



# TEMPELHOFFER FELD IDEAS COMPETITION

Call for submissions – open 2-phase ideas competition

Senatsverwaltung  
für Stadtentwicklung,  
Bauen und Wohnen

**BERLIN**



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## Occasion and objective

After the cessation of flight operations at Tempelhof Airport in 2008, the site of the former airport was closed to the public for two years. With its opening in 2010, one of the most important inner-city open spaces in Berlin was created, which has since served Berlin's population as a sports, recreation and leisure area as well as an important social space. Since 2014, the area has been protected from change by the Law for the Preservation of Tempelhofer Feld, which was passed by a majority of Berlin residents in a referendum.

New challenges have arisen for Berlin since the referendum. Against this background, the governing coalition of the state of Berlin has agreed and the House of Representatives has approved the guidelines of government policy to initiate a renewed city-wide debate on the future of Tempelhofer Feld. The guidelines for government policy for 2023-2026 emphasise the urgency of the debate on the future of Tempelhofer Feld as a conceivable way of meeting the requirements of social, public-interest oriented and climate-neutral urban infrastructure and of the housing market.

In view of the acute housing shortage which has developed since the 2014 referendum, Berlin's governing coalition of CDU and SPD has decided to explore „the possibilities of a cautious peripheral development in limited parts of the site“ within the framework of this ideas competition, while preserving the greater part of the space for recreation, sports and culture and developing it in a climate-friendly manner.

In order to implement this decision, the Senate Department for Urban Development is conducting a dialogue process with the public, in which an urban and open space planning ideas competition is embedded. The competition is intended to invite you to engage with this unique area in a creative manner and to develop a variety of programme and design ideas. The objective is to discuss different perspectives on the site's use and to develop proposals for future development. The results of the dialogue process and the ideas competition constitute an important contribution to the urban society debate, and will form part of the reassessment of Tempelhofer Feld by Berlin's citizens.

## Part 1 Procedure

### 1.1 Awarding body, competition coordination and supervision

#### Awarding body

The State of Berlin represented by  
the Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing

#### Competition coordination

Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing  
Urban Planning and Projects Division  
Unit II D Architecture, Urban Design, Competitions  
Württembergische Straße 6, 10707 Berlin

#### Competition supervision

ISR Innovative Stadt- und Raumplanung GmbH  
Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 8  
40210 Düsseldorf

### 1.2 Procedure

#### Competition procedure

The procedure will be conducted as an open, two-phase ideas competition (according to Sections 78 - 80 of the Ordinance on the Procurement of Public Contracts (VgV) and the Guideline for Planning Competitions (RPW 2013)). It will be carried out in two phases.

The first phase of the competition is open. For the second phase of the competition, about 20 teams will be selected to develop and expand their respective designs. The entire competition process is anonymous until concluded.

#### First phase

In this phase, the first ideas are to be developed to answer the set task with a basic conceptual idea. The awarding authority hopes for a variety of approaches here. At its first meeting, the jury will select up to 20 entries that appear particularly promising for further development, and formulate general and, if necessary, particular recommendations for the further elaboration of the selected concepts.

#### Second phase

In this phase, the selected participants are invited to amplify their concepts taking into account the recommendations of the jury, and to elaborate and visualise their basic idea.

#### Communication

The competition language is German. Communication with the participants takes place exclusively via the online participation portal „wettbewerbe aktuell“.

### 1.3 Guidelines for competitions

The competition is based on the guidelines for planning competitions (RPW 2013) and the guidelines for the organisation of competitions according to IV 104 of the General Instructions for the Preparation and Execution of Construction Assignments in Berlin (directive Bau - ABau, as of: September 2018).

The current version of the Ordinance on the Procurement of Public Contracts (VgV) is applicable.

In accordance with the RPW 2013, the Berlin Architects' Association will participate in an advisory capacity before, during and after the competition. The issue of registration number AKB-2024-06 confirms that the conditions of the call for submissions are in accordance with the regulations of the RPW 2013. The special provisions for contracting authorities (Section 9 RPW 2013) are applicable.

#### Consent

By participating in the procedure, all participants, judges, experts, preliminary examiners and guests declare their consent to the publication of their names as well as to the present conditions of participation and to the application of the RPW 2013. Statements of any kind on the competition's content and conduct before or during the period of the competition procedure, including the publication of the results of the competition, may only be made via the Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing - Unit II D.

#### Data protection

All participants, judges, experts, preliminary examiners, guests and contractors agree by participating in the procedure that personal data in connection with the above-mentioned competition will be kept in the form of an automated file at the Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing. This consent in accordance with Section 6 of the Federal Data Protection Act (BDSG) must be confirmed on the „Author or Consent Declaration“. Name, address, telephone number, role in the competition, trade organisation membership and professional title are to be entered. After completion of the procedure, this data can be deleted on request (by entry in the „Author's Declaration“ or by notifying the awarding authority).

#### Public procurement chamber

Public contracts to be awarded in accordance with the rules of the public procurement legislation of the Act against Restraint of Trade are subject to a legal protection procedure. For the contracting authorities of the state of Berlin, this procedure is conducted before the Public Procurement Chamber of the state of Berlin. Here candidates and participants can apply to investigate alleged infringements of the rules on procurement and competition procedures.

