



C H A N G I N G M E T R O P O L I T A N S P A C E :
A R O L E F O R U R B A N A G R I C U L T U R E I N B E T W E E N B U I L T A N D O P E N S P A C E
Berlin . April 23rd – April 30th , 2012 . WORKSHOP at Aedes Network Campus Berlin

Laboratorio tematico opzionale “Edgelands and Urban agriculture”

Prof. Corinna Morandi, Prof. Ilaria Mariotti, Prof. Fabrizio Leoni, Prof. Andrea Rolando

Course “Public Space Design”

Prof. Andreas Kipar, Dr. Annapaola Busnardo

W O R K S H O P A T A N C B - B E R L I N

C H A N G I N G M E T R O P O L I T A N S P A C E :

A R O L E F O R U R B A N A G R I C U L T U R E I N B E T W E E N B U I L T A N D O P E N S P A C E

1. TOPICS

- EDGELANDS

Spaces between the urban and the rural which don't have a fixed destination and shape.

- URBAN AGRICULTURE

Agricultural activities, integrated into - and interacting with - the urban economic and ecological system.

2. BERLIN

- REGENERATION PROJECTS OF THE "EDGELAND"

The topic of the regeneration of an "edgeland" in the urban area has already found in the city of Berlin opportunities to be discussed and experimented, which makes Berlin a very interesting case study .

- PUBLIC SPACES

The green and open space is not only as an aesthetic and ecological issue, Berlin is acting to use its space as social space for people and is now responding to the need by using the large scale transformation areas as an opportunity to rediscover public space.

3. CASE STUDIES

- Naturpark Schöneberger Südgelände
- Landschaftspark Adlershof
- Tempelhofer Park
- Mauer Park

- Prinzessinen Garten
- Gleisdreieck Park
- East Side Gallery

4. TASKS

Visit the sites, collect information, meet designers and other actors, in order to make an exercise of evaluation of the case studies.

5. OUTPUTS

- 5 GROUPS : 5 MAIN THEMES

Green and Grey

Recycling

Sequence

Appropriation

In Between Space and Time

- MAPPING OPEN SPACES IN BERLIN

A N C B : P R O F I L I N G T H E E U R O P E A N C I T Y

The workshop was hosted by Aedes Network Campus Berlin, whose object for 2012/2013 is to compile a spatial reading of the European City referring to 10 critical issues of urban comfort: *Migration, Mobility, Security, Orientation, Welfare, Cultural Heritage, Resource, Consumption, Water, The Sensory Environment, The Commons*.

The question they're posing through the formats of University Design Studios and Public Debates is then: *"How can design best respond to make politicians, professionals, individuals, or collective positions and behaviours around urban comfort more conscious?"*

In this framework we introduced the specific topics of *"edgeland"* and *"urban agriculture"* keeping into particular account some interesting study cases in Berlin: Naturpark Schöneberger Südgelände, Landschaftspark Adlershof, Tempelhofer Park, Mauer Park, Prinzessinen Garten, Gleisdreieck Park, East Side Gallery.

E D G E L A N D S A N D U R B A N A G R I C U L T U R E

The theme of the workshop linked then two topics that are emerging as important issues in the contemporary urban condition: edgelands, spaces between the urban and the rural which don't have a fixed destination and shape, and urban agriculture, an activity integrated into - and interacting with - the urban economic and ecological system.

Contemporary European cities are dealing with the necessity of the regeneration of the abandoned industrial areas, on one side, and a growing demand for an alternative in food production and distribution, on the other.

How to combine these different needs in an urban design action?

How to do it with the lack of funds that many cities are experiencing?

During two weeks the students had the chance to take a look at the answers that Berlin has recently found to solve these issues.

D A Y 1 . V I S I T I N G B E R L I N . P U B L I C S P A C E S

What makes public green and open spaces in Berlin being so successful in terms of use is the way people relates to them. Everyone is used to take care of what's "public", as if it was "their own".

This means sometimes even taking possession of enclosed and forbidden pieces of land, only by starting to use, or better, to inhabit them.

Residual lots, interstitial areas, abandoned industrial spaces become the scenes for fairs, parties, parades and carnivals, with the main object of simply enjoying a sunny day.

Designers and planners seem to have understood this natural tendency and many examples of intelligent use of the



“edgeland” can be found in Berlin, sometimes with the “expedient” of the urban agriculture.

To let the students have an autonomous experience of such a stimulative framework, we invited them to take some time to visit the city on their own, to get used to this particular way of living in the city.

East Side Gallery, Kulturbrauerei, UFA Fabrik, Arthouse Tacheles were some of the suggested spots, all representing this concept of appropriation and reuse of abandoned buildings and residual spaces.

DAY 2 . COLLECTING INFORMATION . BIKE TOUR

Bike has become the symbol of the ecological means of transport and Berlin is investing a lot on cycling paths and facilities for bikers (that can even bring their bikes on buses, trains and metro). So to visit the study areas we chose to bring the students on a bike tour around the city, that resulted to be one of the most enjoyable moments for everyone and the demonstration that cycling mobility can be successful, maybe even for a city like Milan, dominated by the car power.

Naturpark Schöneberger Südgelände, Landschaftspark Adlershof, Tempelhofer Park were taken as examples of reuse of abandoned infrastructures: all turned into parks, they are designed to become attractive spots for leisure and sport, but with less maintenance costs as possible.

Berlin compared to the rest of Germany is in fact quite poor of industries and banks, but even with money being always an issue for the municipality, to renounce to the green space is not an option.

Mauer Park and the East Side Gallery are both remembrances of an unforgettable history: how to keep this history in people’s memory and at the same time give the space back to the city?

Many topics were discussed by the students, that were asked to come up with relevant questions about the study cases’ “urban life”.

During the visits they had to pay attention to the most significant elements (architecture, spaces, urban context, social uses, etc) that they perceive playing a key role in the site.

Each selected key-element had to be described through:

- 1- context information (map)
- 2- specific information as photo, video, sounds etc.
- 3- the association of each key-element to a concept and to a keyword
- 4- the visualization of the concept/keyword with some sketches, drawing, storyboard, models etc...

We tried to ask them to forget about any kind of standard analysis model that they had learned in the past, to find their own way to perceive the spaces and the uses.

Most of them found this approach really difficult to understand, and it took a while before they were even able to decide what to look for during the surveys.

Pictures and videos were usually the most used tools of investigation, but someone found it really useful to directly have a talk with the people living in the area or visiting it.

The suggestion to fix some concepts by the use of key words turned out to be the easiest way for the students to give a direction to their investigation.



Tempelhof

DAY 3 . FIRST PRESENTATION . KEY-WORDS

We listened to an input talk about general strategic planning issues in Berlin by architect Enrico Gualini, professor at TU Berlin: the students had an overview on the new directions that the municipality is taking in terms of urban planning.

In particular they understood how economical issues can influence and sometimes lead the choices of the planners, even in cities like Berlin usually mindful for urban communities and inhabitants.

At the end of this first phase of surveys every group was asked to present their first impressions on the visits, choosing a particular topic regarding one (or more) of the case studies.

It was a very important moment of discussion, since the students' knowledge about the sites was based on their personal observation.

The groups chose one (or more) significant picture, to which they linked some key words.

Even if the first task of producing a variety of different materials (sketches, models, videos) wasn't completely fulfilled, since it was difficult for the students to find their own way of reinterpreting a space, this first presentation brought some interesting results.

The work on the key-words was particularly relevant: we collected and grouped them into five main sets, each one corresponding to a specific topic.

The initial groups were matched together according to the themes that the students had chosen, so to have five big groups working on different themes: Green and Grey, Recycling, Sequence, Appropriation, In Between Space and Time, with an extra group "mapping open spaces in Berlin".



DAY 4 . SECOND PHASE OF WORK

After the visit to the Landschaftspark Adlershof, guided by Tancredi Capatti from Büro Kiefer, the second phase of the work started.

The students were asked to focus on their topics, trying to see the places they were studying through different lenses, finding their own line of analysis.

Our indications on how to proceed were purposely not restrictive, since we wanted to observe which direction the work would take.

The students were not asked to come up with a project, or any kind of specific material, but to give their personal interpretation of a space.

Most students found this approach a bit confusing at the beginning, since they are probably used to being given a more defined direction from the professors. However, they managed to develop some interesting themes.

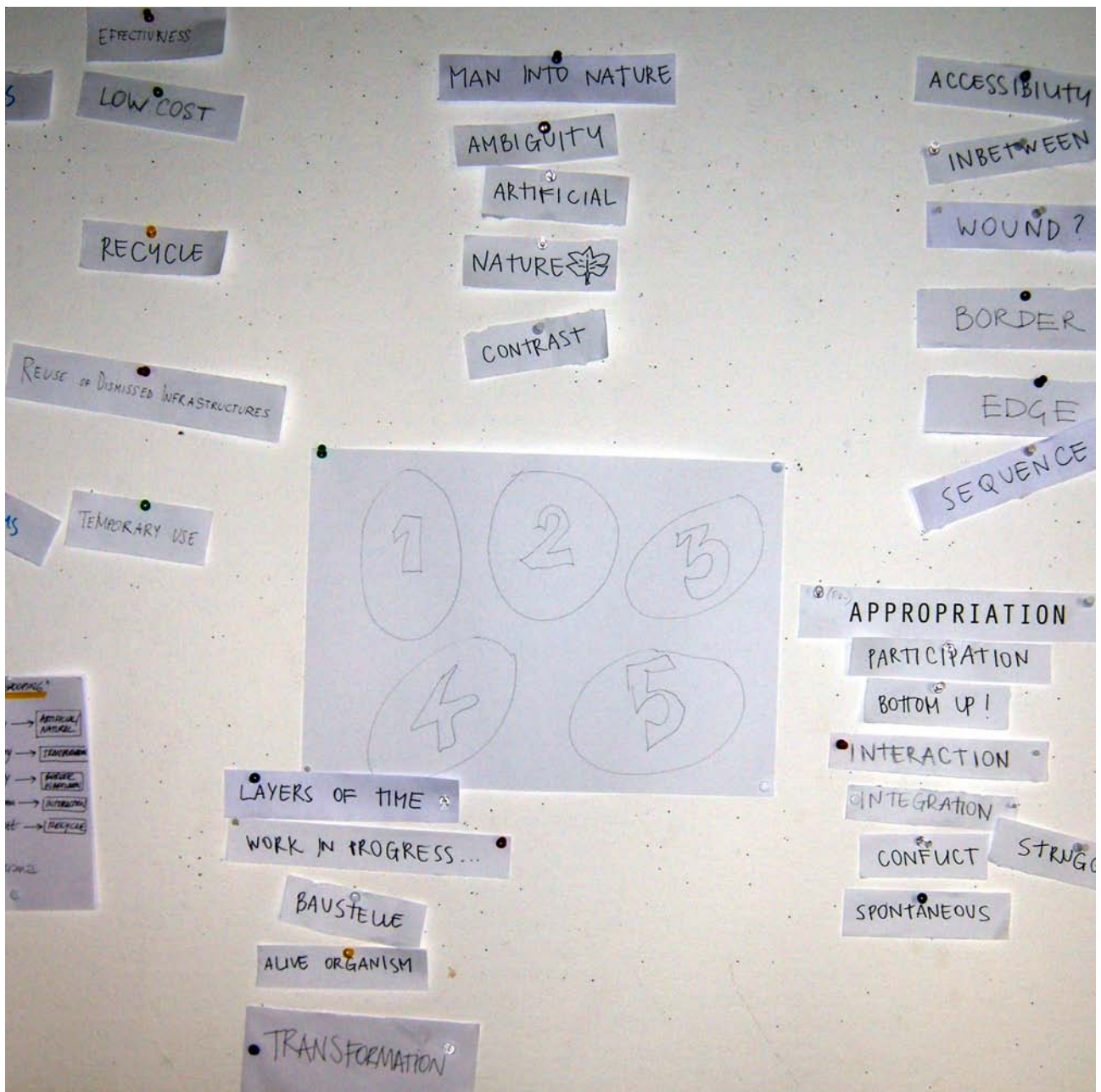


The wall

DAY 5 - 6 - 7 . BACK TO THE SITES

During the last three days the groups visited the sites again to specify their work tracks.

Back to the studio they worked on an effective way to present their results.



Key -words

Each of them approached the same subject from a different perspective: how do public greens spaces interact with the built environment? What is the role of heritage in the process of creating public spaces? And how important is the direct involvement of the people in this process?

All questions were linked with each other and considered important for their own significance and not necessarily looking for an exact answer.

Most students explained their interpretations through diagrams and sketches, since they helped them make more synthetic assertions on their theme. They tended to relate to the places with a sort of analytical approach, which in some cases brought them to dissect them into pieces instead of experience them.

Taking pictures and, even more, filming short videos was on the contrary a way to report the spaces in their overall appearance, showing how plans and sections wouldn't have been enough.

However all groups were in the end able to combine different approaches, so to produce satisfying material.



D A Y 8 . F I N A L P R E S E N T A T I O N

For the last day every group prepared a presentation, collecting the material they had produced along the week.

Four of them took different areas and analysed them through the specific topics of “green and grey”, “recycling”, “appropriation” and “in between”.

A fifth group focused on the study of the public spaces that were born along the Berlin wall line after its demolition, and the last one prepared a sort of general conclusion on public spaces in the city.

GREEN AND GREY

- Case studies:

Naturpark Schöneberger Südgelände, Landschaftspark Adlershof, Tempelhofer Park, Prinzessinen Garten.

The students studied how originally “grey” (built) areas, turned into “green” spaces, affect the life of the inhabitants.

They tried to understand what “quality” means in terms of public space, and when “green” is actually better than “grey”.

After the analysis at different scales (city, district, site), they came to some interesting conclusions and explained how the transformation of urban infrastructures into green areas has increased the quality of life.

- Final questions:

Is the transformation of “grey” into “green” becoming a guideline for future urban developments in Berlin? Should the agricultural garden become a fourth level of design, considered as a mediator between “green” and “grey”?

Are spaces for free temporary activities the key to successfully design the “green” and the “grey” of future parks?



RECYCLING

- Case studies:

Naturpark Schöneberger Südgelände, Landschaftspark Adlershof, Tempelhofer Park, Gleisdreieck, Mauer Park.

The students focused on the reuse of the dismissed infrastructures, underlining the importance of the historical heritage. They analysed how the spaces were functioning thanks to the “recycle” of elements that had lost their original use.

Their approach to the theme was mostly based on sketches, drawings, pictures and videos, showing the different perceptions of the space in the different case studies. The emptiness of Tempelhof contrasting with the “fullness” of Mauerpark, the rusted structures and rails testifying the presence of the man in the past in Schöneberg compared to Adlershof's untouchable nature.

SEQUENCE

- Case studies:

Mauerpark, Bernauerstrasse, Teltowkanal, Landschaftspark Rudow Altglienicke.

Particularly interesting was the study of the public spaces that rise along, and between, the two walls that created the Death Strip during the Cold War.

The students went through the bike lane that runs along Berlin wall's old path and discovered how the absence of an object could be felt by the birth of another one.

The monument in Bernauerstrasse responds specifically to this function. It's also very evident how Mauerpark is the result of residual spaces put together and one can feel like something's missing.

How can the presence of a wall cutting the city in two affect the urban fabric? And what happens if the wall just disappears from one day to the other?



APPROPRIATION

- Case studies:

Tempelhofer Park, Prinzessinen Garten, Est Side Gallery.

Berlin is typically known for the number of squatted buildings and illegally occupied areas that can be found all over the city, especially in the old industrial zones.

The students studied the concepts of “appropriation”, “bottom up” and “participation”, through the analysis of three very successful public spaces in Berlin.

Tempelhof is an example of how people can be attached to some places that are significant and symbolic for what they represented in the past: the airport of Tempelhof was in fact the one that received the goods coming from West Germany before the fall of the wall.

In this case this attachment led them to overcome the administrative forces, that wouldn't allow the locals to occupy the huge abandoned green space.



Like Tempelhof, the East Side Gallery is obviously a historically connoted space: the space behind the wall, the riverfront, was as well being autonomously used by the inhabitants for sunbathing and leisure activities, before being officially opened to the public in 2010.

The Prinzessinengärten are a typical example of a bottom up project, with the creation of a social gardening space out of a residual lot.

The students told the story of this places by making evocative photomontages of their evolution.

Both in the montages and in the videos they made, people were the protagonists of the scene, making it clear what the focus of their study was.

IN BETWEEN SPACE AND TIME

- Case studies:

Tempelhofer Park, Mauerpark.

The fifth group made a comparison between two spaces that they considered being in an “in-between” stage, for different reasons: on one side Tempelhof, still waiting for a future (maybe never happening) landscape project; on the other Mauerpark, physically placed in between a dismissed area and the stadium, which compress it in a long strip of land.

What do the “in-between use” of Tempelhof and the “in-between position” of Mauerpark have in common?

The students tried to answer this question, underling some common characters of the two parks: old dismissed infrastructures, nomad architecture for temporary use, education and health.

Their study was very detailed, however in the end it wasn't very clear what their thesis was.



MAPPING OPEN SPACES IN BERLIN

- Case studies:

Tempelhofer Park, Mauerpark, Gleisdreieckpark, Kleine Gärten, Prinzessinengärten, Naturpark Schöneberger Südgelände, East Side Gallery, Landschaftspark Adlershof.

The last group gave an overall view on Berlin open spaces, making a comparison in terms of size, use position in the city, etc... They started out with two parallel analysis: on “processes/people” and on “spaces”.

The first one was focusing on the concepts (parameters) of “heritage”, “bottom up process”, “appropriation”, “city park”, “temporary”, the second one on “connection”, “mix of functions”, “equipment”, “artificiality of nature”, “freedom of movements”.

Each site was marked from 0 to 3 (by asking all the other groups to give marks), according to the parameters, in order to make a comparison.

This allowed them to develop a tool to actually classify and evaluate public open spaces.



It was a very “scientific” approach, still requiring a much deeper analysis, but the fact that they actually went beyond the analysis level and made a proposal was considered appreciable by both the professors and the guest jury.

The general response was in conclusion quite positive.

The decision to push the students out of their “comfort zone” caused in some cases, especially at the beginning, some kind of disorientation, which made them struggle with the undefined track that we gave to the work.

Not knowing “what to do” was in fact stimulating for most of the students: they had to find a way to express their ideas, without having limitations on the contents or the ways to explicate them.

The fact that they knew they didn’t have to deliver a project at the end didn’t put on them the usual pressure, that the necessity of coming up with a proposal often creates.

As a matter of fact, sometimes the results of this kind of workshops are unsatisfying and inconclusive, because of the short amount of time.

In this case it was interesting how it was possible to actually create a discussion, not giving very specific inputs to the students, but giving them the chance to witness situations that were different from what they were used to.

Berlin was in this sense a very good scenery, not only because of the number of interesting design and landscape projects, but also because it offers many urban scenes, that can be experienced just by wondering around the city.

The outputs, the presentations and the analysis, were consistent in the sense that they were the result of a personal course that every group’s work had taken.

