almost untouched by the ravages of the Second World War the Park has retained its original substance and appearance.



Fig. 2 Overview of the Olympic Park and its surroundings / The *Pichelsberger Tip* (yellow Polygon)



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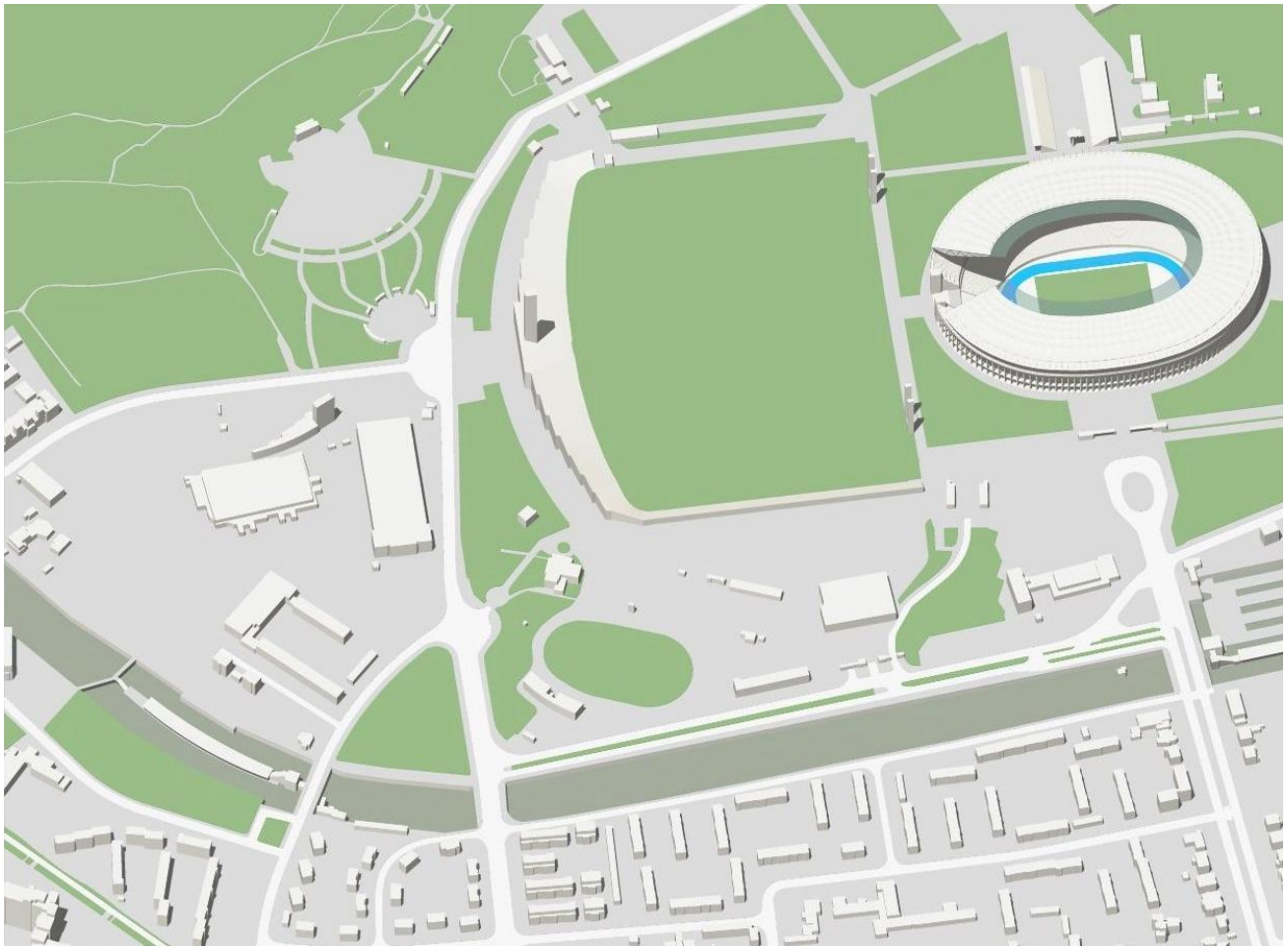


Fig.3 Western half of the Olympic Park with *Pichelsberger Tip* (Cut out of 3-D Innenstadtmodell)¹⁴

While the original Olympic Park on the central and eastern part of the plateau follows the grandiose urban development schemes of Hitler's architects, the triangular *Pichelsberger Tip*¹⁵ west of *Maifeld Tribüne*¹⁶ underwent a rather haphazard development which gives it a clustered appearance devoid of any urban order or scheme. The run down state of some of its facilities, the lack of adequate access and the project for a new hockey stadium on the last remaining uncluttered space are reason enough to wish for a new master plan for this area. It is this western tip of the plateau which has been chosen as the competition site for the Schindler Award!

¹⁴ 3D Innenstadtmodell is a 3-dimensional rendering of the inner city district. It can be viewed on the Berlin city planning website <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/stadtmodelle/de/innenstadtplaene/3d/index.shtml>

Please note: Innenstadtmodell does not cover the western-most tip of the competition perimeter which reaches approximately 180m further west!

¹⁵ For the purpose of the competition, we introduce this name for the area between *Murellenschlucht*, *Passenheimer Strasse* and the *S-Bahn* track

¹⁶ May field spectator stand



3. Existing Structure

3.1. Murellenschlucht and Traffic Infrastructure



Fig 4 Traffic infrastructure

The competition site is structured by the following elements of topography and traffic infrastructure: (clockwise from the northern corner):

3.1.1. Murellenberg / Murellenschlucht

To the north of the Olympic Park lies the wooded area of *Murellenberg* and *Murellenschlucht*. *Murellenberg* marks the high point of a plateau that rises from *Wilmersdorf* towards *Ruhleben*. It is separated by the deep cut of *Murellenschlucht* from the Olympic Park on the southern part of the plateau.

A deep wooded ravine to the west, *Murellenschlucht* flattens out eastward and finally turns into wetlands and a small lake surrounded by the residential areas of *Ruhleben*. Located at the deepest point of the ravine the *Waldbühne* arena makes use of the topography in a spectacular way.

The woods and brush lands of *Murellenberg* and *Murellenschlucht* have been used for military training and executions during WW2. A police combat training facility is the only reminder from this sinister past - gradually, the area is now turning back to civil uses such as hiking, cycling and riding.



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3.1.2. Friedrich Friesen Allee

Friedrich Friesen Allee is the backbone of access to the north-eastern part of the Olympic Park. Flanked on both sides by training fields, it stretches from the northern corner of the competition perimeter to the administrative buildings of the *Sport Forum*. Access to the Olympic Park is restricted by a gate house at both ends end of the street.

3.1.3. Am Glockenturm¹⁷

Am Glockenturm marks the western Tip of the central axis of the Olympic Park. With the monumental back drop of the *Maifeld Tribüne* and the *Glockenturm*, an impressive urban space is formed together with the three streets *Friedrich Friesen Allee*, *Passenheimer Strasse* and *Glockenturmstrasse* which are joined here. *Am Glockenturm* is the main access point to *Waldbühne*, *Horst Korber Zentrum* and *Langemarckhalle*¹⁸ with the *Glockenturm* view point.

3.1.4. Passenheimer Strasse

Passenheimer Strasse marks the eastern border of the competition perimeter. The northern part of the street is flanked on the east side by the *Reitertor*¹⁹, the *Reiterstadion*²⁰ with training facilities and club houses while the west side is taken up by an athletic hall and a parking. The southern part leads through a densely populated residential area. Together with *Jesse Owens Allee*, *Passenheimer Strasse* is the principal access to the south-western part to the Olympic Park from the major city through fare *Heerstrasse*.