Public Procurement Chamber of the State of Berlin  
Martin Luther Str. 105  
10825 Berlin  
Tel. +49(030) 9013 8316  
Fax +49(030) 9013 7613

## 1.4 Competition participants

The competition is aimed at individual offices or teams that cover the specialist disciplines of architecture, urban planning and/or landscape architecture and are to be approved in accordance with Section 75 (1) and (2) VgV. Architects, urban planners and landscape architects are eligible to take part (accreditation is required in each case). Joint ventures are permitted and desired. The planning team can be expanded by further specialist disciplines depending on the design. The teams selected for the second phase of the contest can be expanded to include additional team members as required. Expansion to include offices that have already withdrawn in the first phase is not possible.

All team members should be mentioned in the „Author’s Declaration“ (both for the first and second phase).

The formation of interdisciplinary teams is explicitly recommended.

According to Section 4 (1) RPW 2013, architects, urban planners and landscape architects within the meaning of paras. 1-3 are entitled to participate:

1. Natural persons who are engaged in a freelance activity and who, on the date of publication in the EU, are entitled under the legislation of their home state to use the professional title of architect, urban planner and/or landscape architect. If the professional title is not regulated by law in the person’s country of origin, the professional requirement is an architect, urban planner and landscape architect holding a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications, the recognition of which is equivalent to that laid down in Directive 2005/36/EC of 7 September 2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as last amended by Directive 2013/55/EU, on the recognition of professional qualifications.
2. Legal persons whose statutory business purpose includes the technical/planning services corresponding to the task of the contest, provided that the authorised representative to be appointed and the authors of the competition entry meet the requirements imposed on natural persons.
3. Candidate groups of natural persons and/or legal persons, provided that all members together meet the requirements set out in points 1 and 2. Candidate groups are therefore entitled to participate if the applicant community as a whole meets the technical requirements.

Experts, planners or other consultants are not eligible if they do not provide planning services that are commensurate with the competitive task, and if they are predominantly and permanently active in their field of expertise. Consultants are to be indicated in the „Author’s Declaration“.

Restrictions to participation apply as described under Section 4 (2) RPW 2013. Those persons who fall under the restrictions to participation laid down in Section 4(2) of the RPW 2013 are therefore expressly excluded from participation, e.g. such persons as were directly involved in drawing up the call for submissions and conducting the competition, or who are able to influence the decision of the jury. The same applies to persons who are able to obtain a corresponding advantage or influence through relatives or economically connected persons.

### Eligibility check

Participants are responsible for verifying their eligibility to participate (Section 4 (1) RPW 2013). The award is subject to the condition that the participants fulfil the criteria for eligibility. The existence of eligibility to participate will be verified after completion of the first competition phase by an independent notary with due regard for anonymity. Participants who do not verify their eligibility to participate will be excluded from the second phase of the competition. Participants who violate the competition rules will be excluded from the proceedings.

## **1.5 Jury and preliminary examination**

### Specialist Prize Judge

Prof. Petra Kahlfeldt  
architect, Berlin

Camilla van Deurs  
architect, Copenhagen

Tim von Winning  
urban planner and architect, Ulm

Prof. Dr. Iris Reuther  
urban planner and architect, Bremen

Maren Brakebusch  
landscape architect, Zürich

Peter Veenstra  
landscape architect, Rotterdam

### Deputy Specialist Prize Judge

Christian Junge  
architect and urban planner, Berlin

Doris Grondke  
architect and urban planner, Kiel

Monika Thomas  
architect, Hamburg

Thimo Weitemeier  
architect and urban planner, Osnabrück

Prof. Ulrike Böhm  
landscape architect, Berlin

### Prize Judge

Jonathan Riedmüller  
Green spaces, climate and nature

Barbara Bruhin  
Housing and districts

Christian Huber  
Public interest and significance for the city as whole



Nicolas Heyer  
Opportunities and open spaces

Iztok Klopčič  
Neighbourhoods and connections

#### Deputy Prize Judge

Clara Werstat  
Green spaces, climate and nature

Hugo Ernesto Moreno Peralta  
Housing and districts

Kleopatra Tümmeler  
Public interest and significance for the city as whole

Daniela Demmer  
Opportunities and open spaces

Odile Griffin  
Neighbourhoods and connections

Information: The prize judges are representatives from the dialogue workshops.

#### Experts

#### **Senate Department for Mobility, Transport and Climate and Environmental Protection**

Malte Jacobsen  
Senate Department for Mobility, Transport and  
Climate and Environmental Protection | Traffic,  
road and civil engineering planning and road de-  
sign processing

Dirk Bartel / Fabian Evermann  
Senate Department for Mobility, Transport  
and Climate and Environmental Protection |  
Management and implementation of traffic investi-  
gations in connection with projects of the Growing  
City

Dr. Jakob Sohr  
Senate Department for Mobility, Transport and  
Climate and Environmental Protection | Water  
authority and water management

Annette Mangold-Zatti / Dr. Annegret Repp  
Senate Department for Mobility, Transport  
and Climate and Environmental Protection |  
Landscape planning, landscape programme

Verena Schönhart / Sebastian Rübener Senate  
Department for Mobility, Transport and Climate  
and Environmental Protection | Open space plan-

ning, concepts for the city as a whole

### **Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing**

Christoph Rauhut / Achim Schröer / Sebastian Heber  
Senate Department for Urban Development,  
Building and Housing | State Monuments Office

Thorsten Tonndorf / Henning Roser /  
Julian Beuchert / Elke Plate  
Senate Department for Urban Development,  
Building and Housing | Town planning