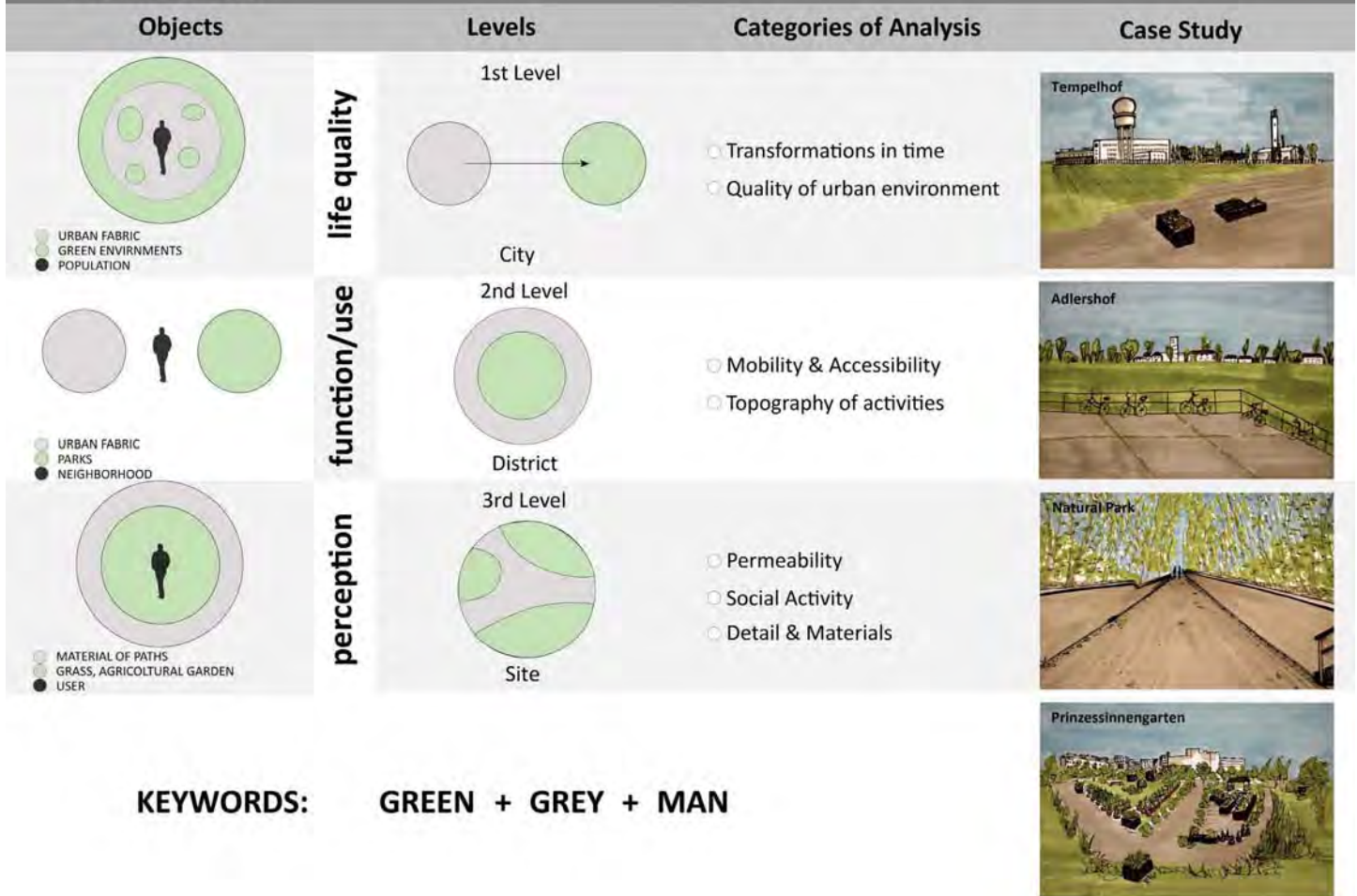
The guests in the final presentation were in fact appreciative of the way the topics were presented, so that it was always possible to start a discussion between them and the students, that were ready to respond to the critics and defend their work.



1 . “GREEN and GREY” . artificiality and nature in the city

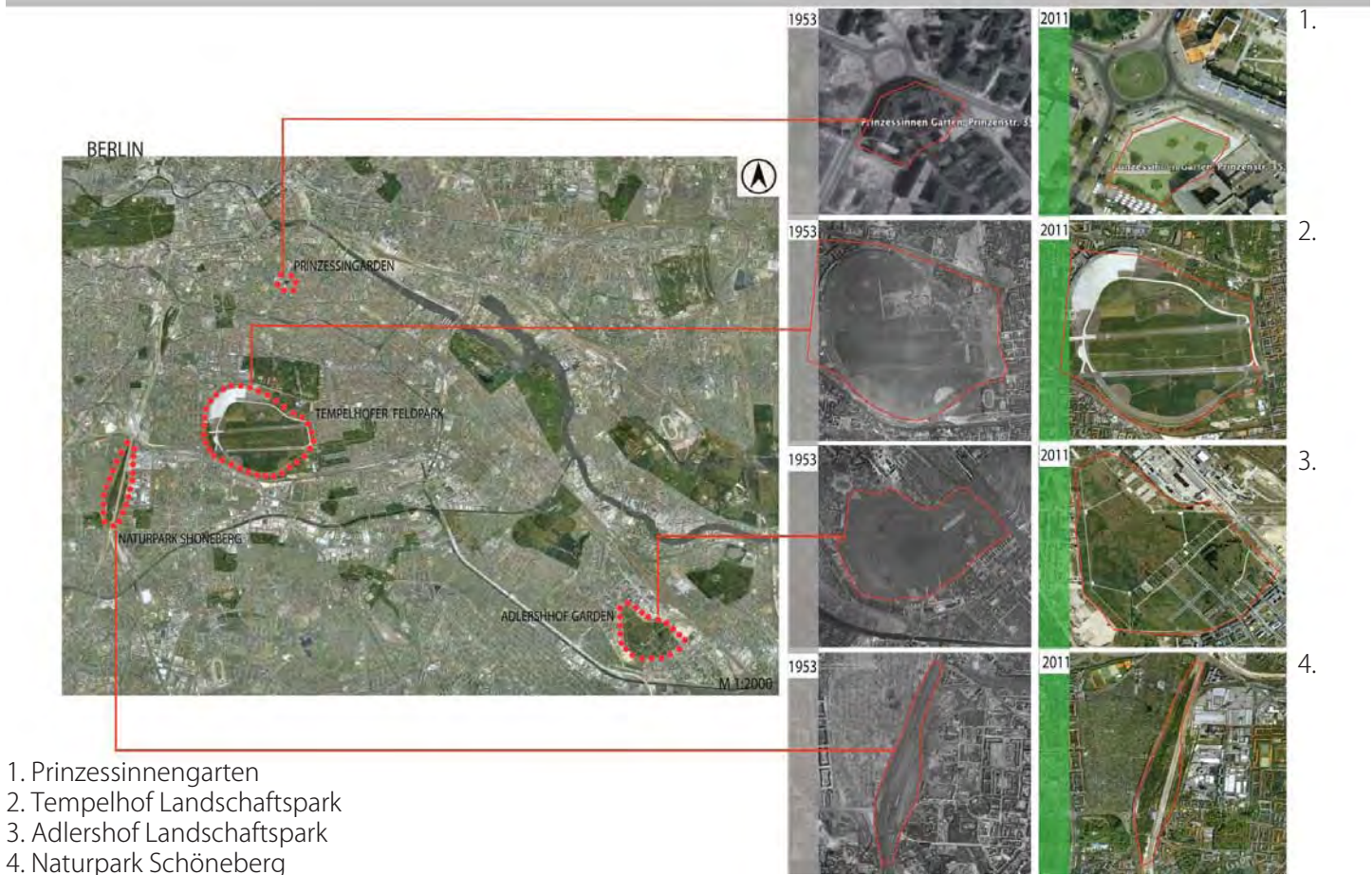


FRAMEWORK



CITY SCALE

Transformation in time



SITE SCALE

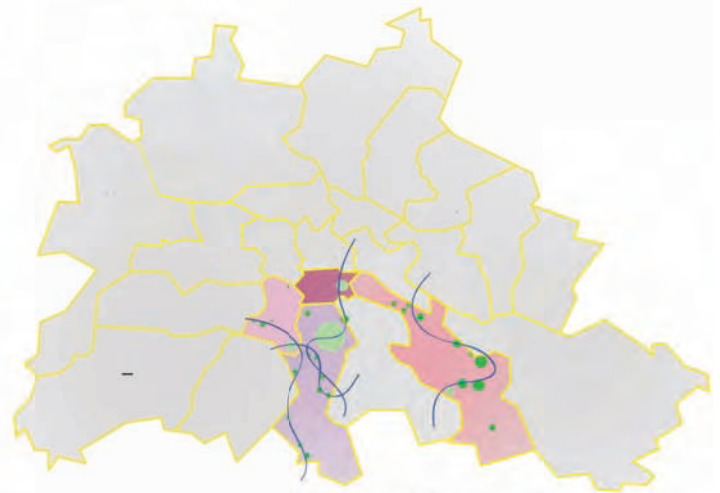
Quality of Urban Environment

Tempelhof
green now 6797 mq
grey 12193 kmq
population 54.382
park area 4117 mq
increase of green %153

Adlershof
green 1113 mq
grey 40649 kmq
population 113.140
park area 397 mq
increase of green %55

Naturpark
green 644 mq
grey 10599 kmq
population 116.743
park area 467 mq
increase of green %263

Prinzessinnen
green 393 mq
grey 10399 kmq
population 147.227
park area 76 mq
increase of green %24`



AIR CORRIDORS

SITE SCALE

Permeability

Green/Gray surfaces

Physical interface

Tempelhofer

Adlershof

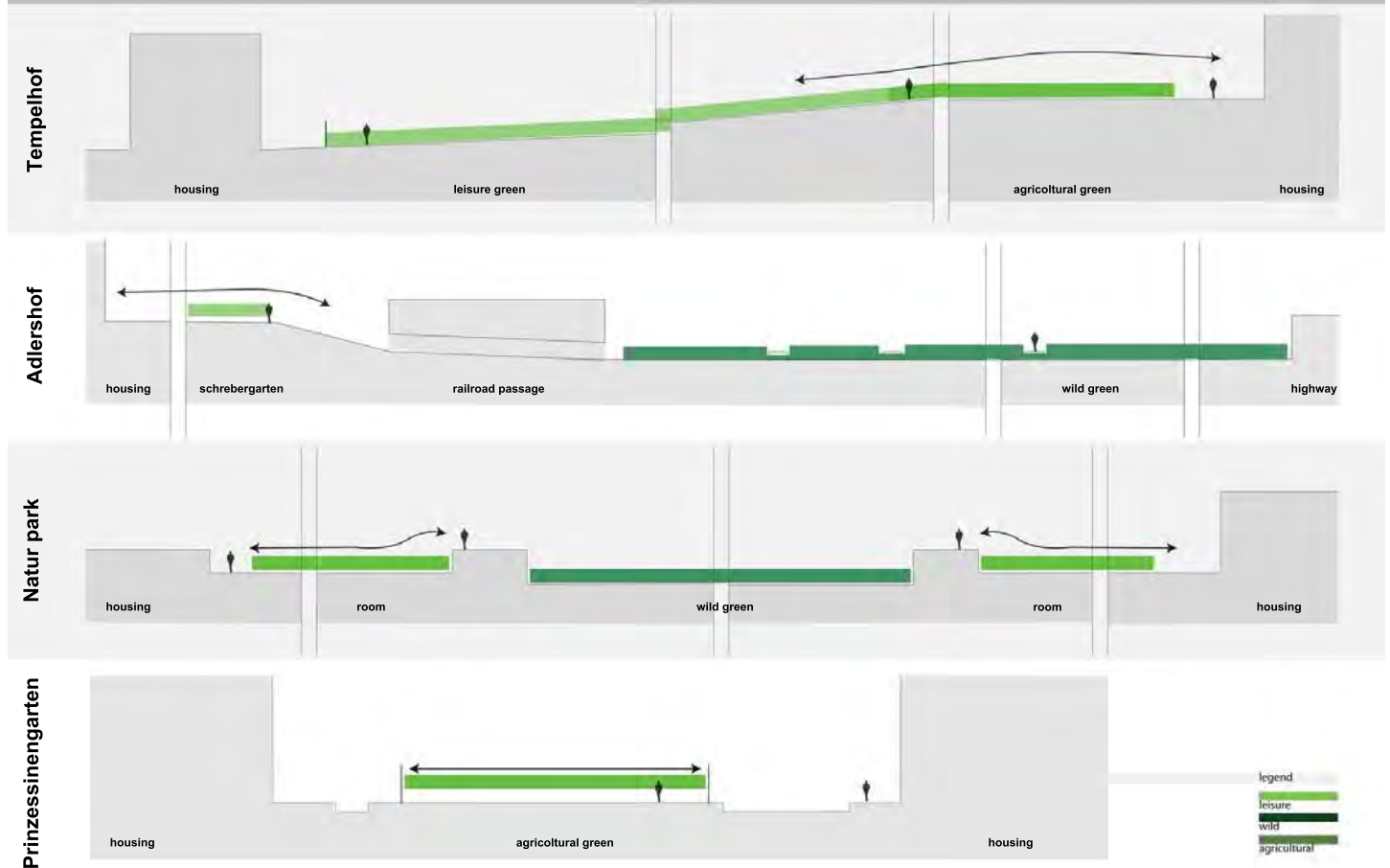
Natur Park

Prinzessinnengarten



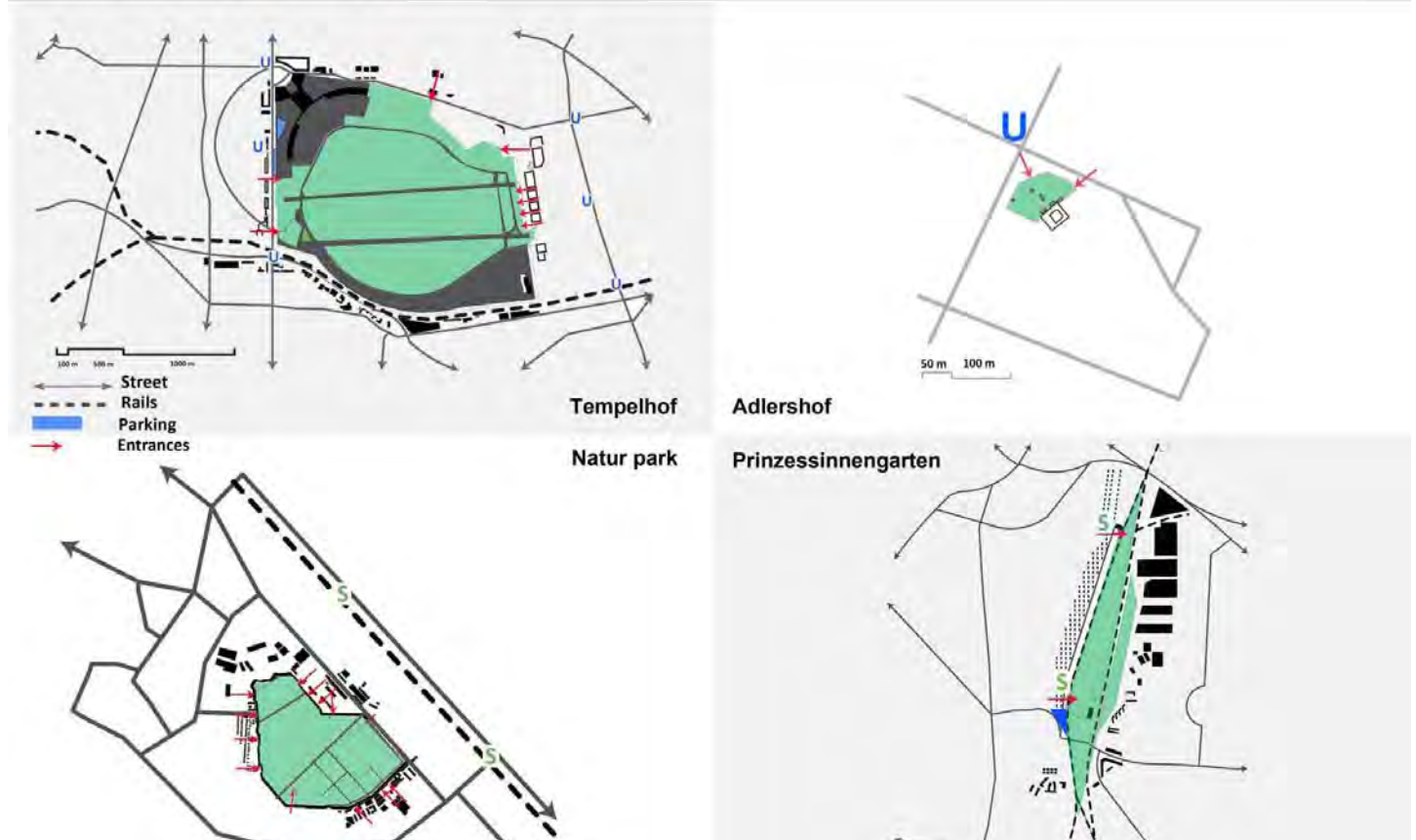
DISTRICT SCALE

Topography of activities



DISTRICT SCALE

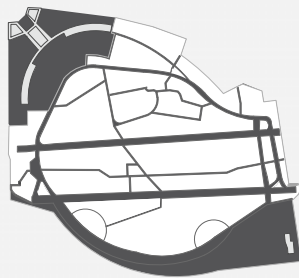
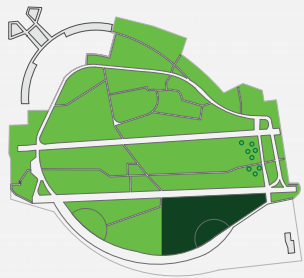
Mobility and Accessibility



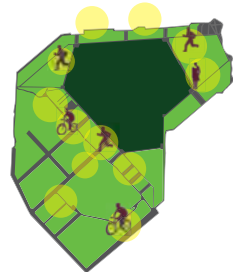
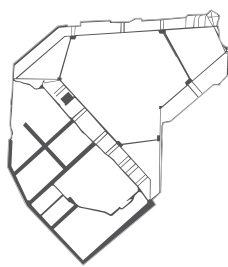
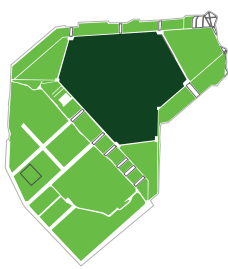
SITE SCALE

Social Activity

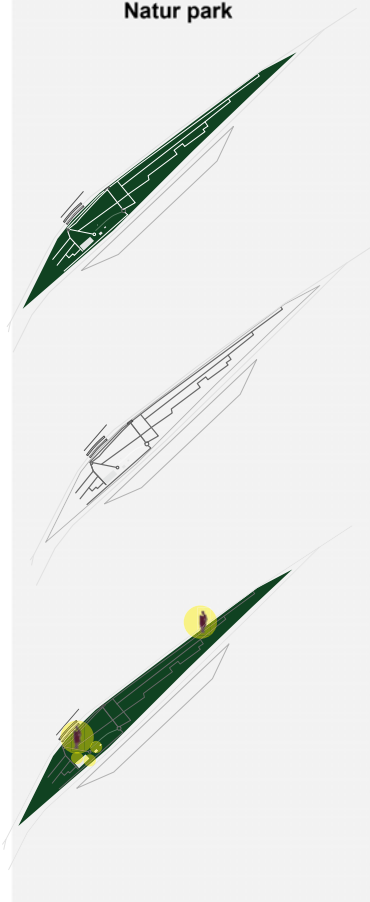
Tempelhof



Adlershof



Natur park



Prinzessinnengarten



legend

interaction	leisure
soft	wild
hard	agricultural

SITE SCALE

Details & Materials

Tempelhof



Adlershof









Natur park



Prinzessinnengarten



CONCLUSION

Objects		Levels	Conclusions
 <p>URBAN FABRIC GREEN ENVIRONMENTS POPULATION</p>	life quality	<p>1st Level</p>  <p>City</p>	<p>The way in which the city of Berlin has been transformed: prior urban infrastructure spaces turned into new green areas, has provided a higher quality of urban environment.</p>
 <p>URBAN FABRIC PARKS NEIGHBORHOOD</p>	function/use	<p>2nd Level</p>  <p>District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure and urban agriculture activities are located to mediate: wild and housing environments. Urban agriculture activities are located to mediate: leisure and housing environments When the park and the urban fabric are mediated by: leisure and urban agricultural activities; parks do not present fences.
 <p>MATERIAL OF PATHS GRASS, AGRICULTURAL GARDEN USER</p>	perception	<p>3rd Level</p>  <p>Site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of green and grey in the site scale design of each park is not directly proportional to the percentage of the areas of them which are accessible by walking. The analyzed parks that present the highest percentage of green areas in comparison to the grey areas, present the lowest physical interaction with the user. "Green wild" areas present no activity or very low activity. The larger the extension of "hard grey", the higher the interaction that the park presents. "Green leisure" areas and "Green agricultural" areas show same level of interaction, even if they show different types of activities.