3.1.5. Schirwindter Allee

Schirwindter Allee is a minor access road which leads from the *Reitertor* on *Passenheimer Strasse* to *Heerstrasse*. Other than giving access to the residential areas, it links the Olympic Park to *Pichelsberg Station* and gives access to the *Reitanlage Pichelsberg* inside the competition perimeter.

3.1.6. Sarkauer Allee

Sarkauer Alle is a cul-de-sac that serves the two isolated residential buildings of the *Pichelsberger Tip*. Together with the residential area *Sarkauer Allee* forms an isolated terrace between the higher grounds to the north and west and the deep cut of the *S-Bahn* to the south. At its western end a stair with 21 steps leads up to *Elsa Rendschmitt-Weg*.

3.1.7. Elsa Rendschmitt-Weg

Elsa Rendschmitt-Weg is a twisting path that links the urban transit station *Pichelsberg* with *Glockenturmstrasse* and the residential area south of the *S-Bahn* track. The path starts at *Pichelsberg Station* with a steep series of stairs²¹ that lead up to a culmination point eleven meters above. It then skirts the perimeter of the tennis courts first in an eastern direction only to turn back westward, finally linking up with *Glockenturmstrasse* in front of the *GASAG*

¹⁷ Clock tower

¹⁸ Shrine commemorating the WW 1 battle of Langemarck (see chapter 1.2)

¹⁹ Riders gate

²⁰ Equestrian stadium

²¹ 5 stairs with a total of 62 steps



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compound. The great height difference and its twisting course make it a scarcely frequented unattractive path for pedestrians.

3.1.8. Glockenturmstrasse

Conceived as the main link between the *Reichssportfeld* and the projected town of *Adolf Hitler University*, the starting point of *Glockenturmstrasse* is the semi circular space in front of the *Glockenturm* and *Langemarckhalle*. As the megalomaniac scheme of *Adolf Hitler University* was never turned into reality, today's *Glockenturmstrasse* after a grandiose start turns into a prosaic two lane feeder road flanked by parkings (*Horst Korber Zentrum, P09*), a run down sport club and the fenced in industrial compound of *GASAG*. After crossing the *S-Bahn* track it leads through a densely populated residential area to link up with the city through fare *Heerstrasse*. Even though it takes up the central axis of the *Reichssportfeld*, *Glockenturmstrasse* with its limited capacity serves but the adjoining facilities and is of little importance to the visitors of the sport events of the Olympic Park.

3.1.9. S-Bahn Track (see also 3.2.5 S-Bahnstation Pichelsberg)

The double track of the urban transit system *S-Bahn* runs in a deep trench along the southern periphery of the Olympic Park. After crossing under *Passenheimer Strasse* the track follows a wide arc turning north towards *Ruhleben* before turning west again towards its terminal station at *Spandau*. The platform with the station building sits between the two tracks, approximately ten meters below the surrounding terrain.



3.2. Existing Buildings, Facilities and Projects



Fig. 5 Overview of the existing facilities and projects on the *Pichelsberger Tip*

The following facilities and installations are located on the competition site (Clockwise from the north corner):

3.2.1. Waldbühne²²

Open air arena for up to 22'000 spectators with:

- 52 raised stands
- Tent covered stage
- Restrooms
- Back stage area with semi permanent container accommodations
- Main entrance with semi-circular arcade and ticket booths

²² Forest Arena or Forest stage



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Waldbühne is an impressive arena in a very romantic setting which makes it a unique location for open air events. Only minor changes to the original construction of 1936 have been made. These changes are:

- Removal of the grand stand²³ for Adolf Hitler
- Addition of a small terrace for 10 wheelchairs on the uppermost stand
- Addition of a box for the sound technician
- Complete overhaul of the stage building
- Tent covering for the stage
- Complete overhaul of the semi circular entrance arcade
- Semi permanent food kiosks
- Back stage changing rooms and offices

The 52 stands separated into 3 stepped rings span a total height of 28 meters. While the lowest ring is divided into 5 sectors, the upper two rings have 3 sectors each. A small podium in the centre of the upper most stand has been added to accommodate 10 to 12 wheelchairs. As customary for the ancient Greek arenas the copy cat *Waldbühne* stands get progressively steeper from bottom to top.

The stage is set against the backdrop of a massive concrete cube. The lower floor of this two storey cube is connected to two underground tunnels that run off on both sides of the stage and serve as a backdoor entrance to the stage. The white tent covering of the stage is the latest and most visual addition to the arena.

The restrooms are located in two underground units on both sides of the uppermost access ring. They can only be reached by long stairs on the wooded flanks of the arena.

The back stage area is located to the east of the stage at the bottom of *Murellenschlucht*. The narrow and unpaved access road from *Ruhleben* and the limited space of the back stage area make event logistics a real challenge. The fixed changing rooms and offices are insufficient and have been supplemented by a large number of mobile container units.

3.2.2. Horst Korber²⁴ Sportzentrum

Sport centre with two big sport halls, hotel, seminar rooms, offices and outdoor training facilities. Its three main units are:

3.2.2.1. Rudolf Harbig²⁵Halle

- Curved indoor running track with adjustable incline
- Indoor training facilities for long jump, shot put, hammer throwing etc.
- Changing rooms, infrastructure

Even though of impressive size, *Rudolf Harbig Halle* for track and field training is an uninspiring functional building. Because of its size, well maintained construction and sophisticated flexible track the building must be accepted as a fix point for any new master plan.

²³ Located in the center axis, at the bottom of the uppermost ring of stands

²⁴ Berlin Senator for the Social Democrats (1927 – 1981)

²⁵ German track athlete/ world champion over 400m, 800m (1939), 1000m (1940) / †1944



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The declining popularity of track and field sport does not suggest an addition to or an enlargement of the existing structure.

3.2.2.2. Horst Korber Halle

- Flexible divisive walls for up to three separate courts (e.g. for tennis)
- Collapsible stands for 3'500 spectators
- Fitness centre
- Changing rooms, infrastructure

Opened in 1996, the *Horst Korber Halle* for training and competition is the most recent addition to the sport complex on the *Pichelsberger Tip*. Conceived for team sport / tennis etc. the hall can take up to 3'500 spectators and is suited for any type of indoor team sport. On three sides almost level with the surrounding park and covered by a transparent roof suspended from high reaching pylons, the overall impression is awesome.

Considering the elaborate design and engineering and the 1996 opening date, it is difficult to understand why the sport hall and spectator stands are inaccessible to athletes or spectators in wheelchairs!

3.2.2.3. Horst Korber Sport Zentrum / Hotel

- Hotel with 34 guest rooms
- Cafeteria
- Seminary rooms
- Infrastructure and offices

Linked by an underground axis and a terraced courtyard to the *Horst Korber Halle*, *Horst Korber Sport Zentrum* offers basic infrastructure for seminars, training camps and accommodation. Basement and ground floor are used for infrastructure and offices while the six upper floors take up 34 very functional guest rooms.

The underground link, the terraced courtyard and all guest rooms are completely inaccessible for wheelchairs.

3.2.3. Reitanlage²⁶ Pichelsberg

Equestrian centre for training and competition with:

- Equestrian hall
- Equestrian range
- Stables and infrastructure
- Restaurant / club house

The buildings of *Reitanlage Pichelsberg* form a four-sided courtyard with the stables taking up the north and south side while the club house and the riding hall take up the east and west sides respectively. The equestrian range for dressage and show jumping is situated to the west of the riding hall.