Michael Künzel / Christoph Toschka / Nils Jonas  
Senate Department for Urban Development,  
Building and Housing | Land use planning and ur-  
ban planning concepts, urban districts and deve-  
lopment areas

Bernhard Heitele / Hendrik Baumert /  
Claudia Gil / Heyden Freitag  
Senate Department for Urban Development,  
Building and Housing | Architecture, urban design  
and competitions

Holger Lippmann / Helge Weiser Senate  
Department for Urban Development, Building and  
Housing | Tempelhof conversion project

### **Senate Department for Home Affairs and Sport**

Gabriele Freytag / Erik Schlaaff  
Senate Department for Home Affairs and Sport |  
Sports development and infrastructure

### **Senate Department for Education, Youth and Family Affairs**

Josefine Reichert / Julian Kaiser / Harald Meergans  
Senate Department for Education, Youth and  
Family Affairs | School development planning

### **Neukölln District Office**

Rolf Groth / Max Rehberger  
Neukölln District Office | Urban Development  
Office

Anna Dreischarf / Stephan Wiedemann  
Neukölln District Office | Environmental and  
Nature Protection Agency

Jens Rieser  
Neukölln District Office | Lower Monument Protection  
Authority

Peter Gebert  
Neukölln District Office | Education and Sports  
Board

### **Tempelhof-Schöneberg District Office**

Kristina Riis / Natalie Ana Castro-Gonzalez /  
Simone Siwek / Felix Adrian Vogt  
Tempelhof-Schöneberg District Office | Urban  
Development Office

Martin Hörig  
Tempelhof-Schöneberg District Office | Roads and  
Green Areas Department

Michael Sydow  
Tempelhof-Schöneberg District Office |  
Environmental and Nature Protection Agency

Katharina Maaser  
Tempelhof-Schöneberg District Office | Lower  
Monument Protection Authority

Steffen Künzel / Rick Gaedke / Felix Rollmann  
Tempelhof-Schöneberg District Office | Education  
and Sports Board

### **Grün Berlin GmbH**

Irina de Cuveland  
Grün Berlin GmbH | Open space/infrastructure

### **Tempelhof Projekte GmbH**

Aljoscha Hofmann / Sophia Sprenger

The awarding authority reserves the right to appoint additional experts if required. This can be done in particular to integrate specific expertise or to deepen the assessment of individual aspects.

### Guests

Fabian Schmitz-Grethlein  
Tempelhof Projekte GmbH

Ina Metzner / Birgit Böhm  
Nexus | Interactive workshops |  
Public participation

Ursula Flecken / Ulrike Lange  
Planergemeinschaft | Supervision of the prize  
judges | Public participation

### Preliminary examination

ISR Innovative Stadt- und Raumplanung GmbH  
on behalf of the Senate Department for Urban  
Development, Building and Housing (Unit II D)

The preliminary examination will be reinforced as necessary.

### Trade organisation representation

Weronika Baran  
Berlin Chamber of Architects  
Competition and Award Officer

Axel Hermening  
Berlin Chamber of Architects  
Competition and Procurement Committee

## **1.6 Issue of competition documents**

The complete documentation of the call for submissions will be available for download after the EU announcement on 13 November 2024 on „wettbewerbe aktuell“ internet platform at the following link:

<https://ovf.wettbewerbe-aktuell.de/de/wettbewerb-43859>

Registration is not required for the download. All answers to questions, all changes and information will be made available for download via „wettbewerbe aktuell“. The competition documents will only be issued via the download link. The call for submissions brochure will only be sent by post to the members of the jury.

All offices and participants interested in the competition are obliged to keep themselves informed at all times, independently and on their own initiative, about announcements or changes via „wettbewerbe aktuell“. There will be no separate, individual notification of the participants.

In the event of changes, the awarding authority will inform the members of the jury and experts, as well as potential guests, in good time by email about any such changes.

In order to be able to participate in the enquiry forum (see Chapter 1.8 Enquiries and colloquium), a registration for the participation portal at „wettbewerbe aktuell“ is required.

### **1.6.1 Kennzeichnung und Abgabe der Wettbewerbsarbeit**

Entries for the first competition phase must be received by 16:00 hours on 15 January 2025 in the

Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing  
Architecture, Urban Design and Contests Unit  
Württembergische Straße 6, 10707 Berlin  
Room 0439

or have been received by the post office or another transport company. The date and time stated on the receipt shall apply if the entry is delivered in person, or the date stated on the delivery note, irrespective of the time when the entry was handed in to the post office or other transport company. The competition plans are to be delivered rolled up in a square shipping box.

Entries for the second competition phase must be received by 16:00 hours on 07 May 2025 in the

Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing  
Architecture, Urban Design and Contests Unit  
Württembergische Straße 6, 10707 Berlin  
Room 0439

or have been received by the post office or another transport company. The date and time stated on the receipt shall apply if the entry is delivered in person, or the date stated on the delivery note, irrespective of the time when the entry was handed in to the post office or other transport company. The competition plans are to be delivered rolled up in a square shipping box.

The Secretariat is open Monday to Thursday from 09:00 to 16:00 and on Fridays from 09:00 to 14:00.

All digital documents must be submitted for both phases on the same day at the latest by 16:00 hours.

To ensure anonymity, the competition entries must be submitted in a sealed state without sender address or other reference to the participants' identity with the note „Tempelhofer Feld Ideas Competition“ and a self-selected identification code. In the case of delivery by the post office or by another transport company, the consignee shall be indicated as the sender. The digital documents are to be uploaded anonymously to the „wettbewerbe aktuell“ platform with the identification code.