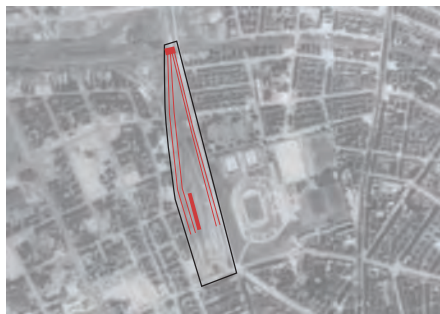
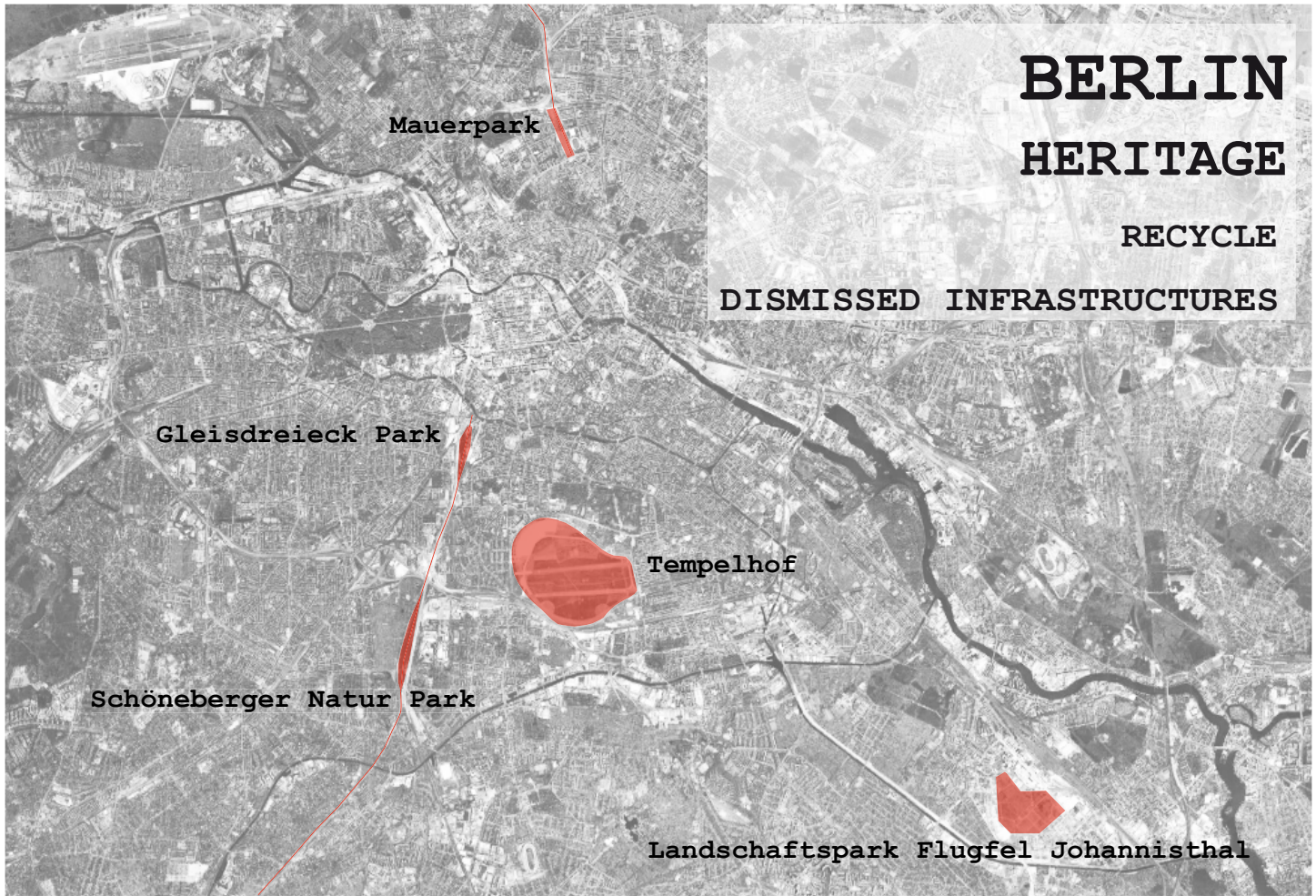
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Should the agricultural garden become a fourth level of design, considered as a mediator between "green" and "grey"?

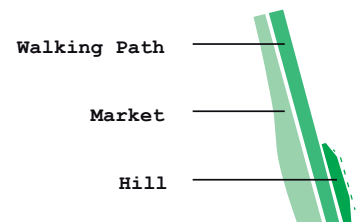
Are spaces for free temporary activities the key to successfully design the "green" and the "grey" of future parks?

2 . “RECYCLING” . the heritage of dismissed infrastructures

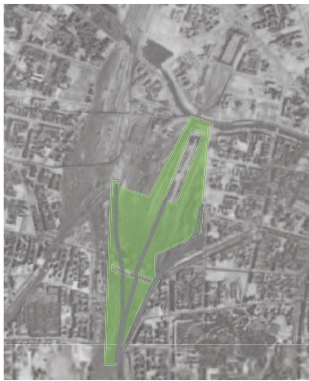




MAUERPARK

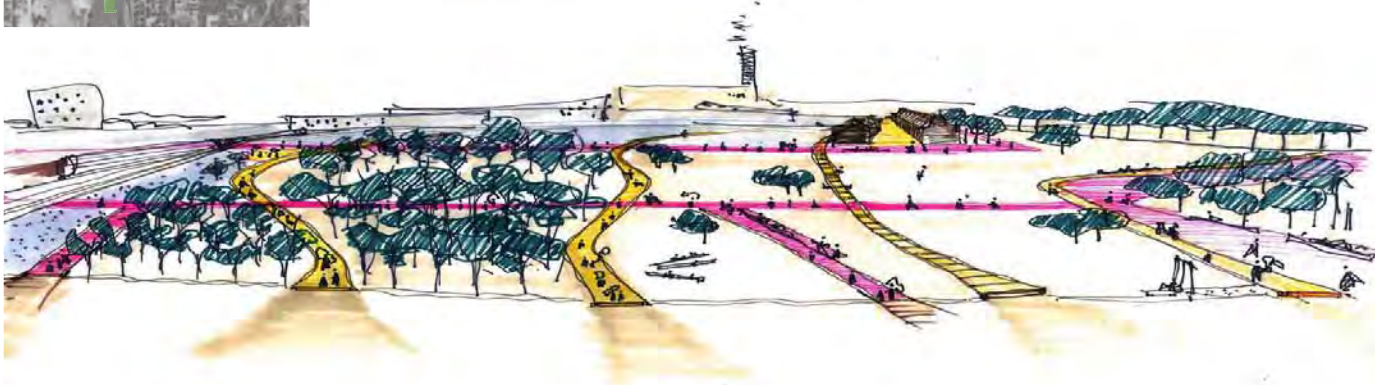
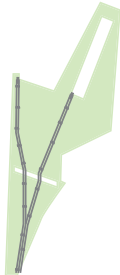


GLEISDREICK PARK



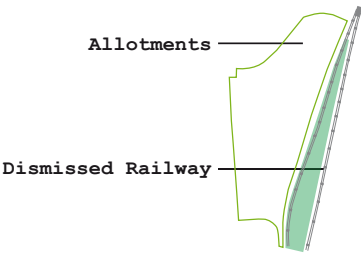
Old
Station

Dismissed
Railways



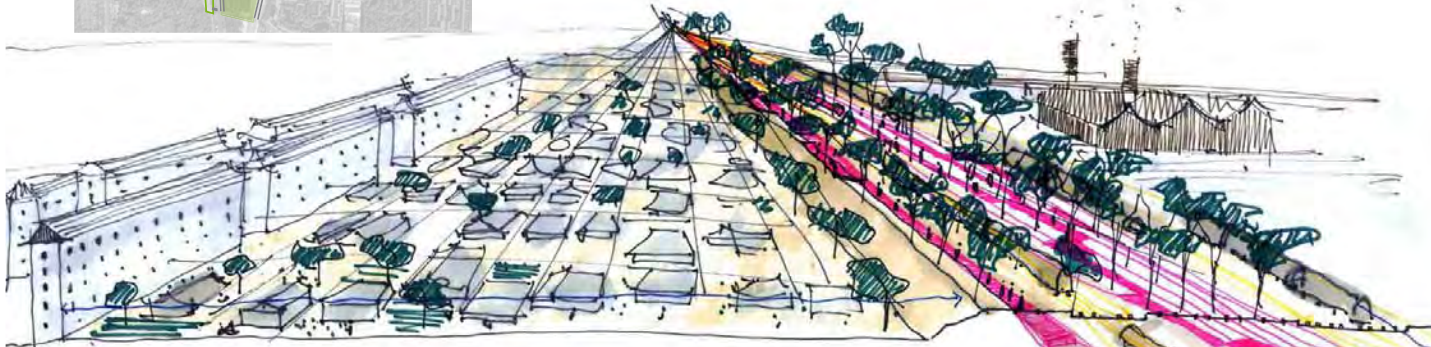
Gleisdreick Park, Berlin
Falk

SCHONENBERG NATUR-PARK



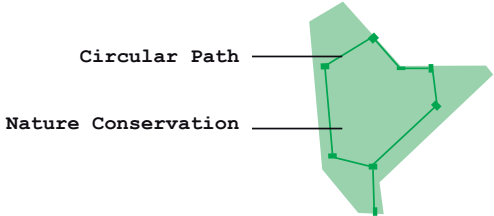
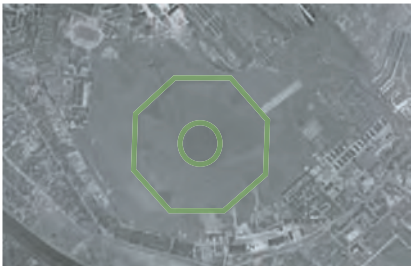
Allotments

Dismissed Railway

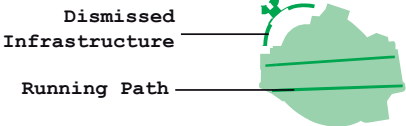
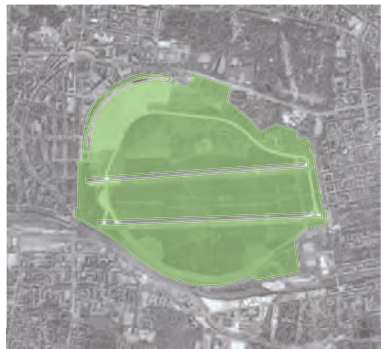