²⁶ Equestrian compound or equestrian facilities



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Stable buildings and club house are brick structures while the riding hall is a wooden structure covered with wide spanning trussed beams. In contrast to the well maintained masonry structures of stables and club house, the foundation of the wooden structure of the equestrian hall is in obvious disrepair.

With a multitude of new equestrian facilities both in and around Berlin the importance and frequencies of *Reitanlage Pichelsberg* have significantly been reduced. Top athletes and their horses will be moved to new facilities near *Berlin Tempelhof*.

3.2.4. Parking on Passenheimer Strasse

Main parking area for the two close-by equestrian compounds with:

- Space for approximately 180 cars or trailers
- Layout adapted to the needs of horse transports with trailers

The unpaved parking serves both the *Reiterstadion* to the east and *Reitanlage Pichelsberg* to the west as well as the other sport centres and stadiums in the area.

3.2.5. S-Bahnstation Pichelsberg

Urban transit station *Pichelsberg* serving the residential areas towards *Heerstrasse*, the *Pichelsberger Tip* and the western part of the Olympic Park

- Served by S-Bahn lines S5 & S75
- Two tracks with a double sided platform approximately 185m²⁷ in length / 10m in width
- Stairway on west end leading up to *Elsa Rendschmitt Weg* and *Tharauer Allee*
- Stairway and elevator on east end leading up to *Schirwindter Allee*
- Several technical rooms under / near stairway east

Pichelsberg Station is the smallest of three urban transit stations²⁸ serving the Olympic Park. It is ill equipped to take up a large crowd of spectators - while the other two stations have two, respectively five large platforms, *Pichelsberg Station* has only one narrow platform. Situated in a deep trench, long stairs²⁹ on both ends lead up from the platform to the nearby streets while one well hidden elevator on the east end provides minimal accessibility³⁰.

Pichelsberg Station can be used as terminal station during events thanks to a short shunting track west of the station.

3.2.6. Residential Area

Two small two-storey residential buildings with:

- Apartments
- Garden

For the purpose of the competition we propose the removal of the two residential buildings.

²⁷ Overall length of the platform is approximately 185m. The free length to embark / disembark the trains is approximately 162m

²⁸ Olympiastadion on U2, Olympiastadion on S5 / S75; Pichelsberg on S5 / S75

²⁹ 62 steps for the western stairway / 43 steps for the eastern stairway

³⁰ The strictly axial layout and grandiose design of the eastern access building is a good example for a design that puts architectural principles ahead of accessibility. The very unsatisfactory result: Two narrow pathways well hidden behind the signal masts, to tight curves to negotiate, no direct view towards the elevator, a smelly corner...(see pictures Pichelsberg_Elevator_East 1-6)



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3.2.7. Berliner Schlittschuhclub³¹

Compound of the Berlin ice skating club with:

- Open air ice hockey rink (converted to car parking)
- Multi purpose hall for tennis, indoor football and sauna
- 6 open air tennis courts, 3 indoor tennis courts in air inflated hall (53x34x11m)
- Indoor swimming pool (converted to solarium)
- Bowling alley
- Restaurant / club house
- Children's playground

Lack of funds has reduced the club's once wide range of sports activities to tennis and indoor football - due to a leaky ammonia cooling system of the ice rink all ice sport activities have ceased and been moved to other clubs and locations. Of all remaining facilities, only the club house appears to be of substance.

The nine tennis courts and the inflatable hall could easily be moved while the multi-purpose hall should be eliminated as its run down state does not justify further investments.

3.2.8. GASAG aquifer Gas Storage³²

Industrial complex dedicated to the storage of natural gas in underground aquifers, with:

- Technical installations (valves, pumps, compressors, etc.)
- Maintenance facilities
- Administration offices

Aquifer gas storage is used to temporarily store large amounts of natural gas as a buffer for peak demand or a supply crisis. Public services as well as private industries with high gas consumption are the main customers.

The process uses a large array of pipes sunk through bore holes into deep laying layers of porous rock. Through the pipes compressed natural gas is pumped into the pores of the rock for storage - reversing the process will retrieve the gas for consumption.

On the GASAG compound the pipe array is linked to the supplying pipelines by means of valves, compressors and pumps. Command as well as maintenance and administrative facilities are part of this compound which for obvious reasons of security is enclosed with a sturdy wire mesh fence.

Access to the public is denied - no plans are available of this facility!

³¹ Ice skating club

³² Storage of gas in layers of porous rock e.g. sandstone.



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3.2.9. Parking P09 / Site of Hockey Stadium Project

Overflow Parking *P09* for the Olympic Park / chosen site for the new ice stadium for the district of *Charlottenburg – Wilmersdorf*. The already approved project encompasses:

- 1 indoor ice hockey rink with stepped stands for 1'000 spectators
- 1 covered ice hockey rink
- Training facilities
- Infrastructure

On the site of parking *P09* a project for a publicly funded ice sport arena has been worked out by the authorities of the Berlin district *Charlottenburg – Wilmersdorf*. The 11 million Euro project proposes an indoor arena for up to 1'000 spectators as well as a covered ice rink for the general public.

The plans of the projected stadium are available as pdf / dwg / dxf files *W_3_2_9*.

3.3. Neighbourhood

3.3.1. Olympic Park

The Olympic Park to the east of the *Pichelsberger Tip* is well documented on many web sites, its history well explained by Stefanie Endlich in chapter 1.2. We therefore refrain from including further information about this compound in this document. A choice of web sites to visit:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Summer_Olympics

<http://www.berlin.de/orte/sehenswuerdigkeiten/olympiastadion/index.en.php>

<http://www.olympiastadion-berlin.de>

3.3.2. Residential Area

The area south of the *Pichelsberger Tip* is mostly residential. Duplex houses between *Pas-senheimer Strasse* and *Schirwindter Allee*, four-storey multiple dwellings along *Tharauer Allee* and high rise buildings with twenty or more stories along *Angerburger Allee* present a interesting mix with good quality of living. A small shopping centre, restaurants, a gas station and a small hospital are but some of the services provided.

3.3.3. Ruhleben

To the north of the *Pichelsberger Tip* lays the residential area of Ruhleben. It is separated from the *Pichelsberger Tip* by the woodlands of *Murellenberg* and the wetlands and small lakes at the north-east end of *Murellenschlucht*.

Woodlands, residential areas and the only access road to the backstage area of *Waldbühne* are closely interwoven, - a situation which is the cause of constant conflicts during the summer concert season.

A walking trail leads from *Ruhleben* to *Pichelsdorf* at the other end of *Murellenschlucht*. Unfortunately this trail is not accessible for the handicapped as the natural spur of the trail along the bottom of *Murellenschlucht* is blocked by the fenced in *Waldbühne* – hikers have to ascend and descend the steep flanks of the ravine in order to circle around the fenced in area.