After the end of the submission period for the first and second phases, the identification codes of the entries received will be published in the participation portal of the „wettbewerbe aktuell“ platform, for all participants to check if their own competition entry has been received on time.

#### Identification of entries

The competition entries must be marked in all parts by a self-selected, identical identification code consisting of six Arabic numerals in a size of 1 cm height and 4 cm width. It is to be applied to each sheet in the upper right-hand corner, on the sealed envelopes and on the plan roll.

The individual files in the digital records shall be identified as follows:

The first part of the file name is the 6-digit identification code, followed by an underscore and then the actual file title, followed by the format specification, e.g. „pdf“.

Examples:

- Site plan: 123456\_Overallconcept.pdf
- Test plan: 123456\_testplan\_01.dwg

Spaces and special characters are not permitted in the file names.

#### Author's Declaration, proof of eligibility

The competition entry must be accompanied by a signed „Author's Declaration“ and proof of eligibility (copy of trade organisation certificate or equivalent) of all authors, in a copy in a sealed and opaque envelope with the same identification code as the competition entry. The Author's Declaration must name all employees participating in the competition by their first and surnames. This en-

velope must be submitted at the same time as the competition entry. „Author’s Declarations“ may not be submitted in digital form.

The date and time indicated on the receipt shall be deemed to be the date and time when the entry is delivered in person or the date indicated on the delivery note, irrespective of the time when the entry is delivered by the post office or another transport company.

## **1.6.2 Site visit and colloquium**

### Site visit

The competition area is open to the public. No guided tour is planned. A map for independent visits is enclosed with the documents.

### Enquiries first phase

In the first competition phase, enquiries about the call for submissions can be submitted in text form via the „Current Contests“ enquiries forum. In enquiries, reference should be made to the relevant subparagraphs of the call for submissions to which they relate. Enquiries must be submitted in the first phase up to and including 25 November 2024 at 12:00. A compilation of all submitted questions and their answers is expected to be available for download in the participation portal by 03 December 2024 as part of the call for submissions.

### Enquiries second phase

In the second competition phase, enquiries must be submitted in text form up to and including 12:00 noon on 14 March 2025 inclusive via the „Current Contests“ enquiry forum. The questions submitted in text form and presented orally during the colloquium will be answered in consultation with the jury and the experts in the colloquium. A compilation of all submitted questions and their answers will be made available for download after the colloquium in the participation area, probably by 31 March 2025, as part of the call for submissions.

### Colloquium

A colloquium will not take place in the first phase.

For the participants selected for the second phase, a colloquium will take place in the form of a Zoom webinar to maintain anonymity. The colloquium will take place on 25 March 2025. The connection data will be communicated to the participants of the second phase via „Current Contests“ in an information email.

## **1.6.3 List of competition documents**

The documents of the competition are:

- the present call for submissions
- the compilation of questions and their answers
- documentation of dialogue workshops
- the forms
  - on the „Author’s Declaration“
  - on dealing with the recommendations from the dialogue process
- digital data for download (see full list in Part 4 Annex)

### Note

The use of all documents and planning bases is only permitted within the scope of this competition. Their transfer to third parties as well as the use in the context of other projects is not permitted. Data generated as unfinished products in the course of processing and not handed over to the awarding authority must be deleted after the conclusion of the competition.

## **1.6.4 Requirements**

Each participant may submit only one entry without variants. Pursuant to Section 5(2) of the RPW 2013, representations that go beyond the nature and scope of the requirements of the call for submissions will be covered by the preliminary examination. The appendices contain a layout proposal for the presentation of deliverables, which however is not binding.

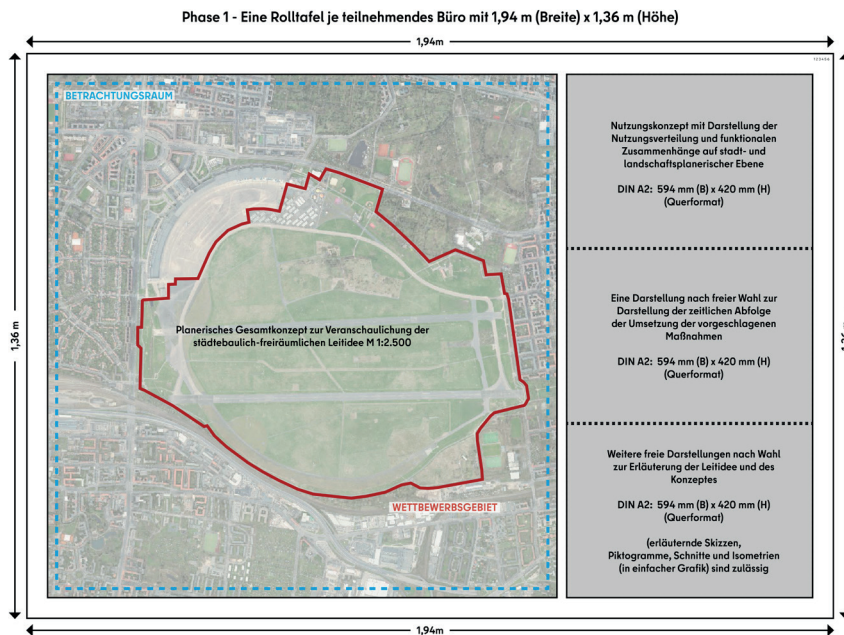
The binding form of the entry is the paper form. It is to be assumed that the presentation of the competition entry (paper form) in the dialogue workshop and to the jury - depending on the situation in the meeting room - will be supplemented by a projector if necessary.