SCHONENBERG, BERLIN
Falk

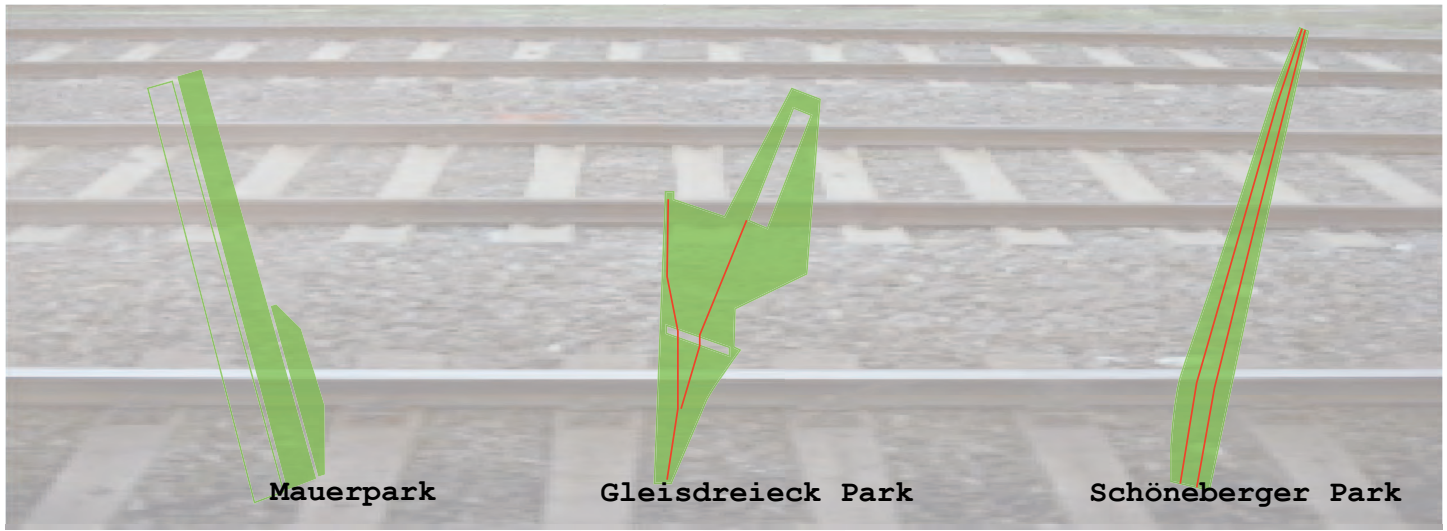
LANDSCHAFTSPARK



TEMPELHOF PARK



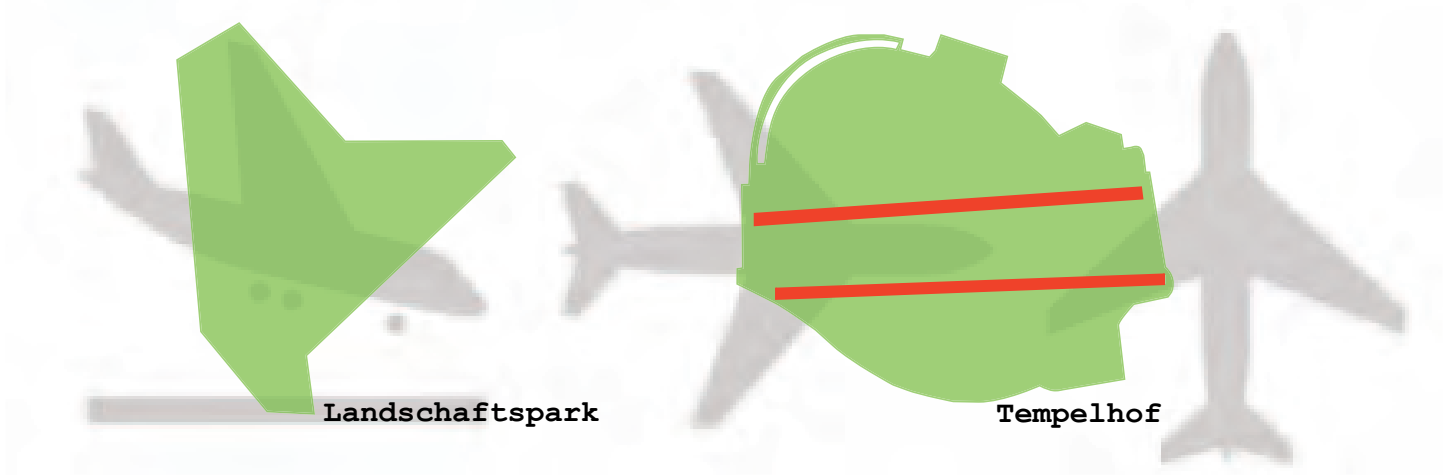
TEMPELHOF, BERLIN
fella



Mauerpark

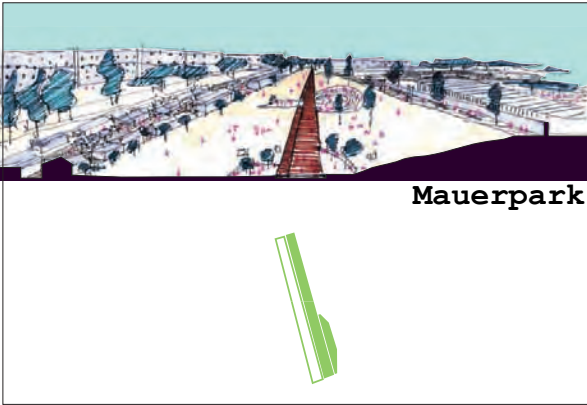
Gleisdreieck Park

Schöneberger Park



Landschaftspark

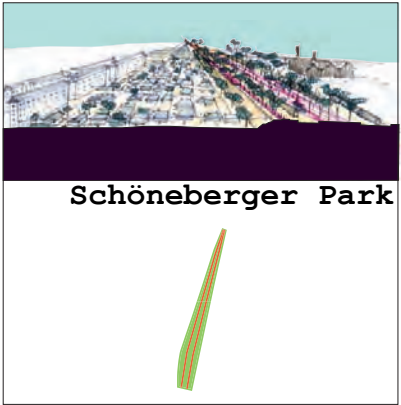
Tempelhof



Mauerpark



Gleisdreieck Park



Schöneberger Park



Landschaftspark

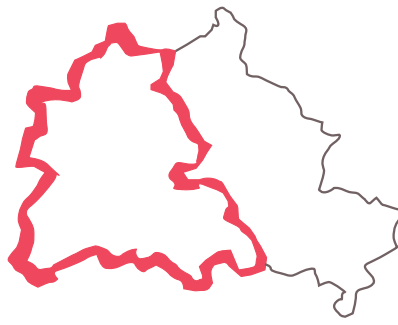


Tempelhof

3 . “SEQUENCE” . public space along the wall



The Mauer



Enclosing: Death Strip

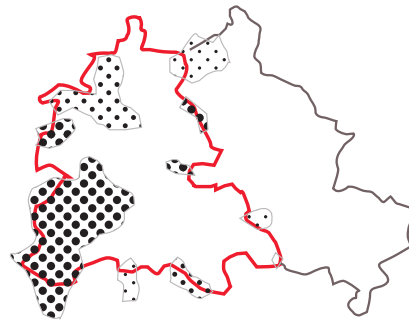


Wound

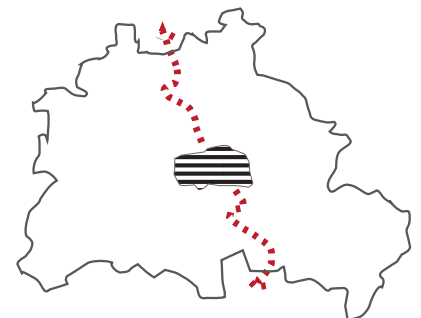
The Mauerweg



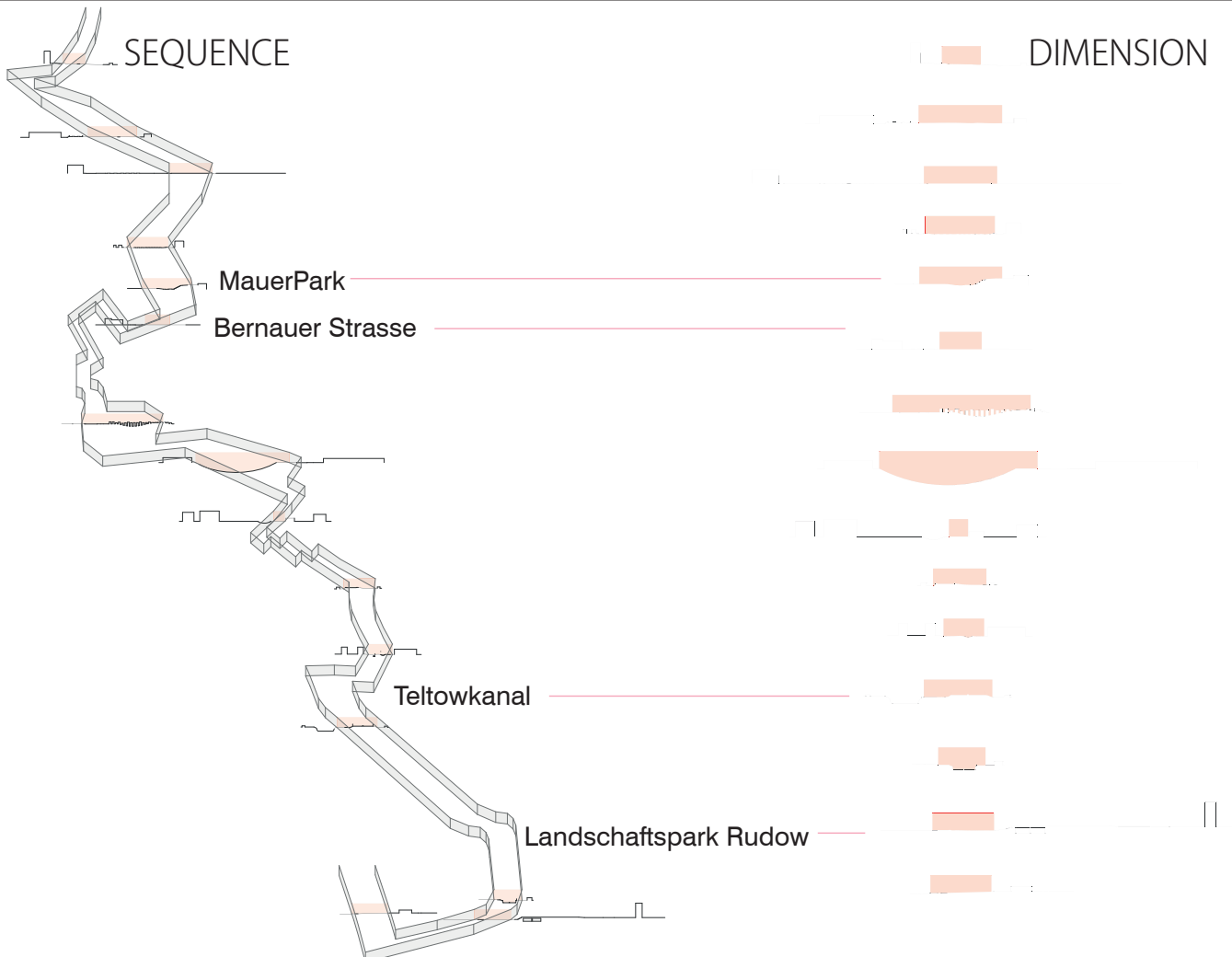
Memory



Peri-urban open spaces

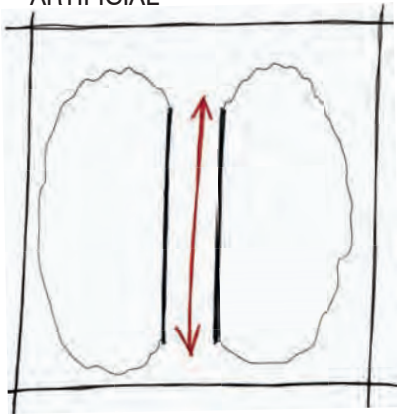


Connecting

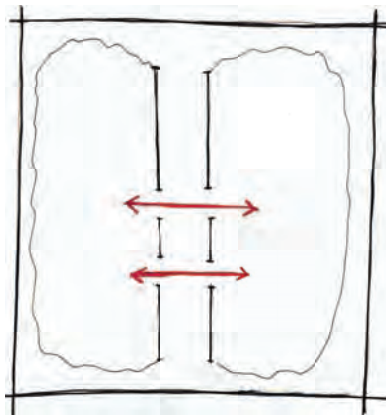


Resew abacus

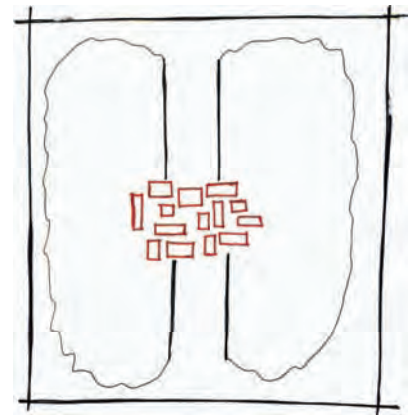
ARTIFICIAL



linear infrastructure A

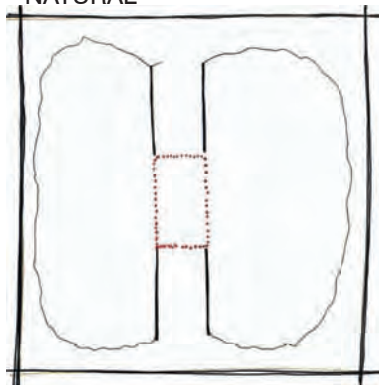


open gates B

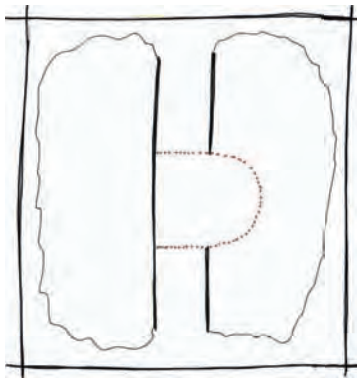


reconstruction C

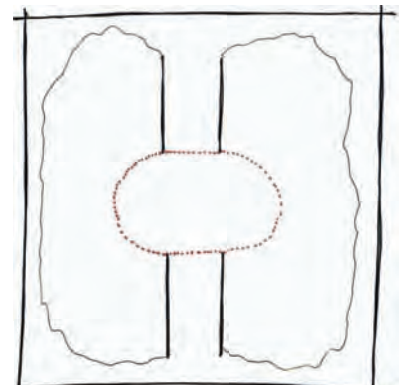
NATURAL



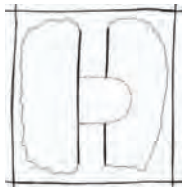
edge park D



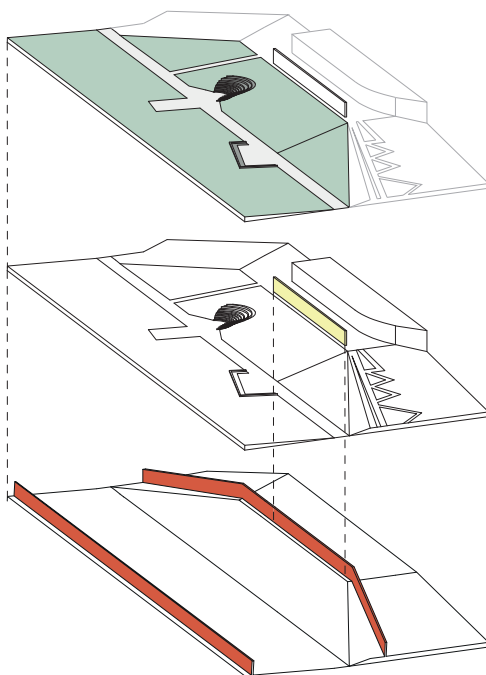
one side open E



connecting park F



MAUERPARK



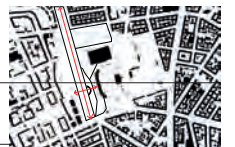
ACCESSIBILITY



EDGE



PATHS



FUNCTIONS

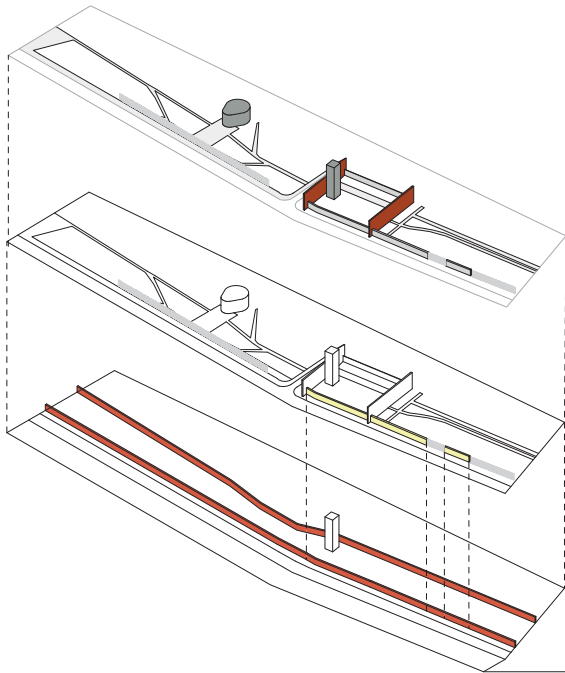


WALL





BERNAUER STRASSE



ACCESSIBILITY



EDGE



PATHS



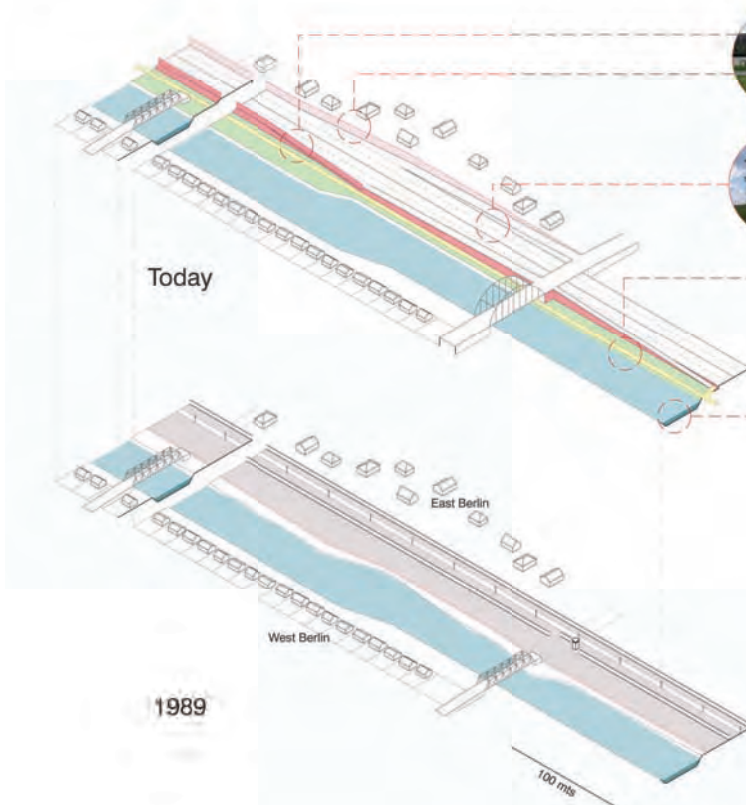
FUNCTIONS



WALL



Teltow Kanal Section



Acoustic Barriers



Autobahn's signage



Berliner Mauerweg

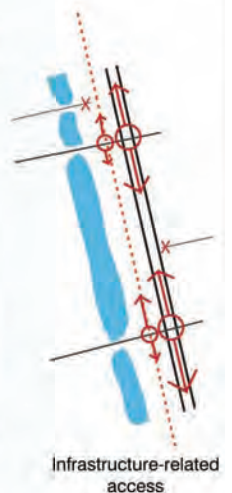


Teltow Kanal



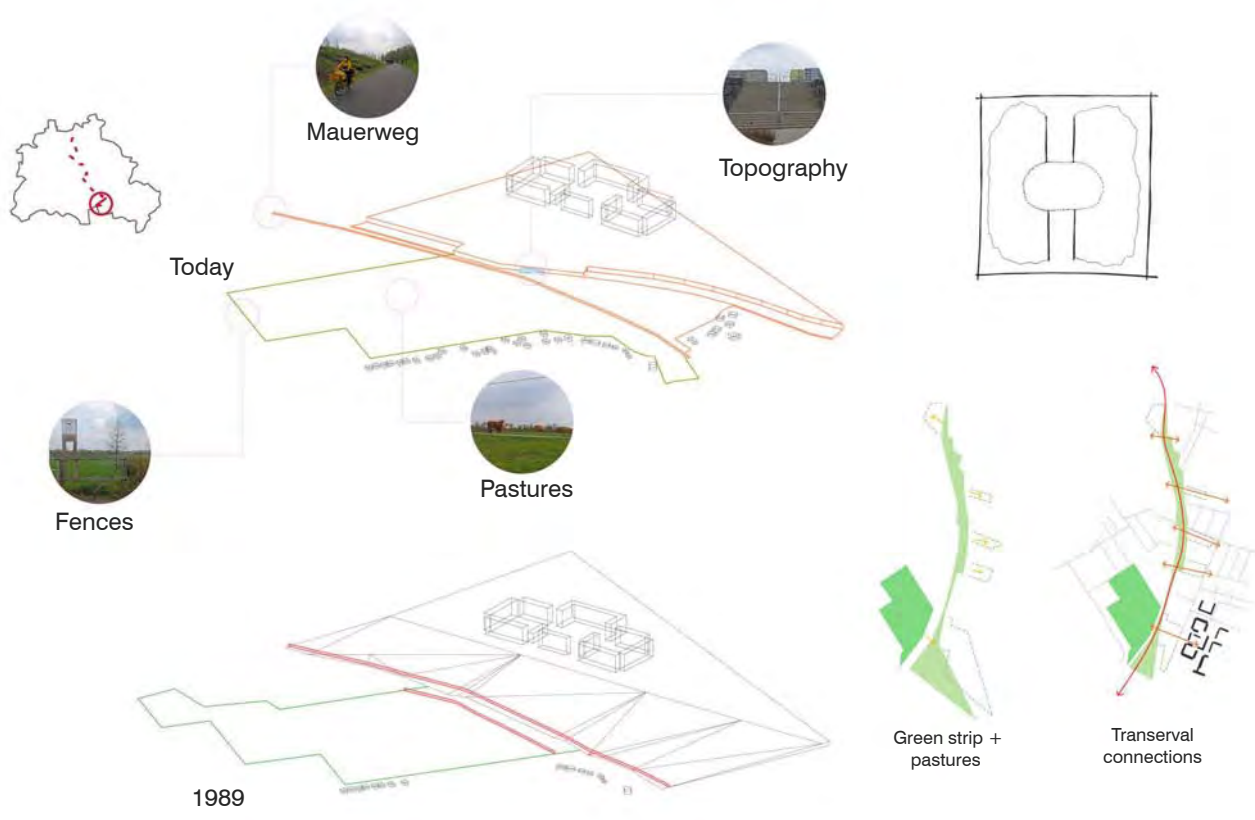
Filling the Mauer void with a new INFRASTRUCTURE

RE-CREATE the LIMIT



Infrastructure-related access

Landschaftspark Rudow Alt-Glienicke

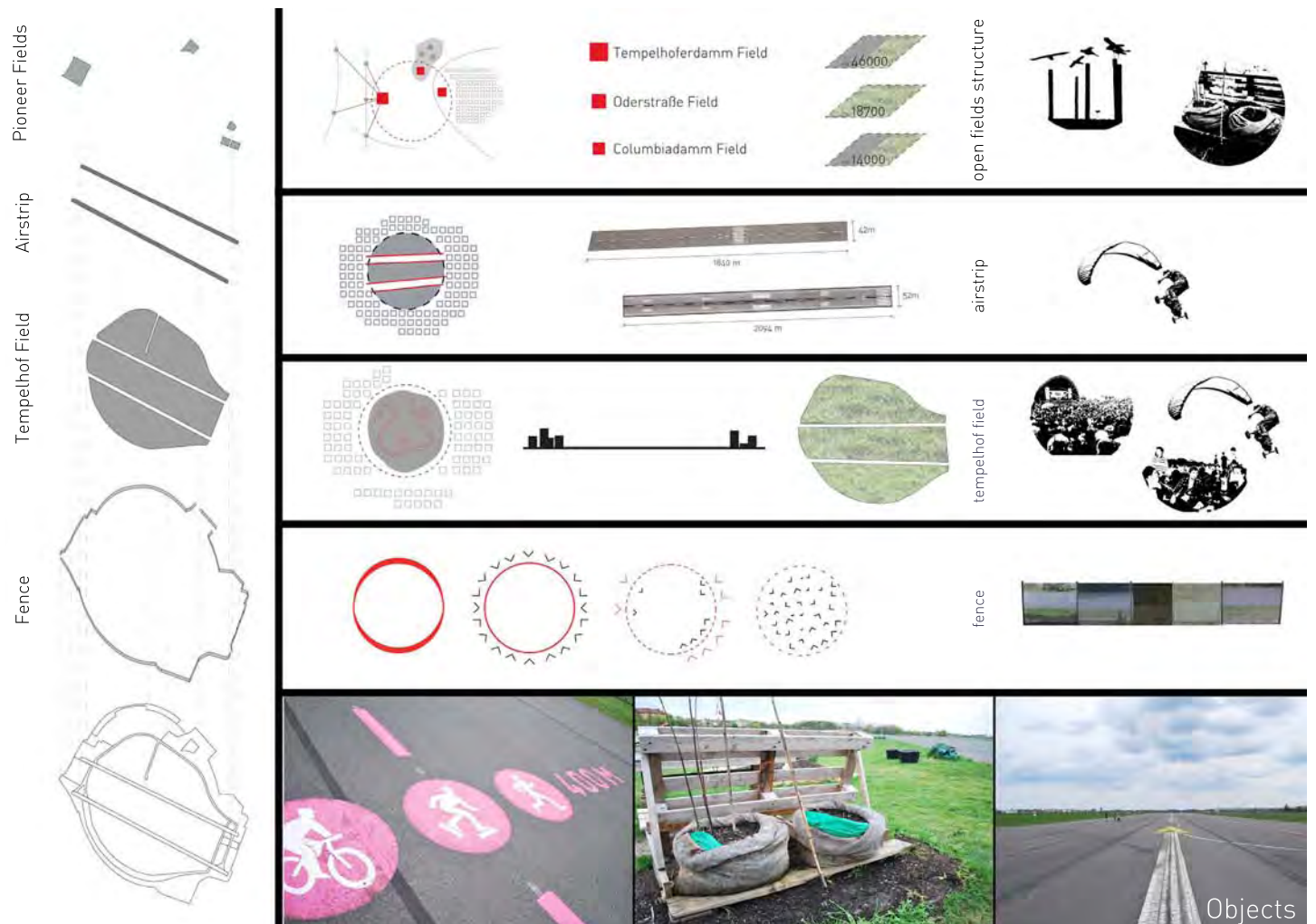
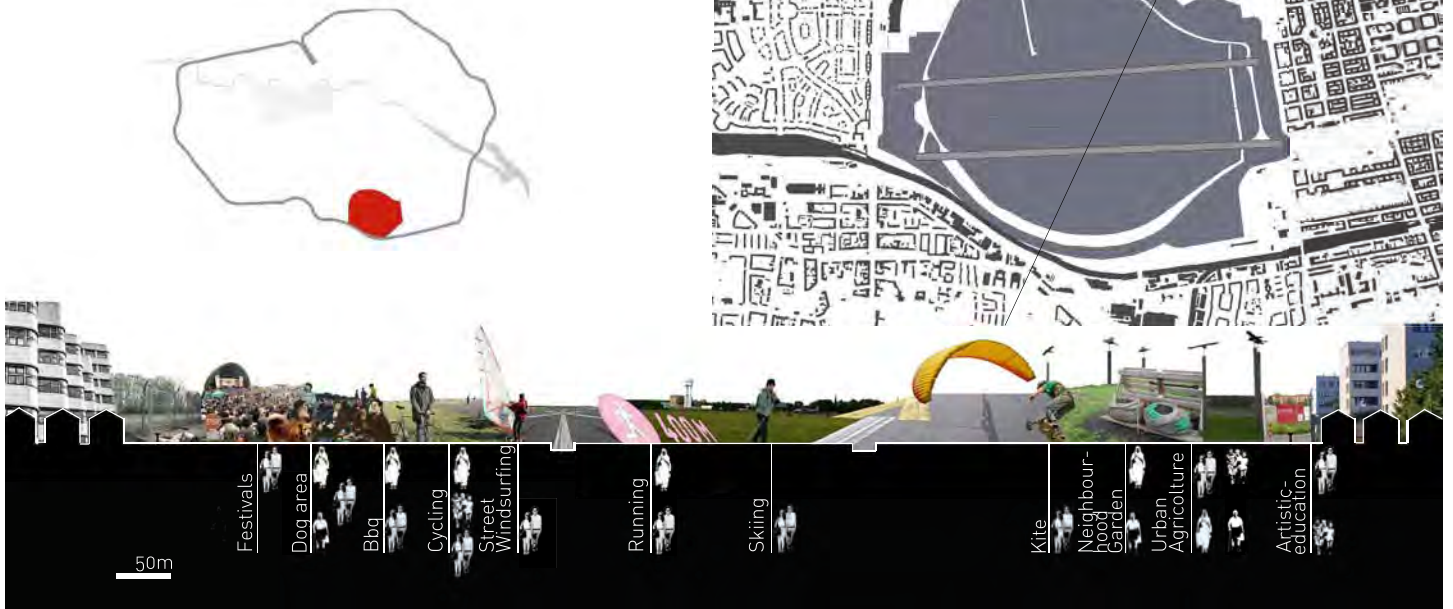