3.4. Shortcomings

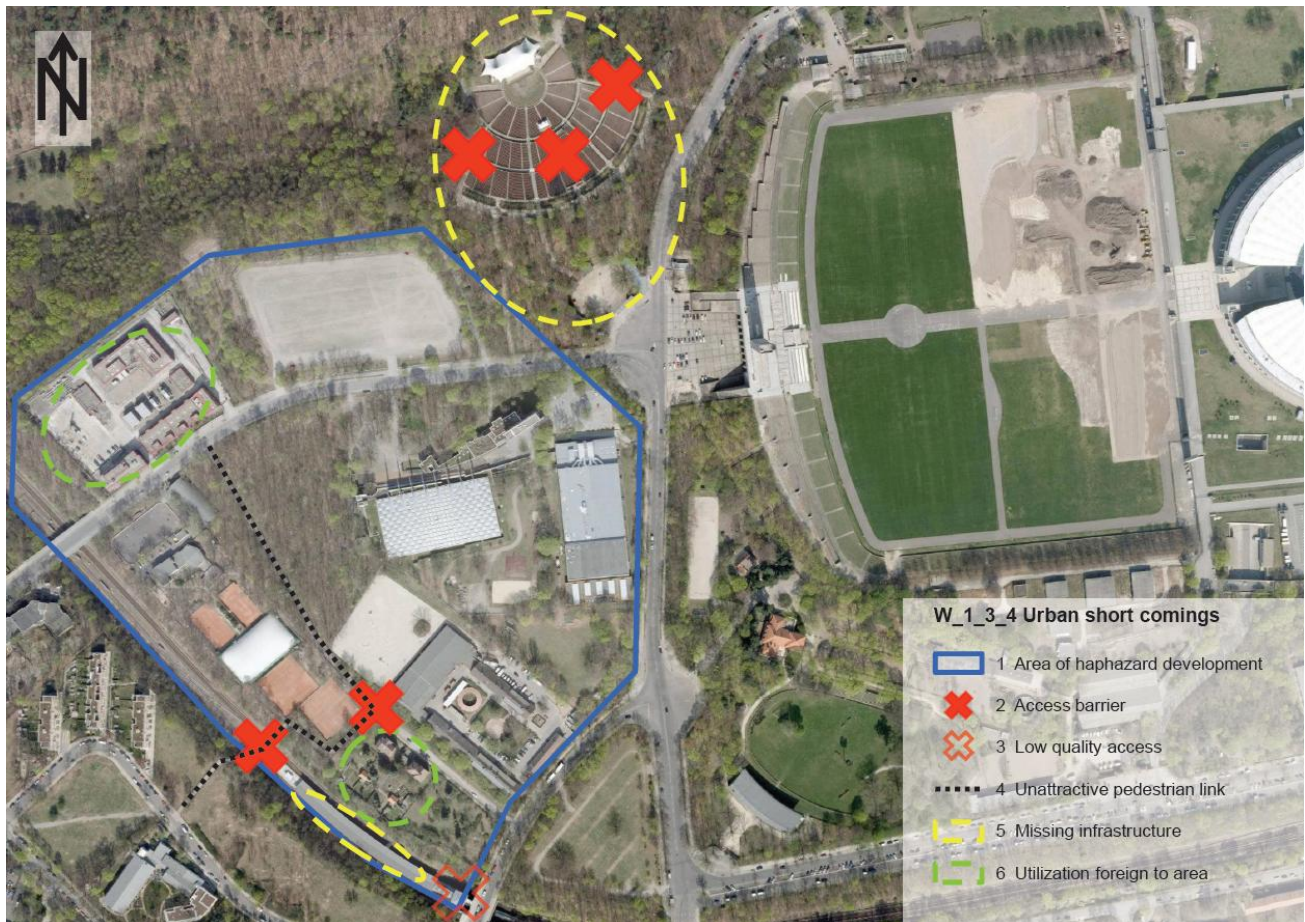


Fig. 6 Analysis of urban shortcomings

Even though the *Pichelsberger Tip* is defined by strong structural elements its development has a haphazard look and feel with the following shortcomings:

- The sport centres that push into the *Tip* from three different sides are virtually isolated from each other – what little public space is left is unattractive and closed in by fences
- The challenging topography on both the north-western and the south-western periphery of the *Pichelsberger Tip* is cause for several severe access barriers
- The pedestrian link between *Pichelsberg Station* and *Waldbühne* is unattractive and inaccessible – it winds its way around the back sides of the equestrian centre and the tennis courts and leads away from the major attractions of the *Pichelsberger Tip*
- The hiking trail along *Murellenschlucht* is blocked by the perimeter fence of *Waldbühne*
- Besides being totally inaccessible, *Waldbühne* lacks adequate infrastructure for its 22'000 spectators, artists and staff
- *Pichelsberg Station* lacks adequate infrastructure to handle the spectators of big events at *Waldbühne* or at the nearby sport centres - accessibility is minimal and unattractive
- The industrial *GASAG* complex and two residential buildings on the periphery of the *Pichelsberger Tip* are foreign to the areas primary use – their needs for security or privacy are in sharp contrast to the public character of the Olympic Park



4. Challenge

Meeting the urban challenge of the *Pichelsberger Tip* would require a complete overhaul of the area. Some of the existing conditions however can't be changed. Our competition therefore shall concentrate on the following interventions:

4.1. Urban Concept

A new master plan including new and existing facilities must **rectify the urban shortcomings** and allow **better use of the already built up area**.

- **Relocate** outdated or dilapidated facilities
- **Integrate** a new hockey stadium and a new hotel that are to be the backbone of a strong urban concept
- **Organize** traffic with parking for cars and tour buses
- **Create** unique identity for the *Pichelsberger Tip*.

4.2. Public Space

Public space is the focus of urban concept. **22'000 spectators must be able to move** between the urban transit station *Pichelsberg* and the *Waldbühne*. Event **capacity**, easy **orientation** for visitors and attractive **design** are but some of the aspects to be dealt with

- **Provide** adequate public space
- **Strengthen** the area in its function as western entrance to the Olympic Park
- **Link** urban space to natural space of *Murellenschlucht* and *Ruhleben*

4.3. Accessibility

Accessibility inside the *Waldbühne* and *Pichelsberg Station* is the topic on a more detailed level of the task. ***Pichelsberg Station* is ill equipped** to deal with the expected crowd of any open air concert and only has one well hidden and very slow moving elevator,

- **Improve accessibility of the *Pichelsberg Station***
- Offer **basic services** for the passengers of the S-Bahn

***Waldbühne* has no provisions for handicapped spectators or artists** at all. With dilapidated and inaccessible infrastructure and only part of the uppermost stand accessible for wheelchairs, ***Waldbühne* is in need of a major overhaul** - the historic landmark status of the *Waldbühne* makes this part of the task a special challenge!

- **Improve accessibility of the *Waldbühne***
- Integrate an appropriate number of **seats accessible for all**.
- Integrate **basic services** for spectators and artist
- Provide adequate **access** for the trucks of **event logistics**



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4.4. Accommodation

The unique location between the *S-Bahn* and the Olympic Stadium is well suited for both athletes training at the sport complex and for tourists on a city trip to Berlin. The existing hotel in the *Horst Korber Sportzentrum* cannot satisfy the growing demand - **a new accommodation is necessary.**

- Conceive a hotel with **150 rooms, seminary, wellness and sport facilities** all fully accessible
- **Exploit synergies** between the hotel and the nearby sport complex



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As Mr. Wüstermann's vision is impaired to a high degree, **special weight must be given to the tactile plan and to clear graphics** with good contrast.

5.2. Accessibility Concept

- Conceive an **accessibility concept for both *Pichelsberg Station* and *Waldbühne*** and integrate basic services for both facilities
- Allocate the surfaces needed for the functions stipulated in chapter 6.1.1 *Waldbühne* and 6.1.2 *Pichelsberg Station*
- The drawings at a scale 1:500 – 1:10 must show the relevant elements of your accessibility concept
- Report your reflections on the accessibility concept to reference person Joe Manser (see document P_3_2)

Your report to reference person Joe Manser must focus on accessibility in both the *Pichelsberg Station* and *Waldbühne* Arena. Envision Mr. Manser arriving with the S5 at *Pichelsberg Station*, driving to *Waldbühne* and arriving at his seat in the arena. Joining the milling crowd at intermission, going to the restrooms, looking for a tasty *Curry Wurst*³³...