### **1.6.4.1 Required deliverables in paper form for the first phase**

No fully worked-out solutions are expected in the first phase, but rather initial approaches showing a grasp of the fundamental considerations of the competition task. For the presentation of the competition entries, a roller board with a hanging surface of 1.94 m (width) x 1.36 m (height) will be made available to each participant.

In the first phase, the participants are required to provide the following deliverables in paper form on the subject of the presentation plans to be submitted:

1. Overall concept, scale 1:2,500, to illustrate the guiding urban planning/open space concept, and presentation/statement on links and connections to the surrounding neighbourhoods or surrounding urban systems (according to the area under consideration (see sample layout)) - depending on the concept with an indication of the number of floors
2. Structure and utilisation concept, with representation of the usage distribution and functional relationships at the level of urban and open space planning
  - The colour codes according to the „Urban and Open Space Planning Codes“ form must be used for the presentation of the various uses (e.g. built-up area with residential use). The colour values (RGB) can be found on the form. The form itself must be completed for the second phase of the competition.
3. A free choice presentation on the chronological order of implementation of the proposed measures
4. Other free choice presentations to explain the guiding concept (explanatory sketches, pictograms, sections and isometric drawings (in simple graphics) are permitted)



In addition to the above-mentioned illustrations of the presentation plans, the following additional deliverables in paper form are required:

5. Textual explanation of the concept (max. 2 DIN A4 pages), in particular with statements on the assessment criteria listed below
6. Completed form for dealing with the recommendations from the dialogue process on DIN A3
7. Completed and signed „Author’s Declaration“ and proof of eligibility in a copy in a sealed and opaque envelope
8. Another set of presentation plans for the preliminary examination reduced to DIN A3 portrait format (for phase 1, folded to DIN A4 to DIN), printed on one side
9. Another set of presentation plans for the preliminary examination in DIN A0 portrait format (folded to DIN A4 to DIN) with the representations of the presentation plans, printed on one side
10. List of submitted documents on DIN A4

Deliverables in digital form as upload via the Current Contests platform (no data media)

All documents must also be submitted in digital form (only the „Author’s Declaration“ and the trade organisation documents are excepted, which in both phases may only be submitted non-digitally in a sealed envelope).

The required deliverables are submitted in digital form via the „wettbewerb aktuell“ platform. It is not necessary to deliver separate data media. A login is required for the upload. It is important to note that the file sizes for each file, as specified on the input screen, must not be exceeded.

1. Presentation plans in original format as .jpg files at a resolution of 300 dpi
2. Presentation plans in original format as .pdf file(s) with integrated pixel representations at a resolution of preferably 300 dpi
3. The presentation plans as a reduction in DIN A3 as .jpg and .pdf file(s) with integrated pixel representations at a resolution of preferably 300 dpi
4. Explanatory report as .doc(x) and .pdf file



5. Completed forms for dealing with the recommendations from the dialogue process as a .pdf file

The files and file information shall not contain any reference to the authors except for the 6-digit identification code and shall be named as follows: The first part of the file name is the 6-digit identification code, followed by an underscore and then the actual file title. No umlauts, spaces, or special characters may appear in the file names (see also 1.6.1).

#### **1.6.4.2 Required deliverables in paper form for the second phase**

For the presentation of the competition entries of the second phase, two roller boards with a hanging surface of 1.94 m (width) x 1.36 m (height) will be made available to each participant. Two DIN A0 presentation plans - i.e. a total of four DIN A0 plans - are to be hung up per roll board (see sample layout). In the second phase, the following deliverables in paper form (four DIN A0 plans in portrait format) are required from the participants on the subject of the presentation plans to be submitted:

1. Overall concept, scale 1:2,500, to illustrate the guiding urban planning/ open space concept and presentation/statement on links and connections to the surrounding neighbourhoods or surrounding urban systems (according to the area under consideration (see sample layout)) - depending on the concept with an indication of the number of floors (sheets 1 (on the right edge) and 2 (on the left edge) are to be cut so that they merge into each other when hung on the cutting edge (see sample layout))
2. Structure and utilisation concept, with representation of the usage distribution and functional relationships at the level of urban and open space planning
  - The colour codes according to the „Urban and Open Space Planning Codes“ form must be used for the presentation of the various uses (e.g. built-up area with residential use). The colour values (RGB) can be found on the form.
3. A detailed representation, scale 1:500, as an exemplary application of the guiding concept on a freely selected planning area (approx. in DIN A1 format across, see sample layout)
4. A detailed representation, scale 1:500, as an exemplary application of the guiding concept in an interconnection area (e.g. entrance area Tempelhofer Damm, Columbiadamm, Neukölln Oderstraße (approx. in DIN A1 format across, see sample layout)
5. A perspective presentation of the overall concept (approx. in DIN A3 format)
6. A perspective presentation of the overall concept as a bird's-eye view (approx. in DIN A3 format)
7. A free choice presentation on the chronological order of implementation of the proposed measures
8. Other free choice presentations to explain the guiding concept (explanatory sketches, pictograms, sections and isometric drawings (in simple graphics) are permitted).