4 . “APPROPRIATION” . spontaneously public spaces





TEMPELHOFER PARK



1961

1989

1990

1992

2009

2010



Construction of the wall

The Fall

Paintings by artist

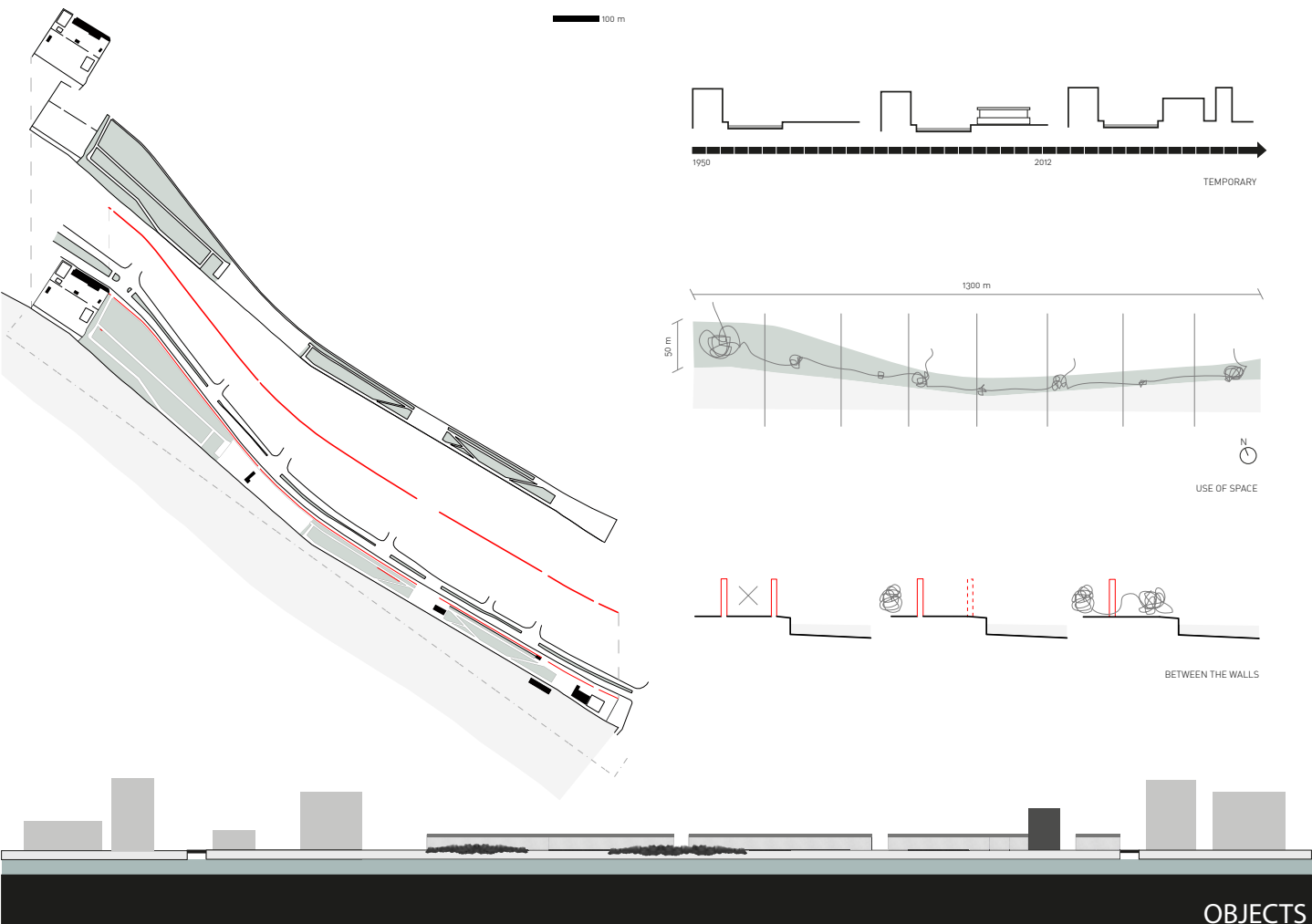
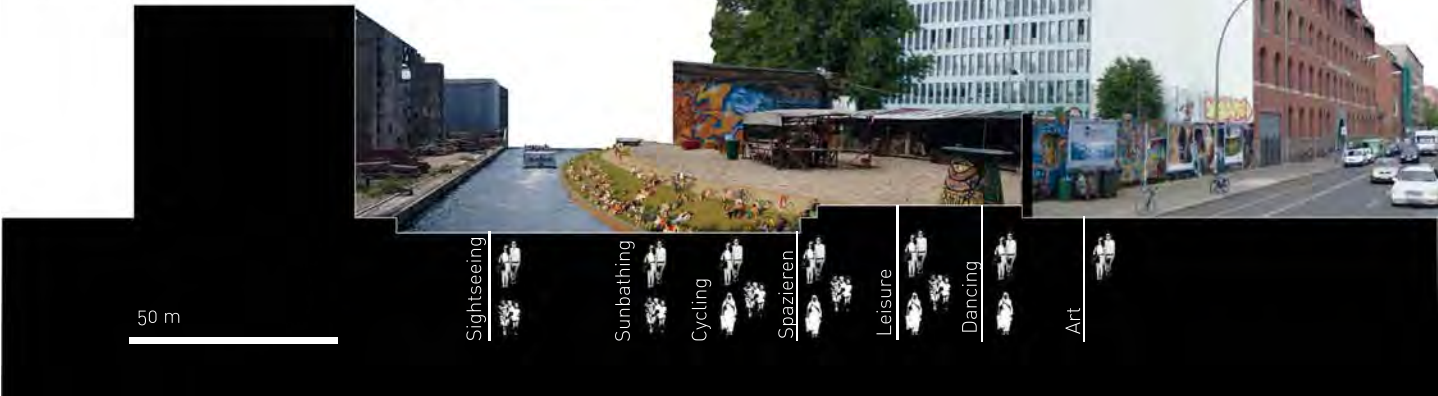
Historical Monument

Restoration

Park an der Spree

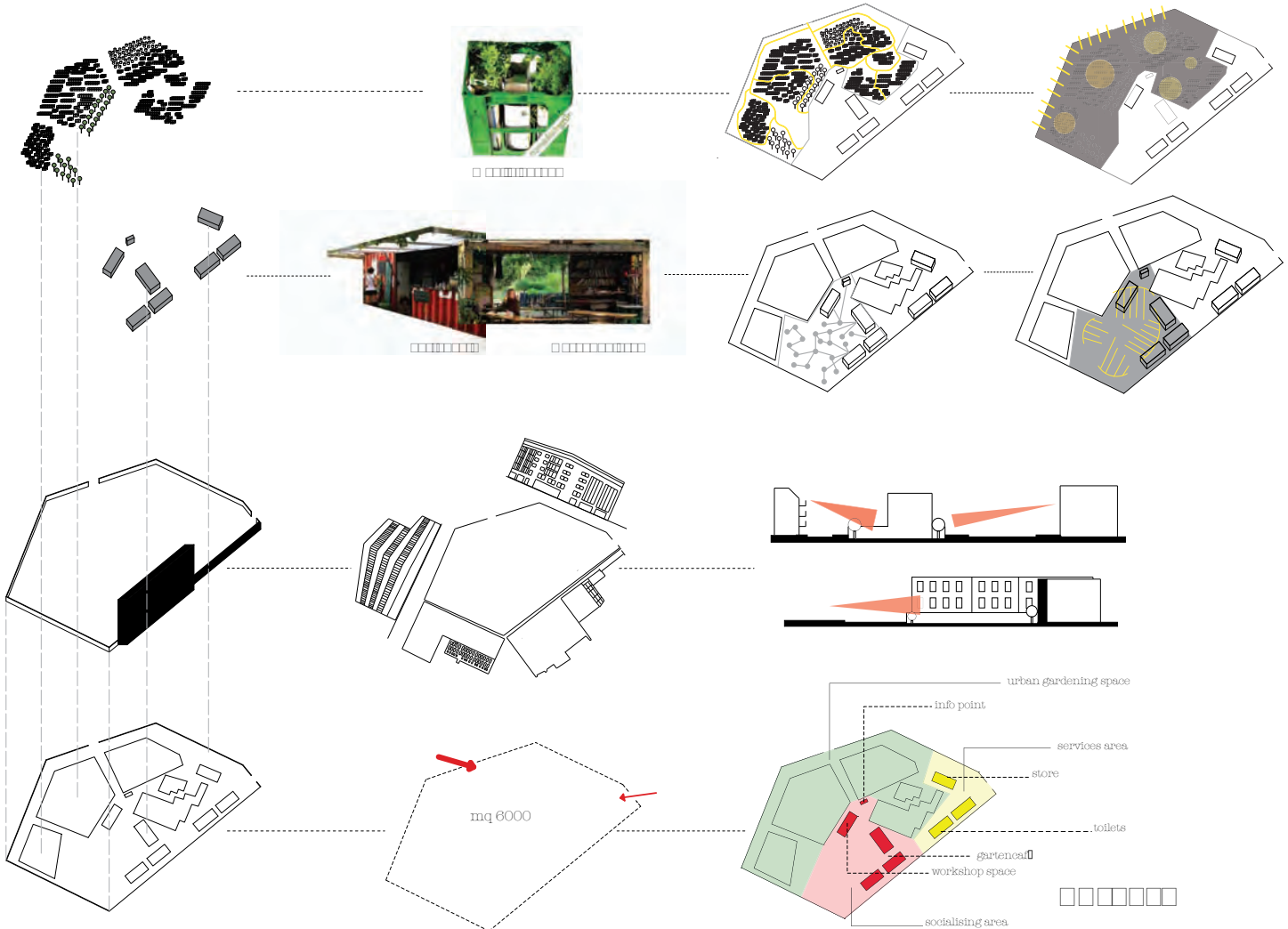
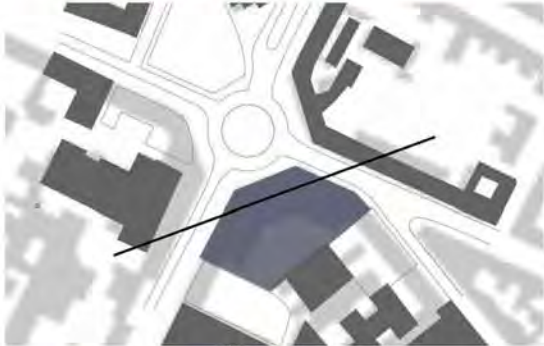


EAST SIDE GALLERY PARK

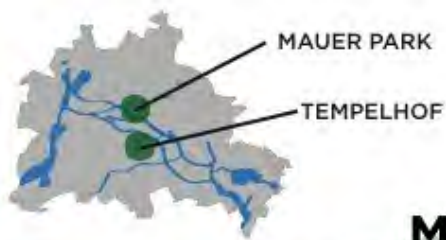




PRINZESSINNENGÄRTEN



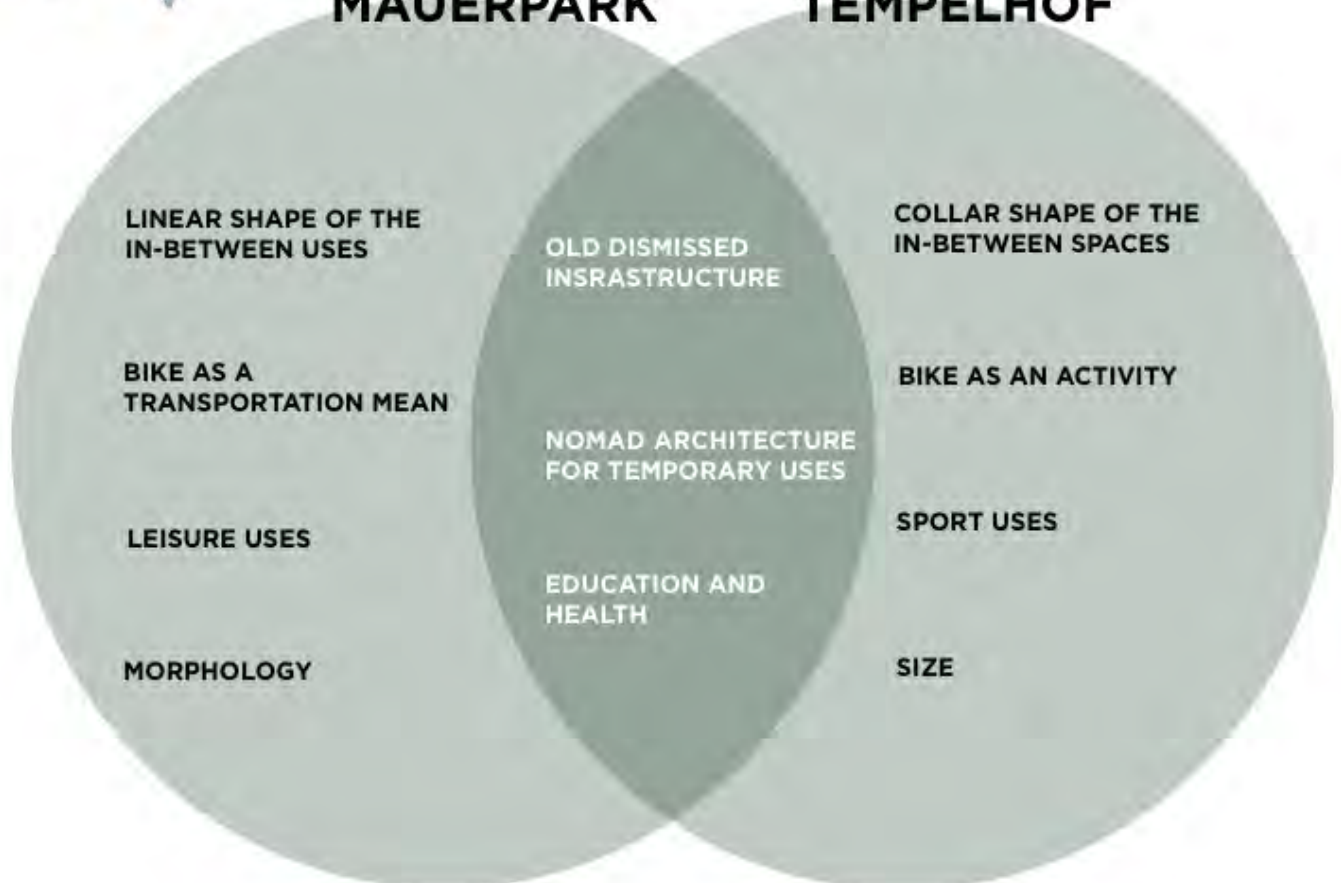
5 . “IN BETWEEN SPACE AND TIME” .



IN BETWEEN SPACE AND TIME

MAUER PARK

TEMPELHOF



HOW THE SPACE IN THE "IN-BETWEEN" CHANGED DURING

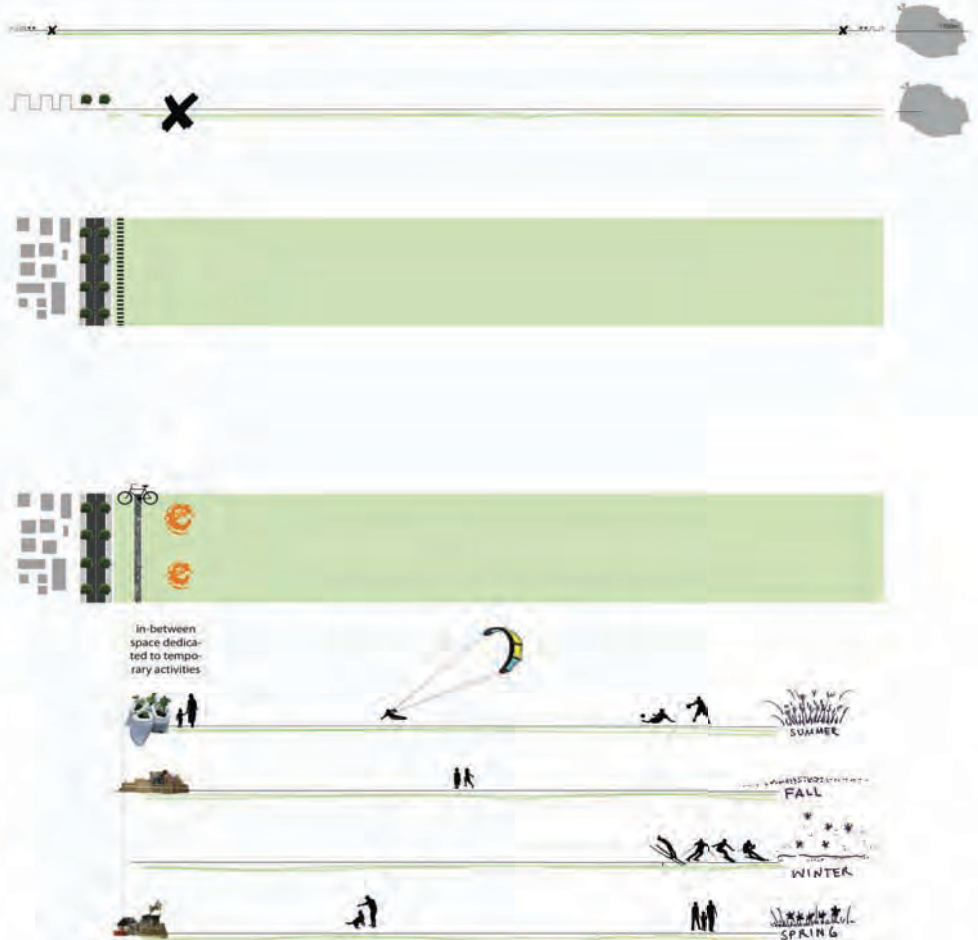
1923
fences to prevent the trespass into the airport spaces where not used by anyone.



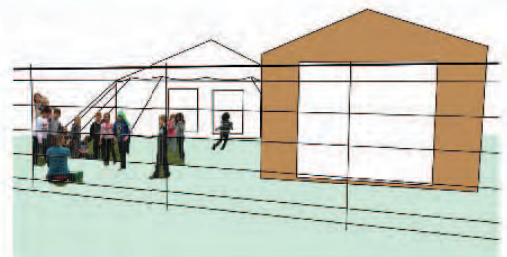
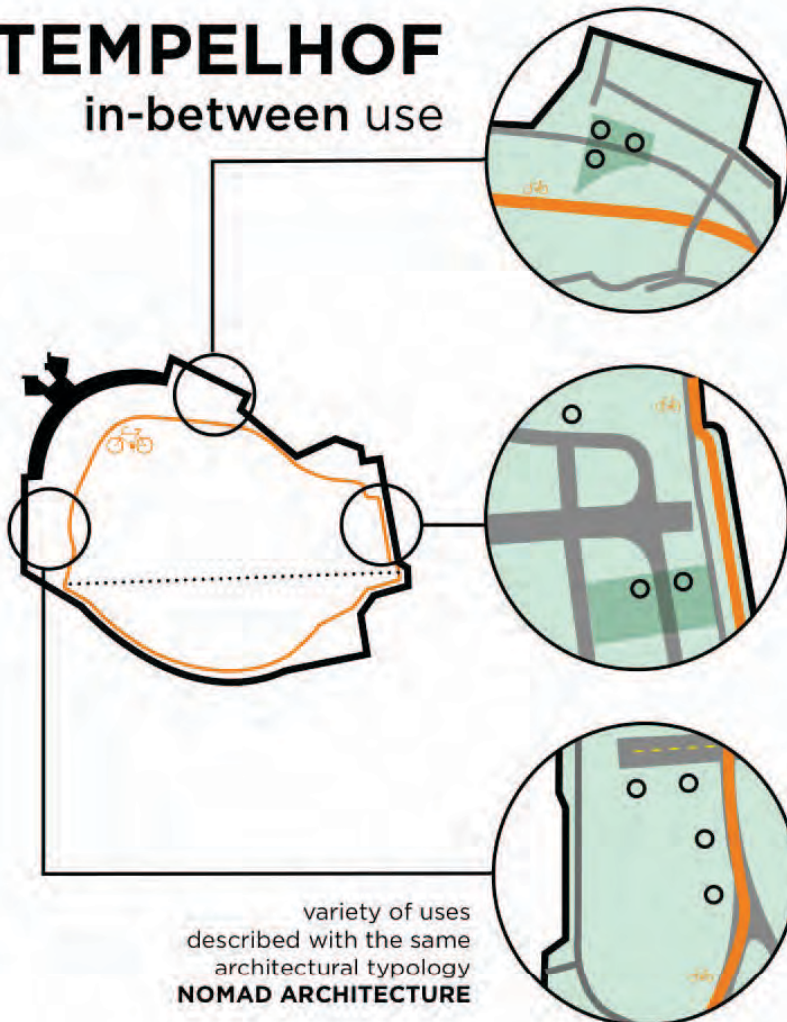
2008
the entire space became a void. the spaces in-between still not exist, because trespassing was not allowed



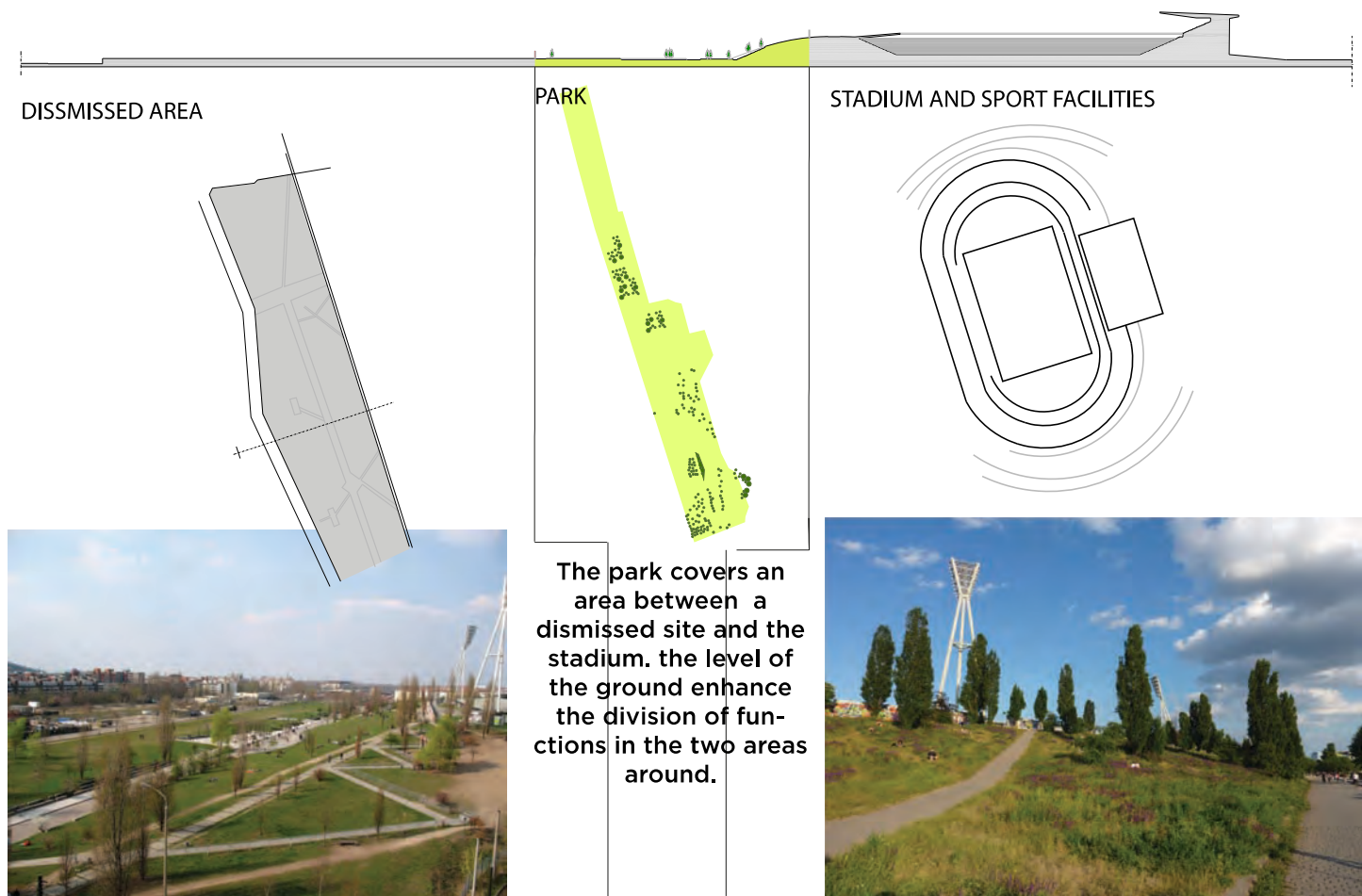
2010
the area turned into a park. creation of the in-between spaces to host certain activities, those spaces created the connection between the built-up spaces around and the inner void of the area.