There are no special requirements for the report other than to **use the panels on the lower row of your layout**, as Mr. Manser will be sitting in a wheelchair and only with difficulty will he be able to read a text on a panel in the upper row.

5.3. Project Design

- Conceive a **hotel with seminar functions, wellness and therapy**
- Allocate the surfaces needed for the functions stipulated in chapter 6.1.4 *Hotel*
- The project plans at a scale 1:200 must show all relevant floors, sections and facades
- Report your reflections on the project design to reference person Kristina Voigt (see document P_3_3)

Your report to reference person Kristina Voigt must focus on the layout and the special functions aimed at the needs of handicapped athletes and their supporters. Envision Mrs. Voigt and her team staying at the new hotel, organizing and participating in a competition in one of the nearby sport facilities, enjoying a leisurely evening after a strenuous competition...

The report may include drawings in scales other than 1:200 if needed.

There are no special requirements for the report other than to **use the panels on the lower row of your layout**, as Mrs. Voigt will be sitting in a wheelchair and only with difficulty will she be able to read a text on a panel in the upper row.

³³ [Currywurst - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia/](#)



6. Surface Allocation

6.1. Waldbühne (rough layout / detailed accessibility)

	number	length	width	height	surface per unit	total surface	
		m'	m'	m'	m2	m2	net surface area without circulation and construction
Waldbühne arena							net surface area without circulation and construction
W 1 Seats Access for All	250						inside existing arena
W 2 Public toilets	4				140	560	
W 3 Food kiosk	15				20	300	
W 4 Ticket booth	12				5	60	
W 5 Office	2				15	30	
W 6 First aid / support	2				15	30	
Waldbühne arena						980 m2	
Waldbühne back stage							net surface area without circulation and construction
W 7 Administration / Staff	2				120	240	
W 8 Artists	1				200	200	
W 9 Cafeteria	1				150	150	
W 10 Storage / technical rooms	1				300	300	
W 11 Parking space for cars	20						parking for staff, dropp off, emergencies / surface area not in total
W 12 Parking space for trucks / bus	10	16.0	3.5				surface area not in total / drive through or turning space 26m' diam
Waldbühne back stage						890 m2	
Total Waldbühne						1'870 m2	

6.2. Pichelsberg Station (rough layout / detailed accessibility)

	number	length	width	height	surface per unit	total surface	
		m'	m'	m'	m2	m2	net surface area without circulation and construction
S-Bahn station Pichelsbeg							net surface area without circulation and construction
S 1 Plattform	1	185	10.5	4.2	1'943	1'943	min. width 9.50m' / min. free length for train stop 165 m'
S 2 Access	as needed / according to master plan
S 3 Station master	1				35	35	
S 4 Shelter	2				20	40	
S 5 Restrooms	2				6	12	
S 6 Technical rooms	4				30	120	
S 7 Shunting track	1	300					west of platform / length including switch
S 8 Bicycle rental	1				150	150	
S-Bahn station Pichelsbeg						2'300 m2	
Total Traffic						2'300 m2	

6.3. Traffic (rough master plan layout)

	number	length	width	height	surface per unit	total surface	
		m'	m'	m'	m2	m2	net surface area without circulation and construction
Parking							net surface area without circulation and construction
P 1 Replacement P Schirwindter A.	50	5.0	3.0	3.0	15	750	for horse trailers height 2.8 m'
P 2 Replacement P Schirwindter A.	130	5.0	2.5		13	1'625	
P 3 Replacement P09	420	5.0	2.3		12	4'830	
P 4 Sport centre visitor parking	80	5.0	2.3		12	920	
P 5 Reserved for handicapped	120	5.0	3.5		18	2'100	
P 6 Tour bus	20	14	3.5		49	980	
Parking						11'205 m2	
Total Parking						11'205 m2	



6.4. Hotel (detailed layout)

	number	length m'	width m'	height m'	surface per unit m2	total surface m2	
Hotel							net surface area without circulation and construction
H 1 Lobby, front desk	1				350	350	including luggage room, back office
H 2 Restaurant	1				220	220	
H 3 Bar, fire place	1				100	100	
H 4 Shop	1				50	50	convenience shop / sport merchandising
H 5 Public toilets	2				25	50	
H 6 Administration	1				180	180	
H 7 Guest rooms	150				32	4'800	including bath room, vestibule
H 8 Guest room support	8				20	160	surface without corridor, foyer, elevator, stairs
H 9 Kitchen	1				240	240	
H 10 Food storage	1				120	120	
H 11 Housekeeping	1				50	50	
H 12 Laundry	1				35	35	
H 13 Employee changing rooms	4				20	80	
H 14 Employee cafeteria	1				55	55	
H 15 Storage / Maintenance	1				350	350	
H 16 Infrastructure / HVAC	1				500	500	
H 17 Parking space	60						guest and staff parking in parking garage / surface area not in total
						Hotel	7'340 m2
Seminar							net surface area without circulation and construction
H 18 Foyer	1				50	50	entrance for external visitors through hotel lobby possible
H 19 Business corner	1				40	40	
H 20 Semimnar rooms	4				60	240	rooms to be combined to 1 large unit
H 21 Semimnar rooms	1				300	300	
H 22 Preparation	1				20	20	
H 23 Banquet kitchen	1				30	30	
H 24 Public toilets	2				20	40	
H 25 Storage	1				20	20	
						Seminar	740 m2
Wellness / Therapy							net surface area without circulation and construction
H 26 Entrance Foyer	1				30	30	entrance for external visitors
H 27 Sauna / Fango	1				60	60	
H 28 Swimmingpool	1				200	200	water surface 150
H 29 Fitness	2				75	150	
H 30 Pre competition warmup	1				150	150	
H 31 Therapy	4				20	80	
H 32 Changing rooms	2				50	100	including showers, restrooms etc
H 33 Equipment storage	1				20	20	
H 34 Administration	2				15	30	
						Wellness / Therapy	820 m2
						Total hotel	8'900 m2



6.5. Sport Centres (rough ground floor layout)

	number	length	width	height	surface per unit	total surface	
		m'	m'	m'	m2	m2	net surface area without circulation and construction
Equestrian Centre							
E 1 Equestrian range	1	60.0	40.0		2'400	2'400	
E 2 Riding hall	1	45.0	20.0	5.0	900	900	
E 3 Spectator stand	total					120	
E 4 Stables	total					900	
E 5 Shed	total					350	
E 6 Changing rooms	total					50	
E 7 Club rooms	total					100	meetings / party
E 8 Administration / staff	total					120	
E 9 Infrastructure / HVAC	total					60	
E 10 Parking space	10						Staff, AfA, dropp off, emergencies / surface area not in total
Equestrian Centre						5'000 m2	
Ice Sport Stadium							
net surface area without circulation and construction							
I 1 Covered hockey rink	1	65.0	38.0		2'470	2'470	only covered, not closed to outside climate
I 2 Indoor hockey rink	1	65.0	38.0		2'470	2'470	
I 3 Spectator stand for I1	total					750	1'000 spectators / including 50 Access for All
I 4 Food Kiosk	total					50	
I 5 Public toilets	total					60	
I 6 Team fitness rooms	total					500	
I 7 Team changing rooms	total					700	
I 8 Public changing rooms	total					240	
I 9 Team rooms	total					100	meetings / party
I 10 Administration / staff	total					80	including first aid, referee etc
I 11 Repair shop / garage	total					80	for Zamboni ice cleaning machine
I 12 Infrastructure / HVAC	total					250	
I 13 Parking space	20						Staff, AfA, dropp off, emergencies / surface area not in total
Ice Sport Stadium						7'750 m2	
Tennis Centre							
net surface area without circulation and construction							
T 1 Tennis court	5	36.6	18.3		670	3'350	
T 2 Indoor tennis court	3	36.6	18.3	7.0	670	2'010	
T 3 Squash / table tennis	total					275	2 units each
T 4 Bowling	total					450	4 lanes
T 5 Changing rooms	total					80	
T 6 Club rooms	total					100	meetings / party
T 7 Administration / staff	total					60	
T 8 Storage	total					25	
T 9 Infrastructure / HVAC	total					50	
T 10 Parking space	10						Staff, AfA, dropp off, emergencies / surface area not in total
Tennis Centre						6'400 m2	
Restaurant							
net surface area without circulation and construction							
R 1 Restaurant	total					150	in combination with club rooms
R 2 Kitchen	total					80	
R 3 Public toilets	total					15	
R 4 Administration / staff	total					25	
R 5 Storage	total					30	
R 6 Parking space	10						Staff, AfA, dropp off, emergencies / surface area not in total
Restaurant						300 m2	
Total sport						19'450 m2	