In addition to the above-mentioned illustrations of the presentation plans, the following additional deliverables in paper form are required:

9. Textual explanation of the concept (max. 4 DIN A4 pages), in particular with statements on the assessment criteria listed below

10. Completed form on urban and open space planning codes
11. Completed form for dealing with the recommendations from the dialogue process on DIN A3
12. Completed and signed „Author’s Declaration“ in a sealed opaque envelope
13. Another set of presentation plans for the preliminary examination reduced to DIN A3 portrait format (for phase 2, folded to DIN A4 to DIN), printed on one side
14. Another set of presentation plans for the preliminary examination in DIN A0 portrait format (for phase 2, folded to DIN A4 to DIN) with the display of the presentation plans, printed on one side
15. List of submitted documents on DIN A4

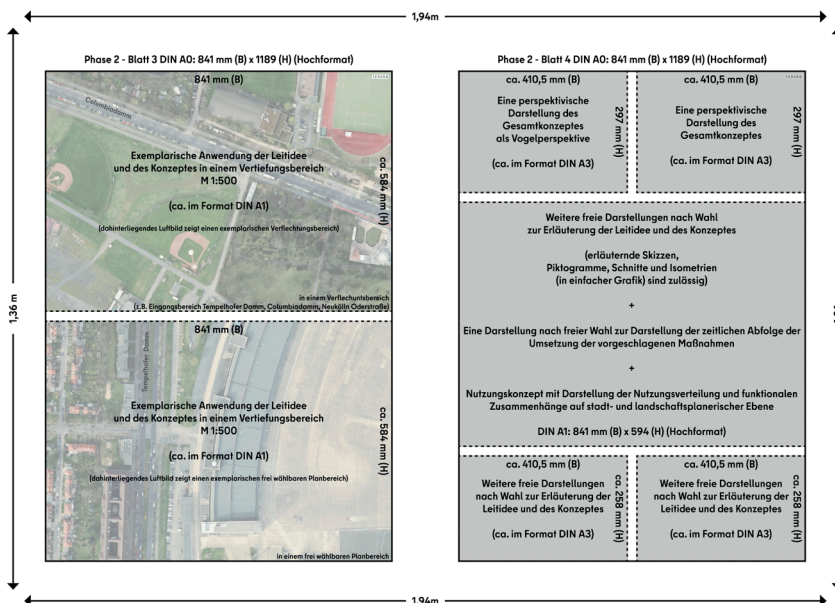
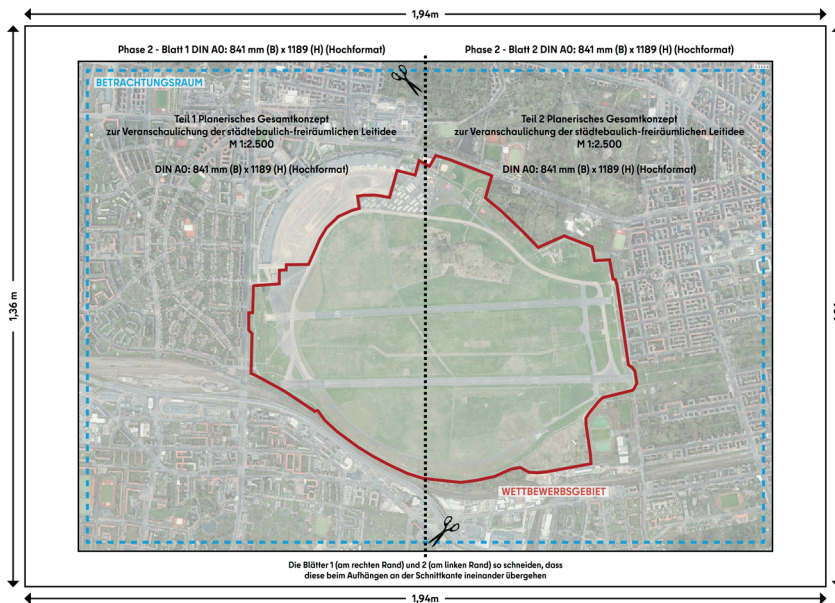
The plans will be presented in the dialogue workshop after the prize jury meeting of the second phase. They should therefore be easy to read and also understandable by laypersons.

Leistungen in digitaler Form als Upload über die Plattform von „wettbewerbe aktuell“ (kein Datenträger)

All documents must also be submitted in digital form (only the „Author’s Declaration“ and the trade organisation documents are excepted, which in both phases may only be submitted non-digitally in a sealed envelope).

The required deliverables are submitted in digital form via the „wettbewerbe aktuell“ platform. It is not necessary to deliver separate data media. A login is required for the upload. It is important to note that the file sizes for each file, as specified on the input screen, must not be exceeded.

Phase 2 - Zwei Rolltafeln je teilnehmendes Büro mit 1,94 m (Breite) x 1,36 m (Höhe)  
Je Rolltafel zwei DIN A0 Blätter (Hochformat)



1. Presentation plans in original format as .jpg files at a resolution of 300 dpi
2. Presentation plans in original format as .pdf file(s) with integrated pixel representations at a resolution of preferably 300 dpi
3. The presentation plans as a reduction in DIN A3 as .jpg and .pdf file(s) with integrated pixel representations at a resolution of preferably 300 dpi
4. Explanatory report as .doc(x) and .pdf file
5. Completed forms for dealing with the recommendations from the dialogue process as a .pdf file

### 1.6.5 Exclusion criteria / violation of binding requirements

No binding requirements are formulated within the meaning of Section 5(1) and Section 6(2) RPW 2013. In the interest of a broad variety of solutions, there is no need for binding requirements whose non-observance would lead to exclusion.