TEMPELHOF in-between use



SECTION OF THE INBETWEEN



IN-BETWEEN SHAPING PROCESS

AERIAL VIEW - berlin archive



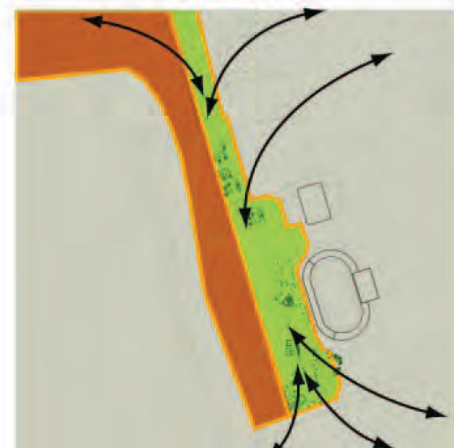
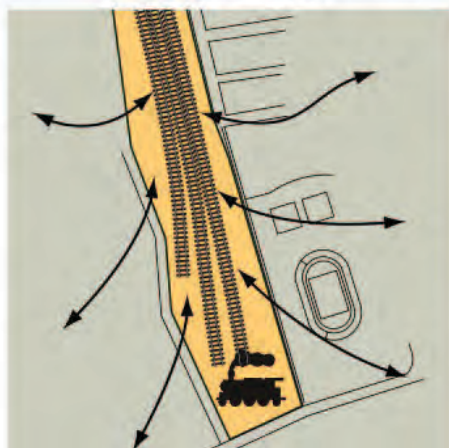
1872 - 1945



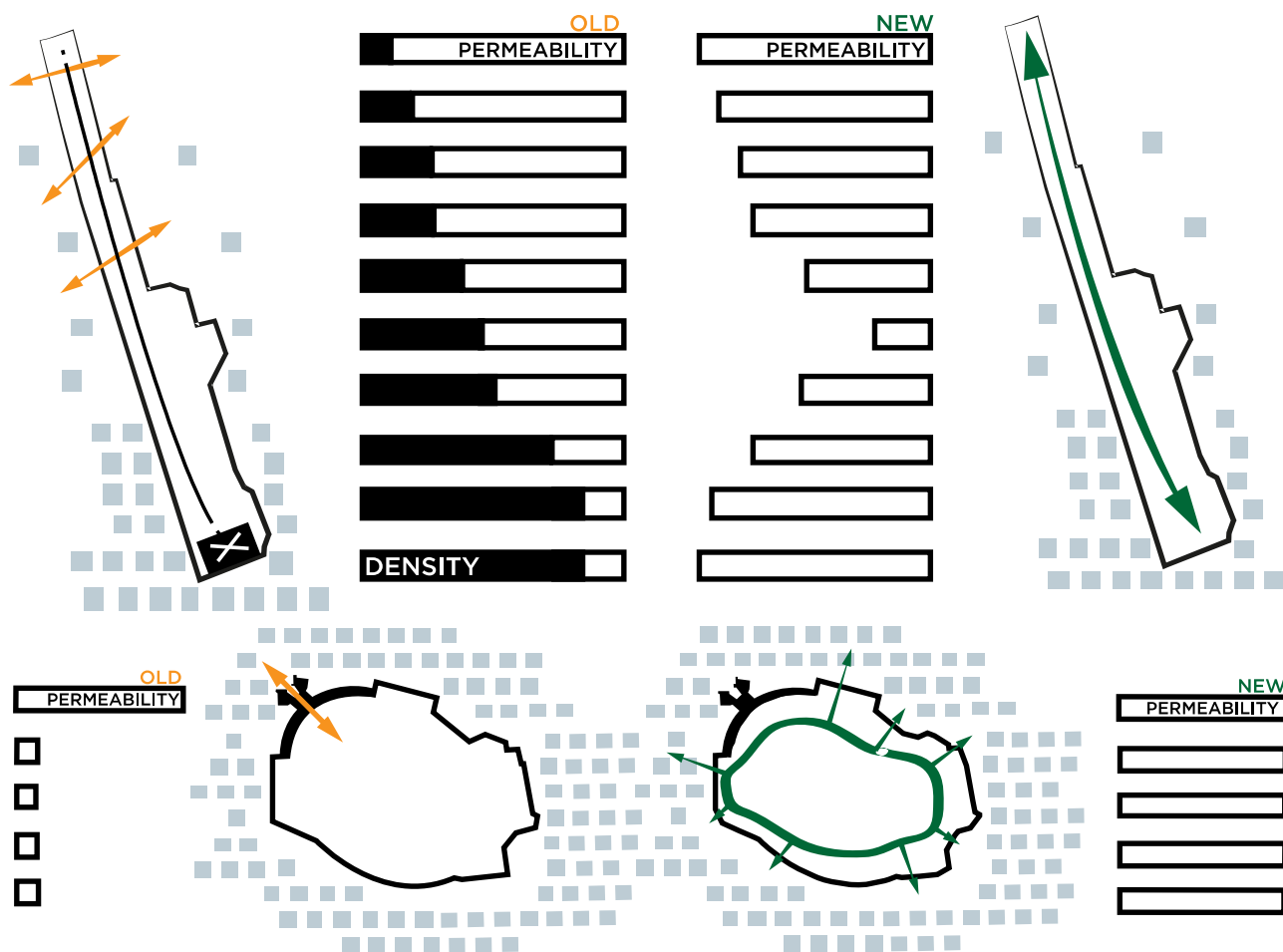
1945 - 1989



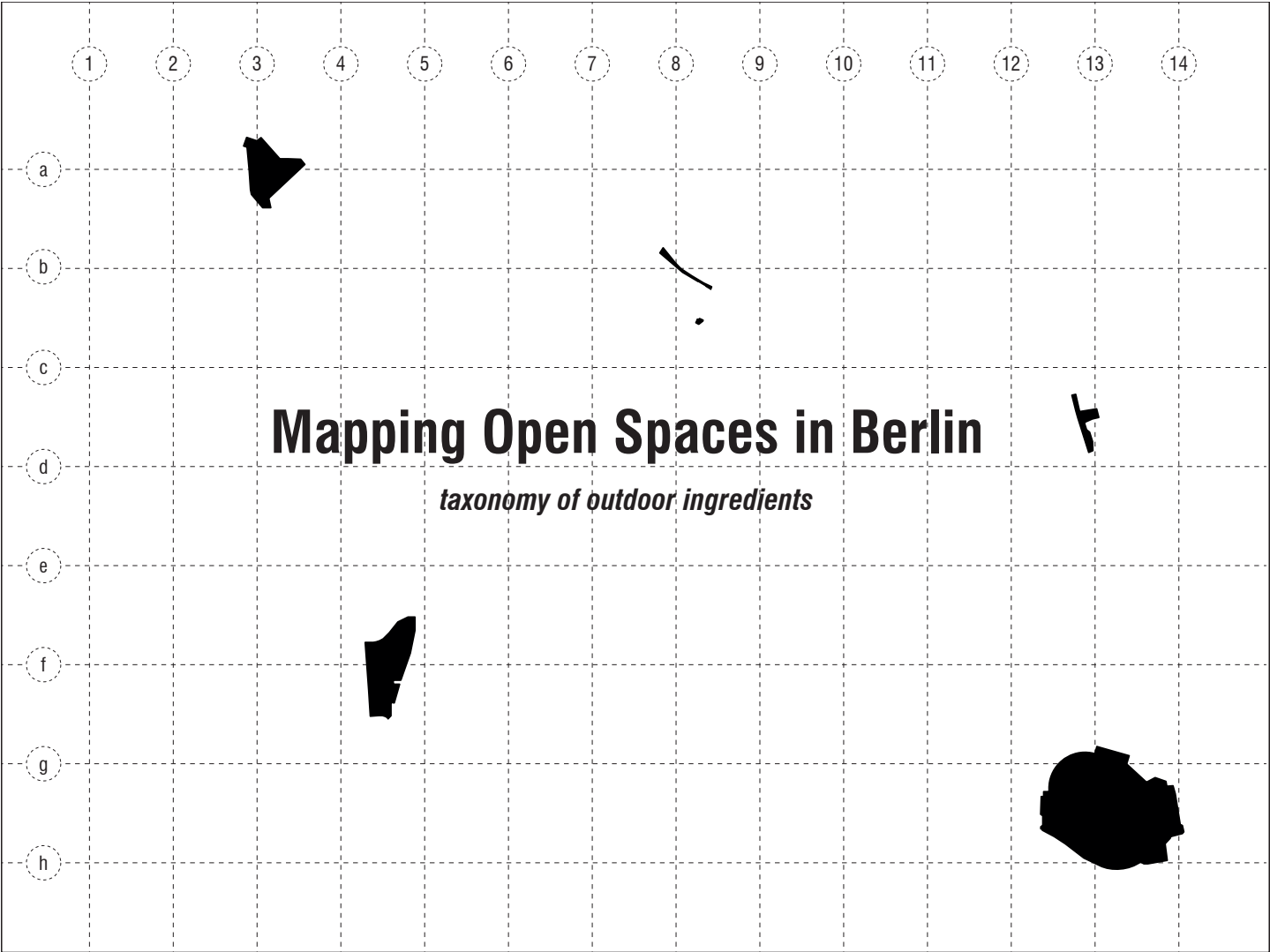
1993 - 2012

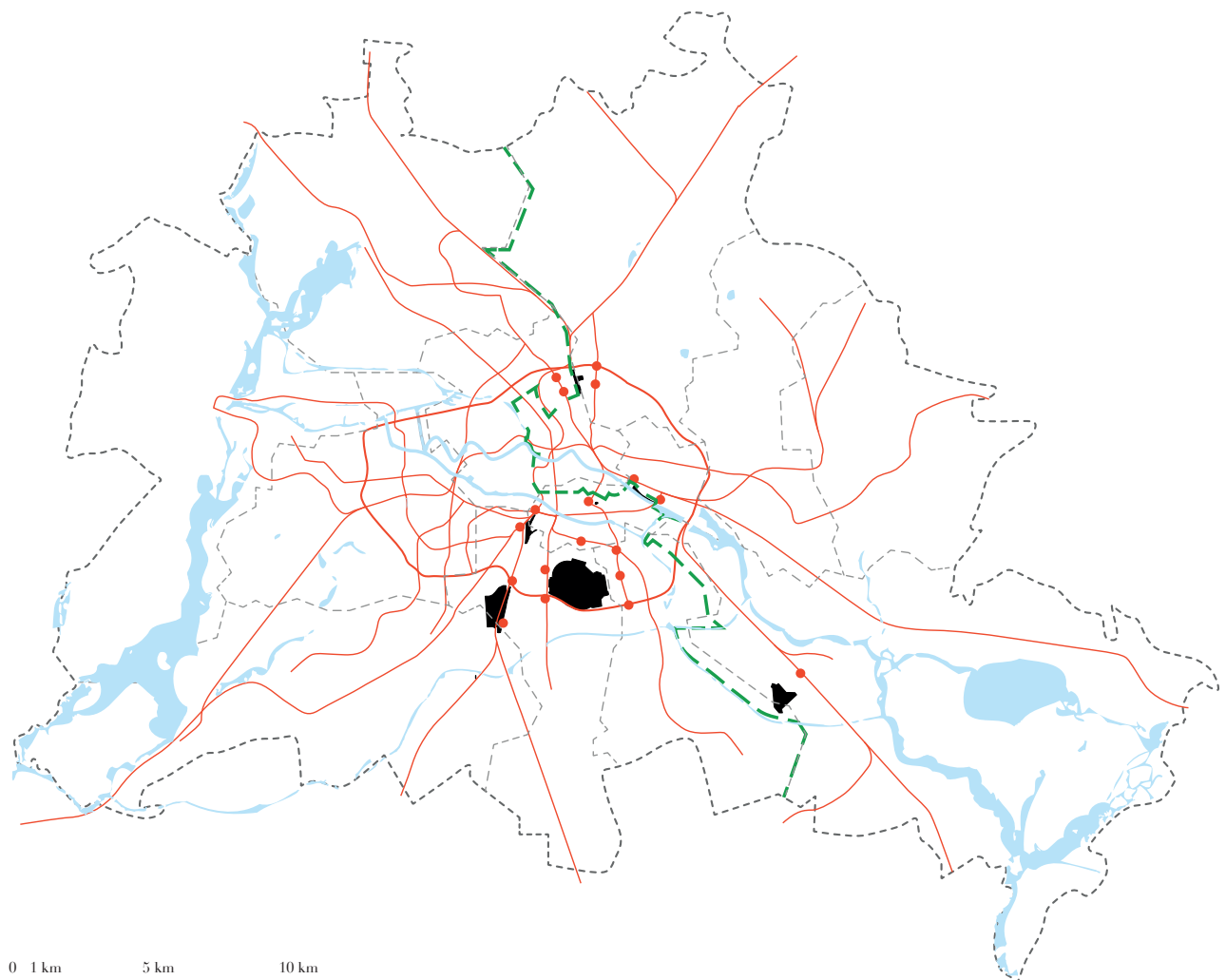
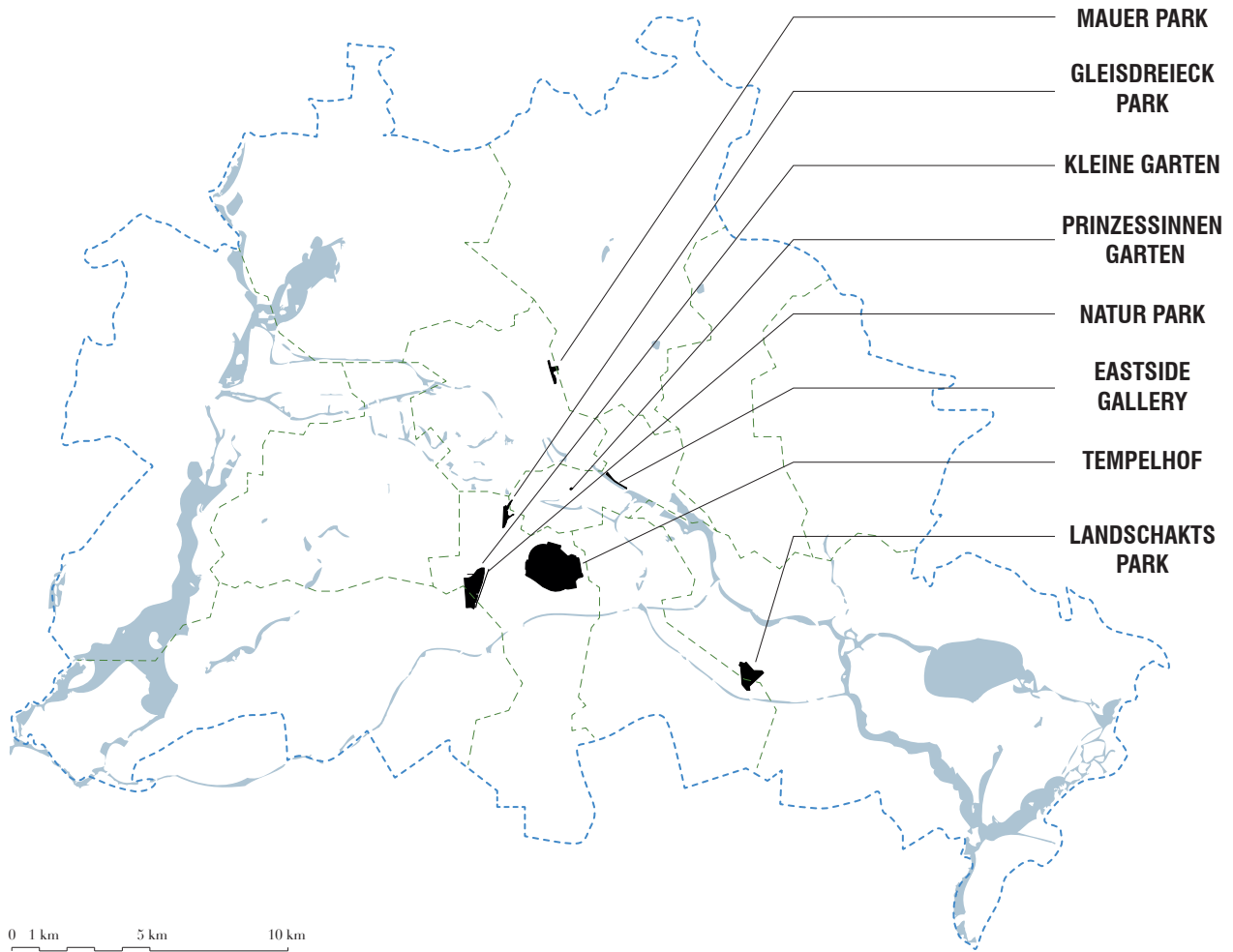