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7. Perimeter and Restrictions

7.1. Competition Perimeter

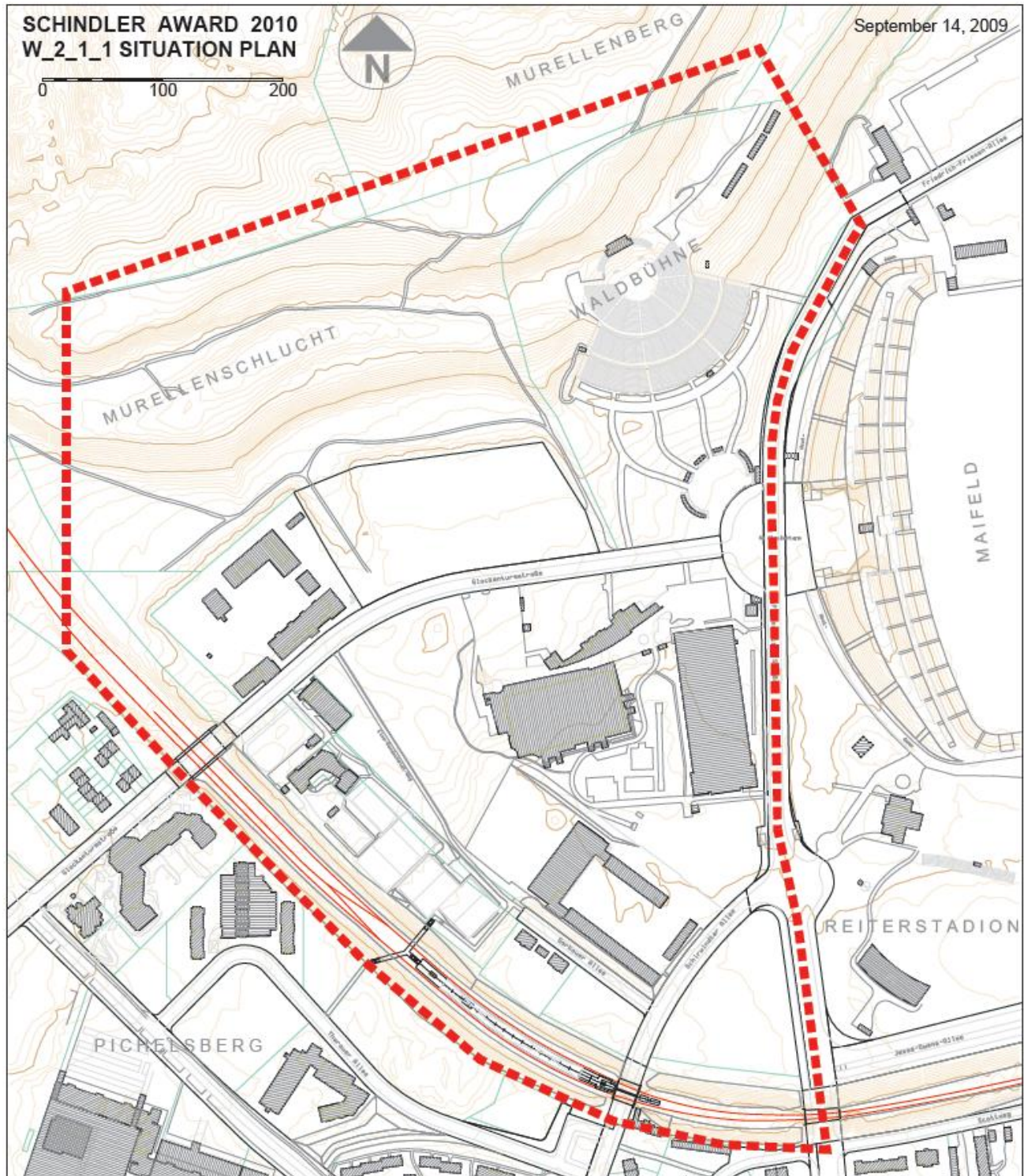


Fig. 8 Situation plan with competition perimeter (red dotted line)