Contributions to the competition published during the course of the competition infringe the anonymity required by Section 1(4) and 6(2) of the RPW 2013 and will be excluded from evaluation.

### 1.6.6 Evaluation procedure and preliminary examination

The evaluation procedure is set out in Section 6(2) of the RPW 2013 and in Appendices VI and VII to the RPW 2013.

The submitted entry is initially pre-examined without evaluation with regard to timely delivery, completeness of the documents and fulfilment of the formal and substantive requirements on the basis of the assessment criteria and in accordance with Appendix VI of the RPW 2013. In carrying out this task, the experts may be involved in assisting the preliminary examiners. The jury is provided with the results of the preliminary examination as a decision aid; the evaluation of the entries is reserved for the jury.

The order of criteria mentioned does not represent a weighting.

#### Assessment criteria phase 1:

- Conceptual implementation and handling of the results from the dialogue workshop
- Aims and objectives, coherence and innovation of the proposed concept
- Opportunities/added value for the surrounding neighbourhoods and the city as a whole
- Quality of the urban-spatial concept
- Spatial development, orientation and integration into the existing context, identity

#### Assessment criteria phase 2:

- Conceptual implementation and handling of the results from the dialogue workshop
- Aims and objectives, coherence and innovation of the proposed concept
- Opportunities/added value for the surrounding neighbourhoods and the city as a whole
- Quality of the urban-spatial concept
- Spatial development, orientation and integration into the existing context, identity
- Urban and spatial integration
- Approach to historical heritage
- Quality of the open space concept
- Quality of the usage concept
- Quality of the development concept
- Qualities of the ecological concept (sustainable and integrated concept with special attention to the maintenance of the ecological and recreational functions as well as the protection of valuable nature conservation systems, in particular protected biotopes and habitats of protected species)
- Phasability
- Functional capability of subregions
- Feasibility and portability of ideas

The catalogue of assessment criteria (Appendix I of the RPW 2013) serves to structure the preliminary examination and assessment of the competition entry by the jury. The jury reserves the right to weigh up the individual criteria and, in the second phase, to include the results of the dialogue workshop in its decision.

### 1.6.7 Prizes and honourable mentions

In order to facilitate the broadest and most open discussion possible after the procedure, no prize order will be determined, but a prize group will be formed from contributions representing valuable contributions to the discussion of the use of the Tempelhofer Feld, in which the development prospects will be reflected. In addition, honourable mentions are planned.

The amount of the award (Section 7 (2) of the RPW 2013) is designated as a special service in land planning on the basis of Sections 18 and 24 of the Fee Schedule for Architects and Engineers (HOAI 2021) and of fact sheet No 51 AKBW Urban Planning Design (04/2024). A total of €317,500.00 (net) is available for the prize group and as expenses for participants in the second phase. The following distribution of the award amount is planned:

Expenses (up to 20 entries of the 2nd phase)	€150.000,00
Prize group (approx. 5 prizes of the same rank at €27,500.00)	€137.500,00
Honourable mentions (max. 3 at €10,000.00 per honourable mention)	€30.000,00

Out of the approximately 20 drafts of the second competition phase, up to 10 will be shortlisted. Out of these 10 drafts, up to 5 drafts are to form the prize group, which will be discussed in the context of the third dialogue workshop. Up to 3 further drafts will receive honourable mentions. The prize money will be divided equally between the participants selected for the prize group.

Beyond the prize group, honourable mentions, and expense allowances, no reimbursement will be provided. The expenses sum will be divided equally among all participants submitting an entry to the second phase. The prizes will be awarded according to a decision of the jury, excluding legal proceedings. The jury may unanimously decide on a different distribution or form different prize groups. VAT, currently 19%, is not included in the above amounts and will be paid additionally to the domestic participants.

### 1.6.8 Further processing

In the ideas competition, no further processing of the submitted or selected / award-winning concepts is planned. There is no promise of a contract associated with receipt of an award.

### 1.6.9 Ownership and copyright

According to Section 29 UrhG, the copyright remains with the authors of the drafts.

The submitted documents of the award-winning competition entries will become the property of the state of Berlin, the awarding authority. Copyright and the right to publish the drafts remain with the authors (Section 8 (3) of the RPW 2013). The state of Berlin has the right to initial publication and is entitled to document, exhibit and publish the entries without restriction (via third parties) and to process them for this purpose after the conclusion of the procedure, without further remuneration and without the consent and cooperation of the authors. The names of the authors will be mentioned.

The state of Berlin is entitled to make minor changes without the consent and cooperation of the contractor, or to have them carried out by third parties. Before any substantial change to the completed work, the authors are to be heard, as far as is reasonable. Section 14 of the UrhG (prohibition of deformation of the work) remains unaffected.

According to Section 8 RPW 2013, partial solutions from competitors whose designs have not been awarded will only be used with the appropriate remuneration.

### 1.6.10 „Author’s declaration“

By signing the „Author’s Declaration“, the participants give assurance that

- they are entitled to submit the competition entry in accordance with the call for submissions and within the meaning of Section 4(1) of the RPW 2013, and that there is no restriction to participation within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the RPW 2013,
- they are the owners of the intellectual property of the competition entry,
- for the purpose of the continuation of the task underlying the proceedings, they have the power to use and modify the competition entry and to grant appropriate rights to the awarding authority.