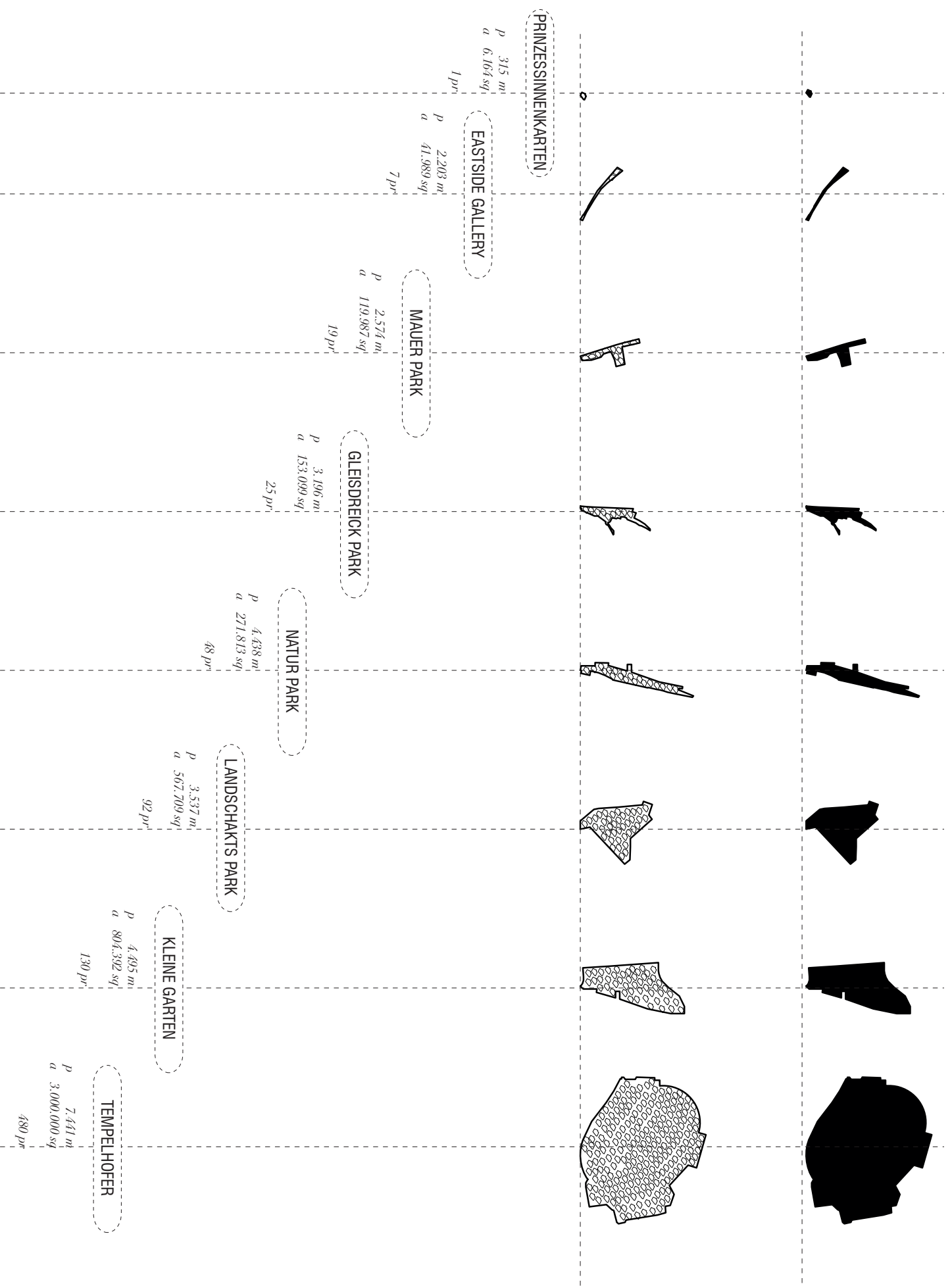
DENSITY/PERMEABILITY

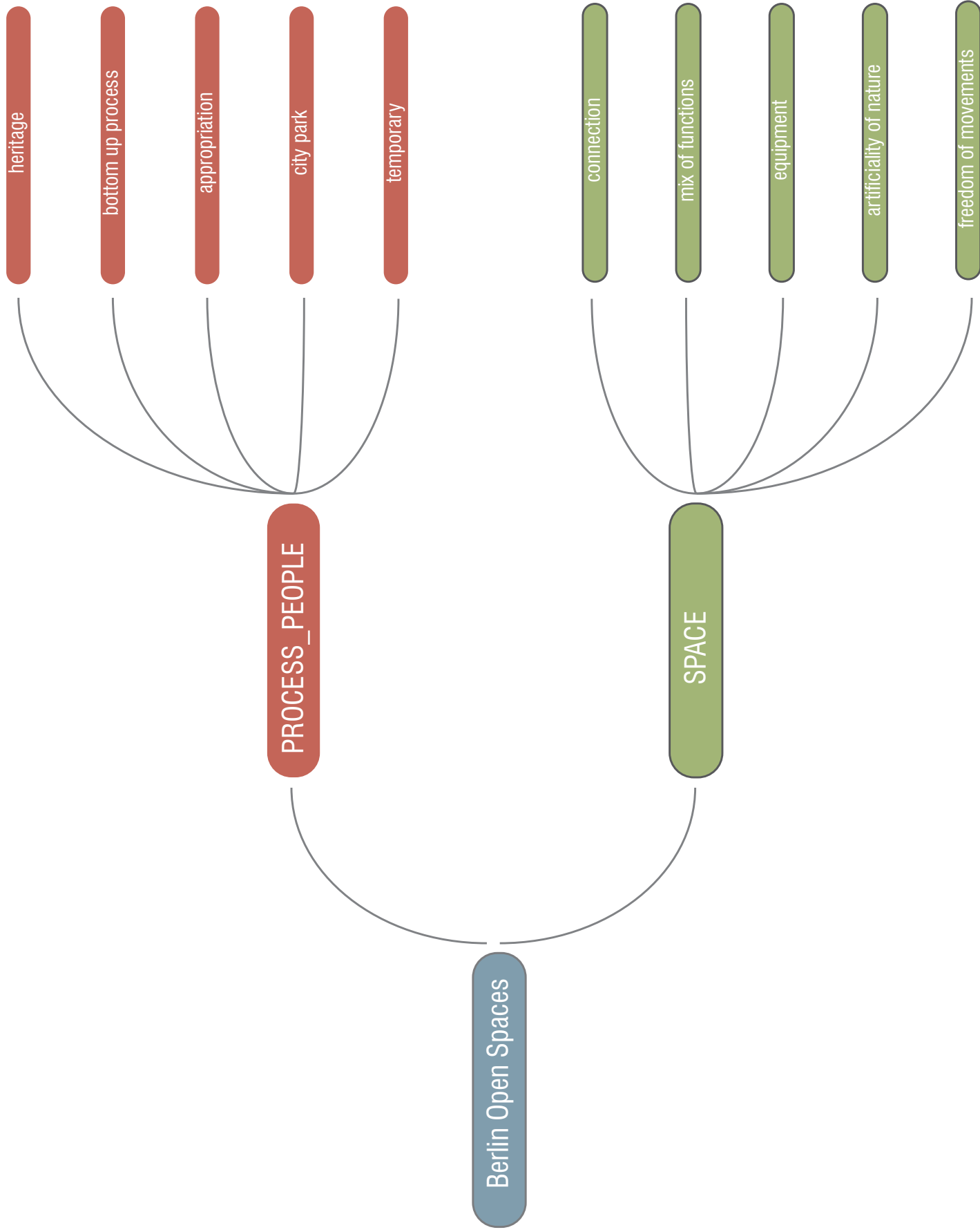


6 . " M A P P I N G O P E N S P A C E S I N B E R L I N "









PEOPLE/ PROCESS HERITAGE

Memory, different meanings coming from the past.

Does the place have different meanings, according to the functions it used to have in the past? Is it a manifold memory for the whole city?

BOTTOM UP PROCESS

When design process comes from citizens' initiative.

How much did citizens take part to the project design and implementation?

APPROPRATION

Self customization, personalization of a piece of public space.

What percentage of spaces and activities in the park are the result of a spontaneous users' start up?

ATTRACTION

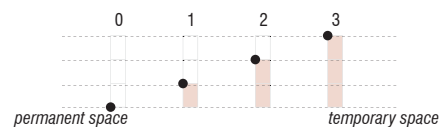
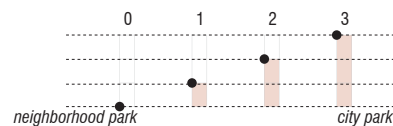
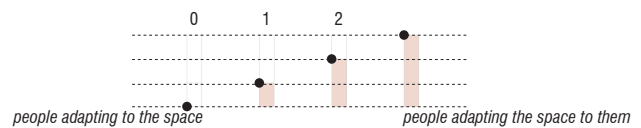
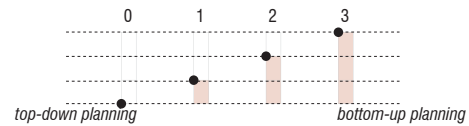
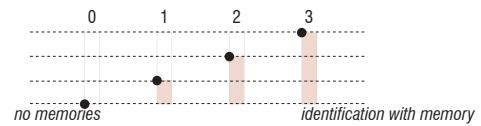
When the park is an attractor for city-scale users.

Are the park users coming from different areas?

TEMPORARY

The occupation of the space is temporary.

Is the occupation of the space threatened?



SPACE

CONNECTION

The area is served by public transportation, at a urban scale

Is the park served by public transportation? Are the in a 10 minutes walking circle serving?

MIX OF FUNCTIONS

Different activities could be implemented in the park.

How many different activities could people do in the park?

EQUIPMENT

Precedence of structures to support human activities.

What percentage of the park area is equipped?

ARTIFICIALITY OF NATURE

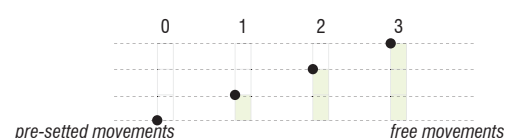
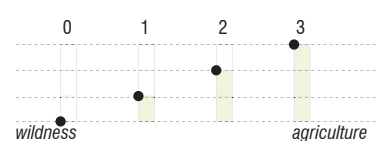
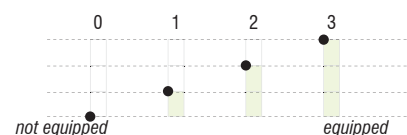
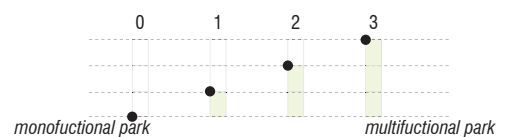
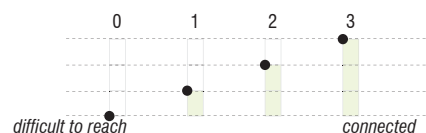
The nature in the park is the result of human work.

How much are green areas the result of human work, maintenance, design?

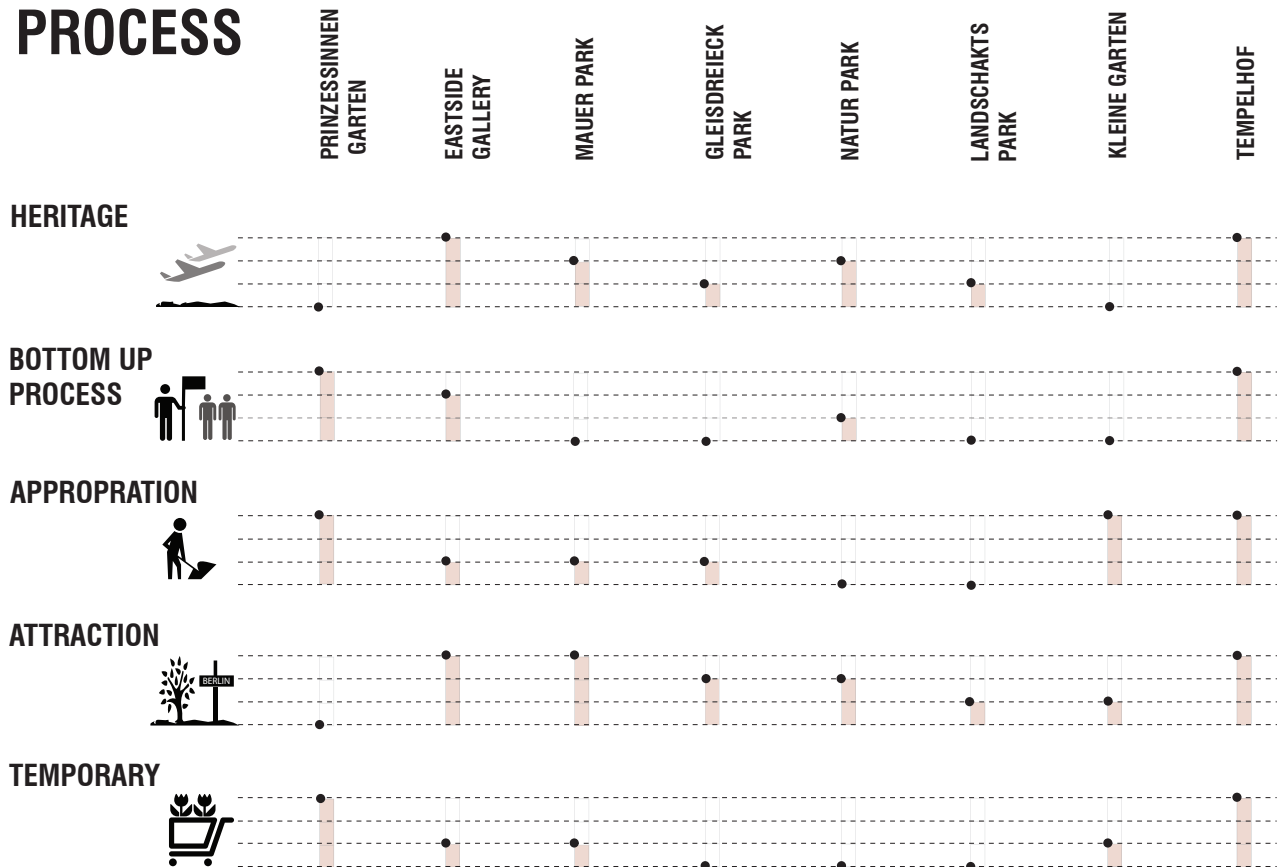
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENTS

The design of the park allow people to move freely in the space.

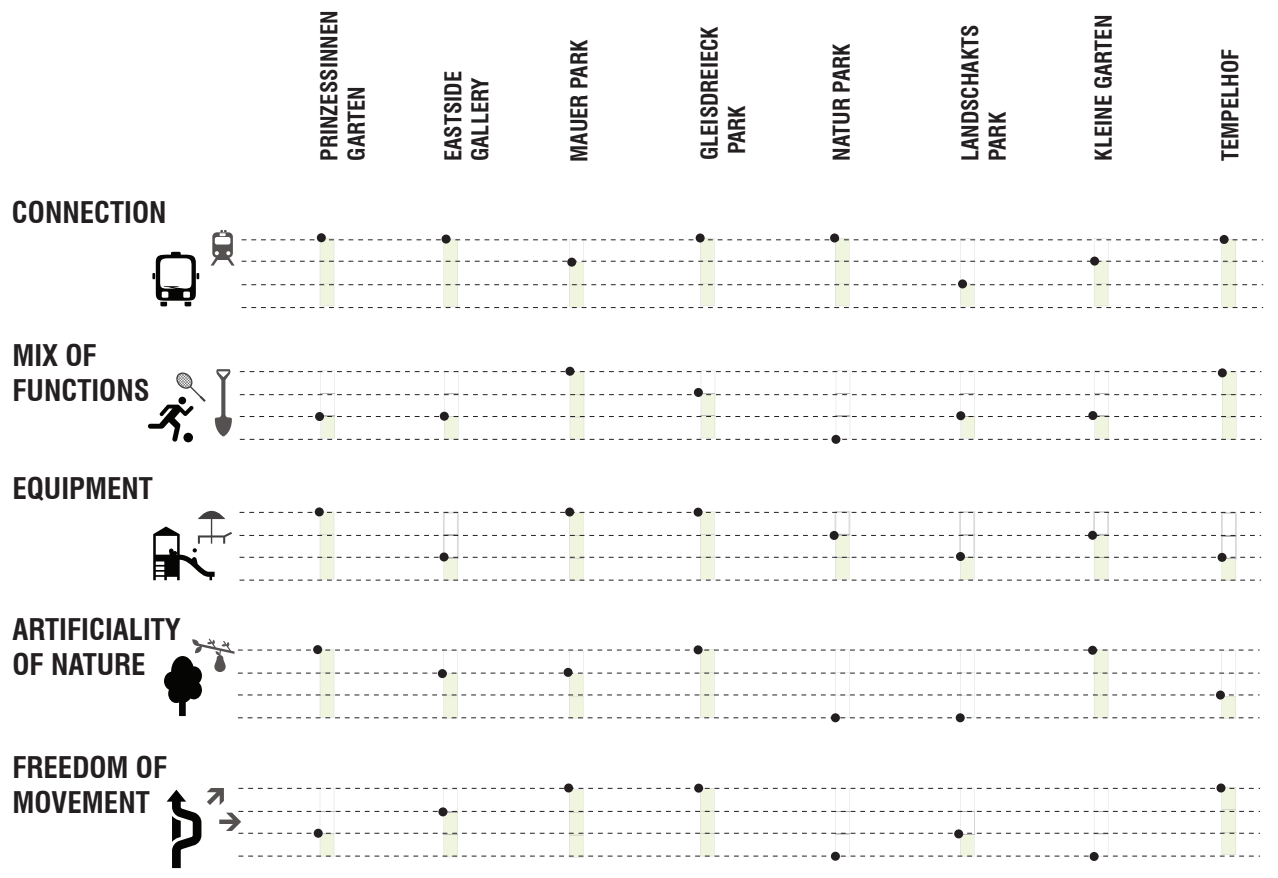
How much people could decide where to go in the park?

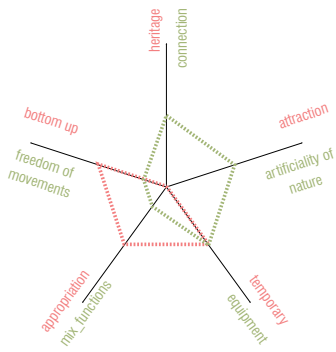


PEOPLE/ PROCESS

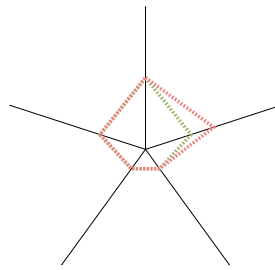


SPACE

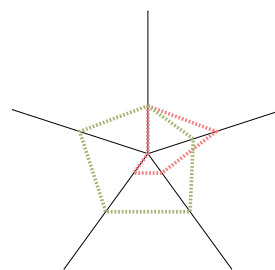




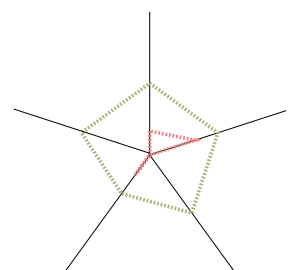
PRINZESSINNEN
GARTEN



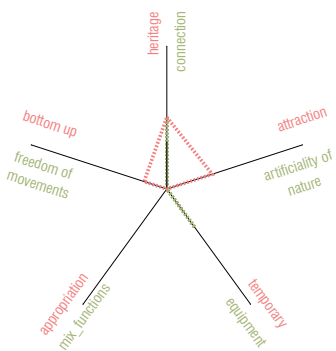
EASTSIDE
GALLERY



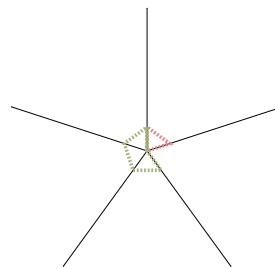
MAUER PARK



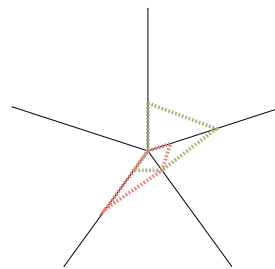
GLEISDREIECK
PARK



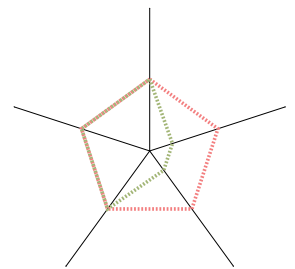
NATUR PARK



LANDSCHAKTS
PARK



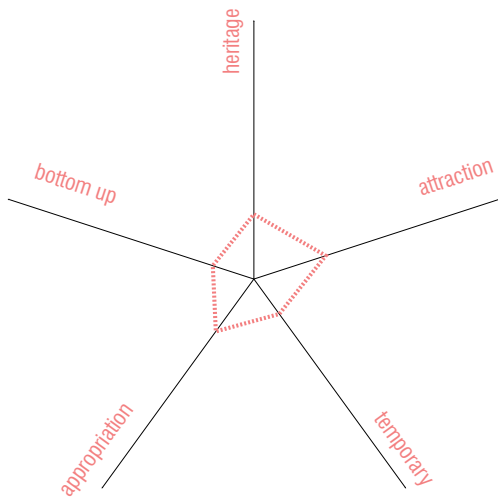
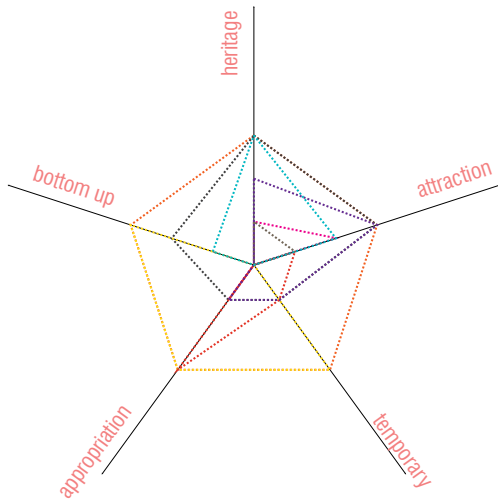
KLEINE GARTEN