7.2. Restrictions

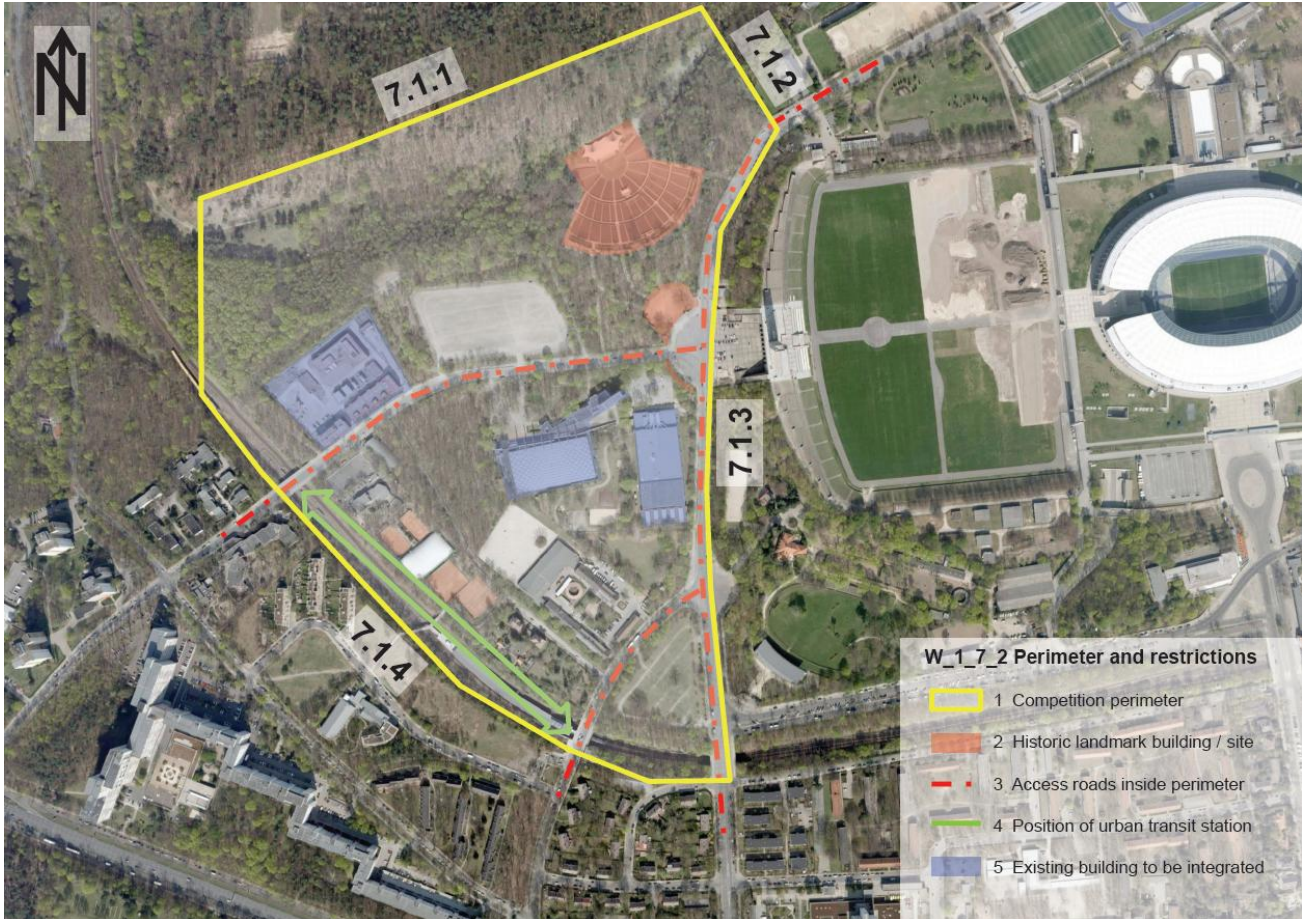


Fig. 9 Restrictions with competition perimeter

7.2.1. Historic Landmark Buildings

All elements of the 1936 Olympic Park are designated as historic landmarks. Each building on its own, as well as the ensemble of buildings, sculptures and landscape is thus protected.

Inside the perimeter the following buildings have historic landmark status:

- *Waldbühne* including the stepped stands, the stage, the restrooms
- The horse-shoe shaped arcade on the upper access level of *Waldbühne*
- The *Waldbühne* enclosure with wall, fence, gates and sculptures (north-western side of *Am Glockenturm*)
- The enclosure wall north east of *Horst Korber Zentrum* (south-western side of *Am Glockenturm*)

For the purpose of the competition, no limits apply to these historic landmarks – it is up to the participants of the competition to look for the right balance between conservation and innovation.



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7.2.2. Access Roads

The followings restrictions apply to the streets within the perimeter:

- The four access roads *Glockenturmstrasse*, *Schirwindter Allee*, *Friedrich Friesen Allee* and *Passenheimer Strasse* are not to be changed neither in position nor in dimension.
- *Elsa Rendschmitt Weg* and *Sarkauer Allee* may be changed or eliminated.

7.2.3. S-Bahn

The followings restrictions apply to *Pichelsberg Station*:

- The platform of *Pichelsberg Station* may be moved along the track between the bridges of *Schirwindter Allee* and *Glockenturmstrasse*
- The minimal length and width of the actual platform is not to be diminished
- The geometry of the *S-Bahn* tracks including the shunting track may be adapted according to the new position of the platform
- The minimal radius of the tracks as represented by the actual situation is not to be diminished
- Buildings, park decks or coverings are possible over the trench of the *S-Bahn*
- Constructions above the platform must keep a free space of at least 4.20m above the platform

7.2.4. Murellenschlucht / Murellenberg

Murellenschlucht / Murellenberg are part of a nature park and are therefore protected. For the purpose of the competition, no limits apply to this area – it is up to the participants of the competition to look for the right balance between conserving nature and the necessary interventions to meet accessibility requirements.

7.3. Existing buildings

7.3.1. Buildings and Facilities to be integrated

- *Waldbühne* a) and b) and its infrastructure are to be integrated but must be adapted according to up-to-date accessibility standards and event logistics.
- The three buildings c) through e) of the *Horst Korber Zentrum* are to be **integrated without any changes to the buildings** themselves, even though an unquestionable lack of basic accessibility is evident throughout the whole complex³⁴.
- The landscaping of the *Horst Korber Zentrum* can be changed and integrated into the overall landscaping concept of the perimeter. The existing park may be opened to pedestrian traffic between the *Pichelsberg Station* and *Am Glockenturm*.
- The *GASAG* complex r) must be **integrated / left as** it is without any changes to buildings, installations or enclosure.

³⁴ Unfortunately we have been denied access to the drawings of the *Horst Korber Zentrum*. Improving accessibility for this complex has therefore not been included in the competition task!

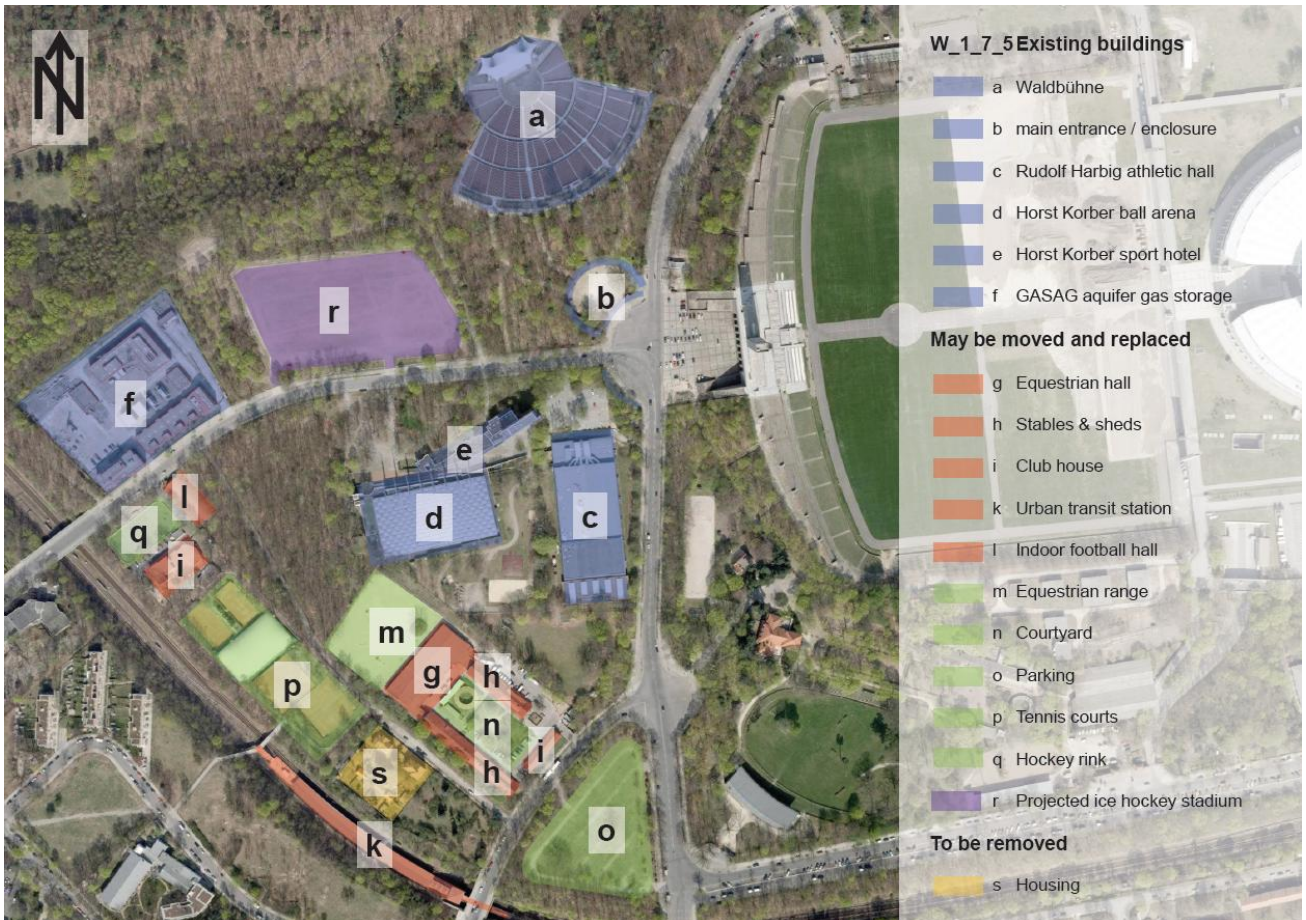


Fig. 10 Existing buildings

7.3.2. Buildings and Facilities to be moved or replaced

The buildings and facilities g) through l) and n) through q) may be moved or replaced according to the surface allocation in chapter 6. The new **surface allocations differ from today's existing surfaces.**