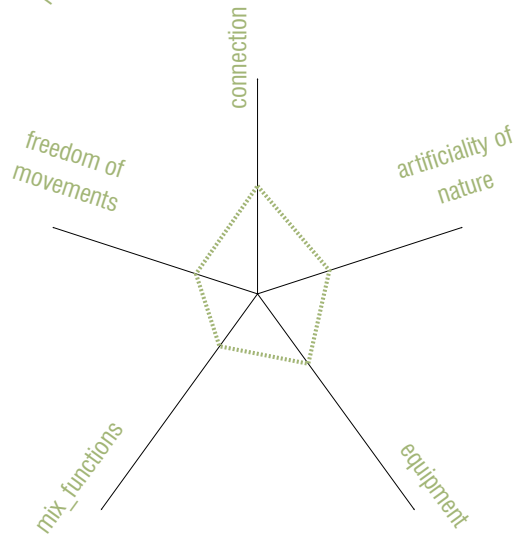
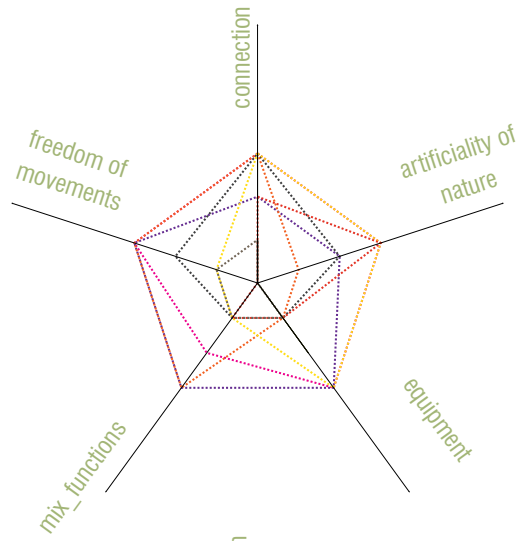
TEMPELHOF

growing size →

growing size →



AVERAGE PEOPLE_PROCESS



AVERAGE SPACE

PRINZESSINNEN
GARTEN

EASTSIDE
GALLERY

MAUER PARK

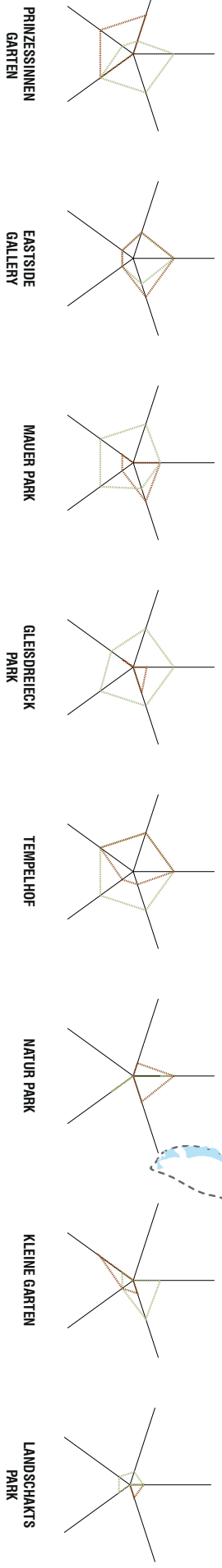
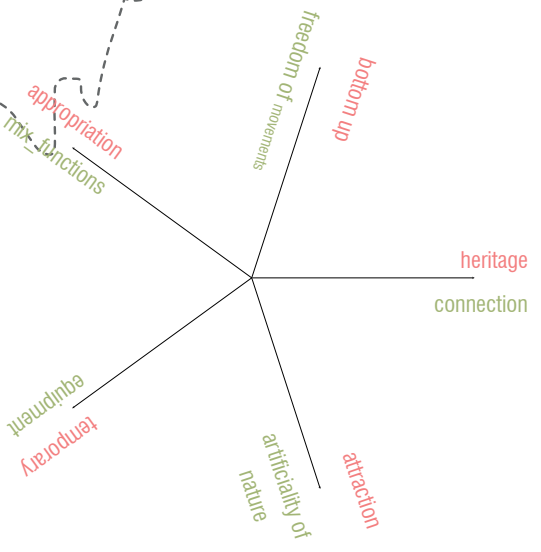
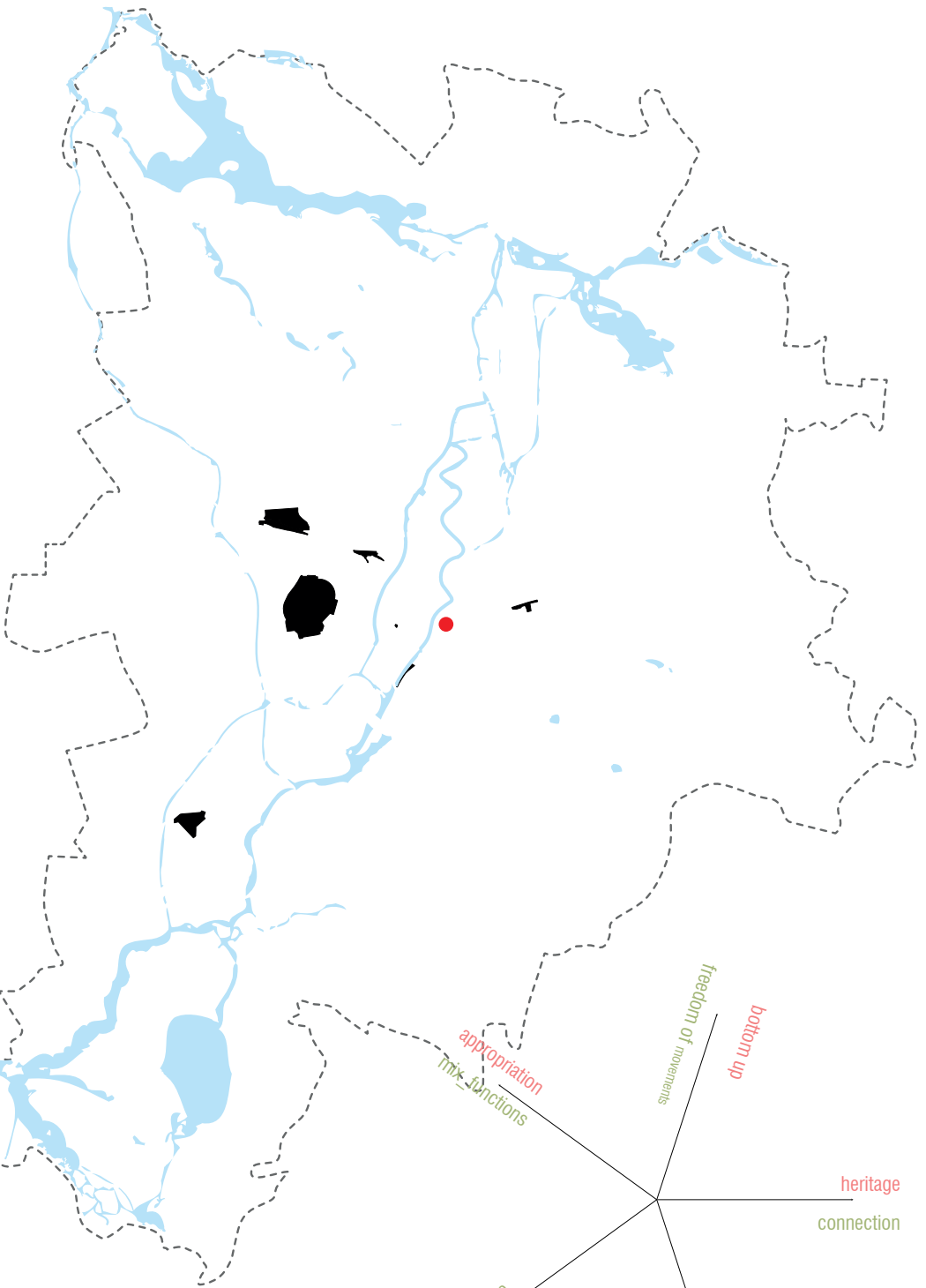
GLEISDREIECK
PARK

NATUR PARK

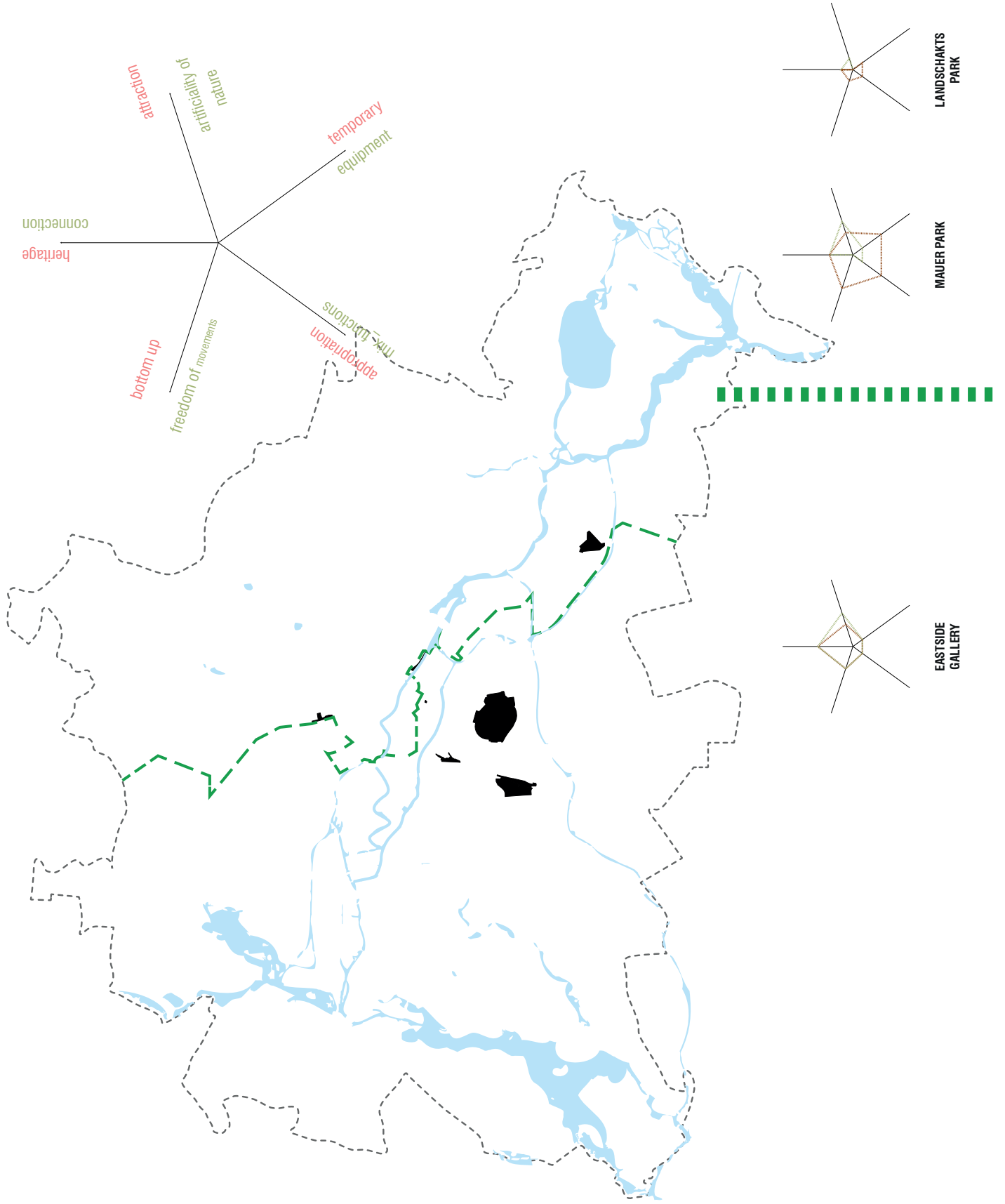
LANDSCHAFTS
PARK

KLEINE GARTEN

TEMPELHOF



growing distance from Alexander Platz





Maria

Maria is a mother.
 She could be quite worried about Marc, her little son.
 She is pregnant and she needs a space easy to reach, where she could rest while watching Marc playing.
 The place should be safe, equipped with benches and playgrounds, with a controlled and urban nature.

PRIORITIES

- connection
- mix of fuctions
- equipment
- artificiality of nature



MARIA

		PRINZESSINNEN GARTEN	EASTSIDE GALLERY	MAUER PARK	GLEISDREIECK PARK	NATUR PARK	LANDSCHAFTS PARK	KLEINE GARTEN	TEMPELHOF
HERITAGE									
BOTTOM UP PROCESS									
APPROPRIATION									
ATTRACTION									
TEMPORARY									
CONNECTION									
MIX OF FUNCTIONS									
EQUIPMENT									
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT									
ARTIFICIALITY OF NATURE									





International group

Ludovica, Davide, Sciuo, Stanisl are four friends living in Berlin and coming from Italy, US, China and Spain. They love laying in a park in Sundays where they could meet other international students. They place should be easy to reach. Ludovica loves having pic-nics, Davide and Stanisl are "great" football players and Sciuo is usually lazy. They need a place where they could freely do all their favourite activities.

PRIORITIES

- attraction
- connection
- mix of fuctions
- freedom of movements



LUDOVICA
DAVIDE
SCIUO
STANIS

PRINZESSINNEN
GARTEN

EASTSIDE
GALLERY

MAUER PARK

GLEISDREIECK
PARK

NATUR PARK

LANDSCHAFTS
PARK

KLEINE GARTEN

TEMPELHOF

HERITAGE



BOTTOM UP
PROCESS



APPROPRIATION



ATTRACTION



TEMPORARY



CONNECTION



MIX OF
FUNCTIONS



EQUIPMENT



FREEDOM
OF MOVEMENT



ARTIFICIALITY
OF NATURE





Michelle

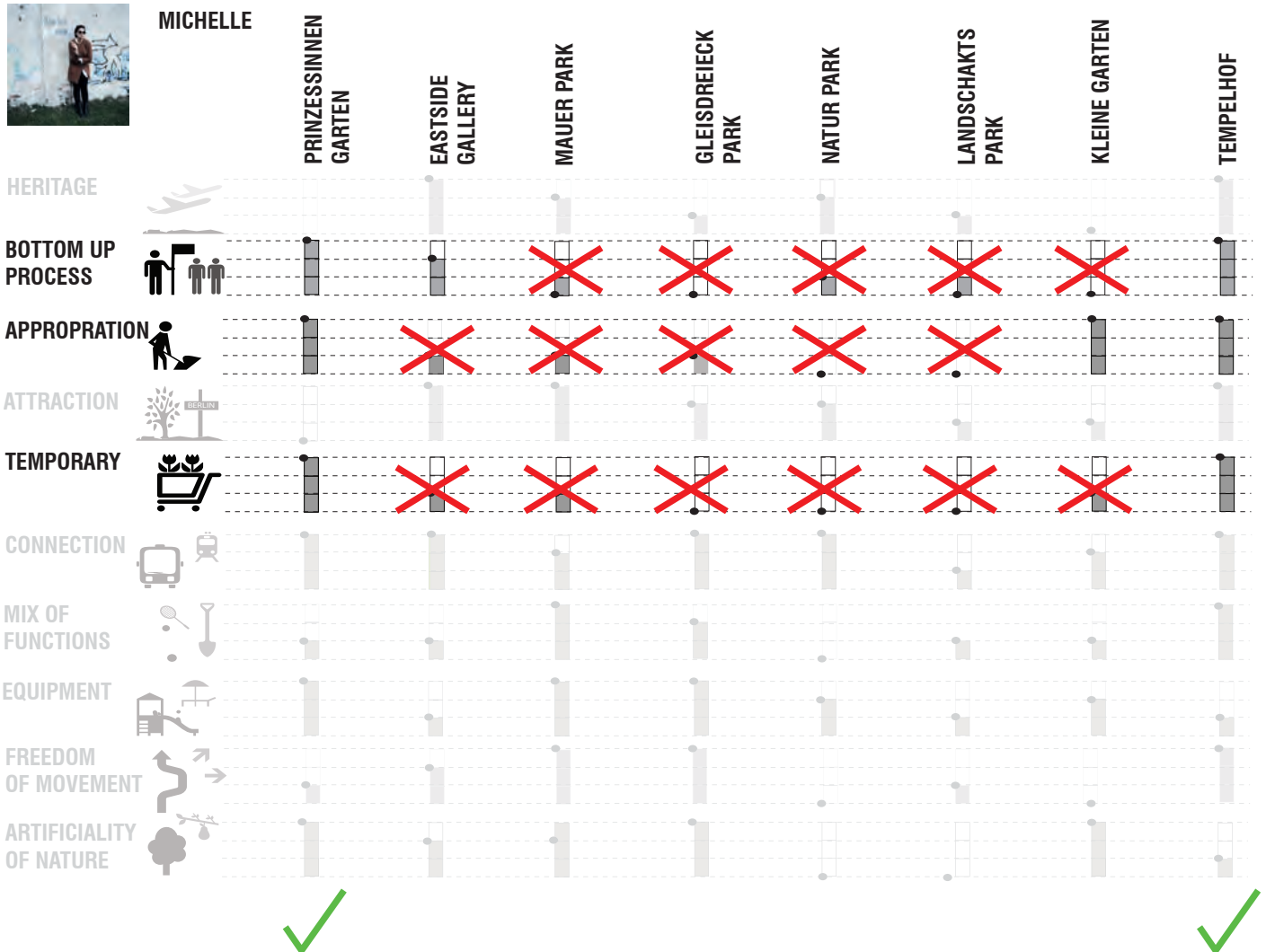
Michelle studied Architecture in Paris. Then she realized she wanted to live in Berlin, making pieces of furniture out of recycled materials.

She is vegan, and she just wants to eat biological products. She likes places in the city, who where created thanks to the action of her friends.

Actually in those places there are several of the tables and the chairs she made.

PRIORITIES

- bottom-up process
- appropriation
- temporary



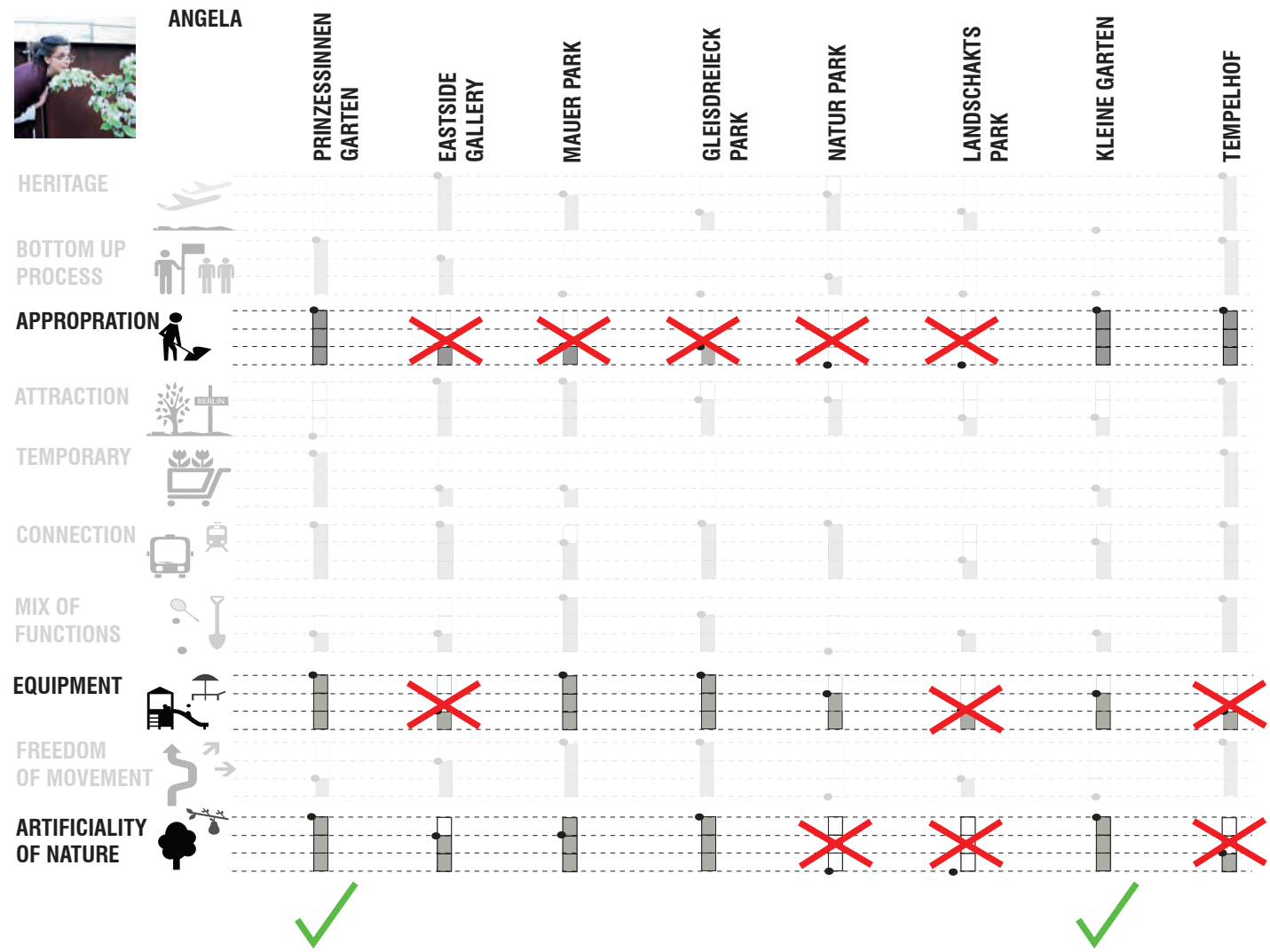


Angela

Angela is 68. She used to live in the countryside near Munich. She moved to Berlin, but she would love to find a place in the city where to grow her favourite flowers and trees.

PRIORITIES

- appropriation
- equipment
- artificiality of nature





Jennifer

Jennifer is a tourist from US. She is in a European Inter Rail . She needs to take pictures to show her friends how cool where the places she went. Berlin and its wall is going to be her next Facebook profile picture. She doesn't have a car, and she needs to move around with public transportation.

PRIORITIES

- heritage
- attraction
- connection



JENNIFER