7.3.3. Projected Ice Hockey Stadium

The ice hockey stadium s) projected on parking P09 **may be moved to another location** inside the perimeter. The **project may be redesigned** but must include at least the functions and surfaces of the actual project as represented in the surface allocation in chapter 6.

7.3.4. Buildings and Facilities to be eliminated

The residential area m) can be **eliminated without replacement.**



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8. Tender Documents

8.1. Number and Type of Tender Documents

The entries submitted by the competitors must comprise the following documents:

8.1.1. Panels A1

Between five to eight A1-format panels (transverse) with all the relevant project information.

8.1.2. Tactile Plan A3

A tactile plan in format A3 to be used by sight impaired members of the jury

- The plan must show the rough layout of the master plan concept of the whole competition perimeter
- It is up to the participants to decide upon the level of detailing
- Maximum thickness of the tactile plan should not exceed 10 - 15mm
- The tactile plan must not be mounted on any of the panels A1

Feel free to experiment with the tactile plan. You may use what ever material or technique comes to you mind – different surface textures, relief, Braille... - but keep in mind the main purpose of the tactile plan: To pass information about your project to sight impaired people!
Please note: Many hands will touch your tactile plan – make it sturdy!

8.1.3. Brochure A3

For use by the Jury: One spiral bound documentation in brochure form reduced to A3 format, representing a reproduction of all the A1 panels submitted.

8.1.4. CD / DVD

For publishing Purposes: A CD-ROM containing all documents represented on the panels in format PDF.

8.1.5. Model

No model may be submitted. (see Rules §14, §21)

8.2. Reports

A comprehensive presentation (see 5.1 / 5.2 / 5.3) that explains your analysis, your lines of thought, the concept you developed and the special qualities your project offers.

- To each of the 3 reference persons (see documents P_3_1 / P_3_2 / P_3_3) a special aspect of your project stands at the focus.
- The reports must be included on one or more of the 8 panels in format A1

Please note: Any project that does not show the complete set of reports will be excluded from the jury process!



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9. Format of Tender Documents

Handling a large number of projects calls for certain restrictions concerning identification, format, size and weight of the documents sent to us. Please make our life easier by following the restrictions listed below. Otherwise your work may be lost, drop down from the presentation panels, or not be reproduced in our award brochure.

9.1. Identification Mark

- For identification purposes, all documents (plans, brochure, CD) must bear **the entry-number, the layout number, the authors name and the name of the school** in the upper right hand corner (you are free to choose which corner to use on the CD...).
- For each panel make one separate **pdf-file with a file name bearing your entry number and the layout number as identification**. Separate the two numbers with an underline. If your entry number is 0007, the pdf-file of your third plan in the upper row would thus be named 0007_3.pdf etc.

9.2. Format and Layout

Format

- The format for all plans is **A1 transverse** (the longer side of your plan is horizontal).
- The maximum number of plans is limited to **8 plans A1**.
- For judging and exhibition, the plans will be hung in **two horizontal rows of 4 plans** (two rows of 3 if your total number is 6)
- Use the **numbers from 1 to 8 to indicate the position / layout of your plan on the presentation panels**. Numbers 1 to 4 are reserved for the upper row from left to right, 5 to 8 are reserved for the lower row from left to right.

Graphics

- **North** on all printed plans must be **towards the right** / west towards the top.
- Although no limitations exist for your graphics, **we strongly recommend graphics in black on white paper**, as reproductions in our award brochure will only be black on white.

Paper

- Prints must be made on plain **paper not heavier than 150 g/m²**. Do not laminate your drawings or mount your plans on cardboard or other stiff materials.
- **Send** us your plans in an **A1 cardboard folder**. Do not roll your plans!



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10. Available Documents

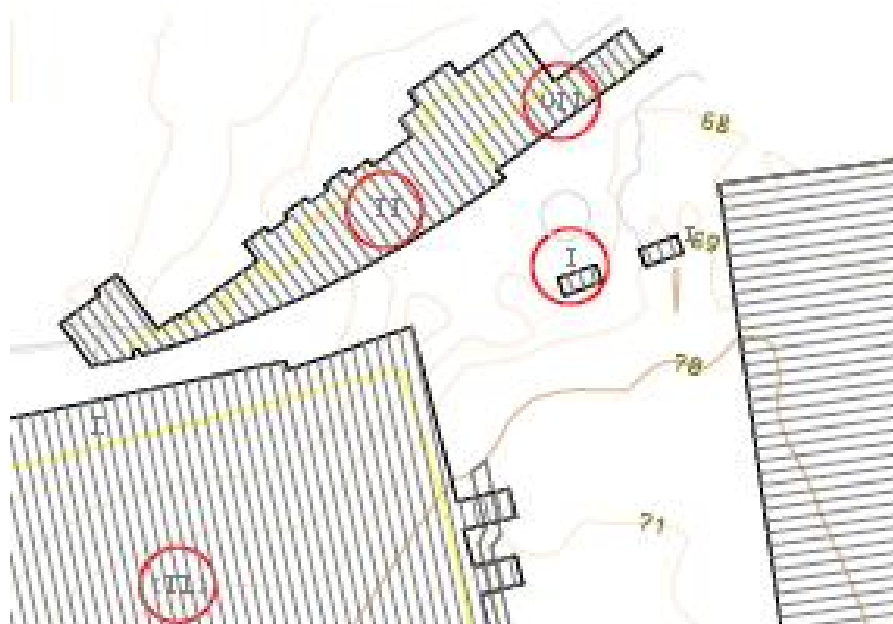
10.1. List of Documents

All available plans, pictures and brochures are listed together with the available format in document *L_1 List of Documents* - all listed documents can be downloaded from the award web page.

We are sorry not to have been able to locate plans for a number of facilities and in some instances we were not given access to plans even though they exist – these facilities bear the remark “no plans available!” in the list.

10.2. W_2_1_1 Situation Plan

The CAD file *W_2_1_1 Situation Plan* contains information structured in 37 different layers.



Height information about the terrain in 3D format is contained in layers *11 level line 1m* and *12 level line 10m*.

Height information on buildings is not available in 3D format. It is shown only in a rough way by roman numbers (I; II; III; IV, etc) which indicate the number of storeys of a given building. Roman numbers in parentheses indicate subterranean buildings (e.g. *Horst Korber Halle* on plan *W_2_1_1*). Buildings with storeys of extraordinary height are shown with a calculated average height of 3m per storey. *Horst Korber Halle* with the height indication (II) reaches thus approximately 9m to 10m into the ground, while the height indication VII for the Hotel indicates a building height of approximately 20m to 22m.

Ebikon / Bern September 22, 2009

Schindler Management AG
Nüesch Development AG