The „Author’s Declaration“ is available as a form in the digital appendices.

In addition, in the Author’s Declaration the participants declare their consent to personal data in connection with this competition being kept in the form of an automated file at the Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing.

### 1.6.11 Announcement of the result

#### Completion of the 1st phase

The Author’s Declarations shall be opened by a neutral body following the jury’s decision in the first phase; the participants will be identified on the basis of their identification codes and informed if they have been selected for the second phase. The anonymity of the participants is still maintained. The report is used to send general information from the jury for further processing. In consultation with the jury, individual notes for the participants of the second phase may also be distributed.

#### Completion of phase 2

The results of the competition will serve as a basis for discussions in the context of the third dialogue workshop.

The competition result will be communicated (subject to the eligibility check) to the participants whose entries are to be awarded, immediately after the decision of the jury; to all other participants it will be announced by sending the jury report to the public via the press, and it will also be announced at:

<https://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/aktuell/wettbewerbe/>

#### Exhibition of entries

The competition entries approved for evaluation will be publicly displayed with the names of the authors, collaborators and experts, the awards won, the short-list and the jury report. The competition participants and the press will be informed of the opening, location and duration of the exhibition (Section 8 (1) RPW 2013).

### **1.6.12 Liability and return**

The awarding authority is only liable for the damage or loss of the submitted entry in the case of demonstrably culpable behaviour. The non-award-winning entries can be collected from the Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing in Berlin at a time that will be duly notified. Participants will be asked by email whether they are interested in collecting their competition entries after the exhibition of competition entries. If the entries are not collected within the aforementioned period, the awarding authority will assume that the participants concerned have surrendered ownership of their entries. The awarding authority will then deal with these entries as it sees fit. The non-award-winning entries will be destroyed by the awarding body.

The winning entries will become the property of the state of Berlin.

## 1.7 Summary of dates

Dialogue workshop 1	07/08 September 2024
Dialogue workshop 2	21/22 September 2024
Jury briefing	18 October 2024
EU notice   Issue of documents	13 November 2024
<u>Phase 1</u>	
Enquiries by email until	25 November 2024   12:00
Sending of the enquiries report	03 December 2024
Submission of competition entries	15 January 2025   16:00 hours
Jury meeting	21/22 February 2025
<u>Phase 2</u>	
Despatch of the revision recommendations	05 March 2025
Enquiries by email until	14 March 2025   12:00
Colloquium	25 March 2025
Sending of the enquiries report	31 March 2025
Submission of competition entries	07 May 2025   16:00 hours
Jury meeting	20/21 June 2025
Dialogue workshop 3	12/13 July 2025
Exhibition opening	September 2025



## Part 2 Situation and planning requirements

In part 2 of the call for submissions, the planning framework conditions and notices were listed by the Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing as the awarding authority and holder of planning authority. They describe the current situation and refer to the urban development concepts, the current state of planning and requirements at the district level, planning regulations such as applicable guidelines and laws, as well as background information on concrete planning in the immediate vicinity and on the history of the site and its planning history. Participants in the competition are expected to engage in a technical examination of the information listed here and of the current challenges of Berlin's urban development when working on the task:

- the currently projected population growth and the resulting need for housing and social infrastructure, such as schools and day care centres,
- the requirements of neighbourhoods in terms of building use, the potential for housing and integrated neighbourhood development, including economic, social and cultural uses,
- the close link between the airport buildings and the surrounding airfield as a historical ensemble, as well as their potential for integrated development and use,
- overarching framework conditions such as climate change, biodiversity loss and the transport transition, and their impact on the bordering neighbourhoods.
- the existing functions of the site in relation to protected assets of the natural environment, the landscape and recreation, including protected structures and those with nature conservation value.

## Dialogue process

The dialogue process on the subject of Tempelhofer Feld, in which the ideas competition is embedded, aims to develop different visions for the future use of the space and to actively involve the population of Berlin in these. The main elements of the process are:

- Exploring different uses: Development of scenarios that consider both a cautious peripheral development in the outer meadow ring and a complete preservation of the terrain.
- Citizens' participation: Conducting a dialogue process that serves as a basis for formulating the task assignment. Citizens should be actively involved in the discussion of the future use of the Tempelhofer Feld.
- Promoting creativity and innovation: Creating a framework that generates creative and innovative ideas that fully exploit the potential of the Tempelhofer Feld.
- Taking into account the diversity of interests: Involvement of the different interests and perspectives of the population in order to ensure balanced and sustainable development.
- Sustainability and social responsibility: Ensuring that all proposed scenarios take into account environmental, social and economic sustainability.
- Formulation of recommendations to policy makers on how to deal with the Thf Act by the participants of the dialogue workshop after the conclusion of the ideas competition.

### Participants in the dialogue workshops

Particular attention was paid to the composition of the dialogue workshops. The 275 eligible participants were selected at random via the population register to form a representative cross-section of Berlin's population. Criteria such as gender, age, place of residence, migration background and level of education were taken into account. At least 25 participants came from the surrounding neighbourhoods, while the remaining 250 people were drawn from all the Berlin districts.

In the first two dialogue workshops, around 150 participants discussed and developed key recommendations on five subject areas, spatial statements and development prospects for the future development of the Tempelhofer Feld.

In the run-up to this, child and youth participation was carried out in order to bring in the perspectives of the younger generation.

### Conduct of the dialogue process

The dialogue process included a kick-off event, child and youth participation, and three dialogue workshops:

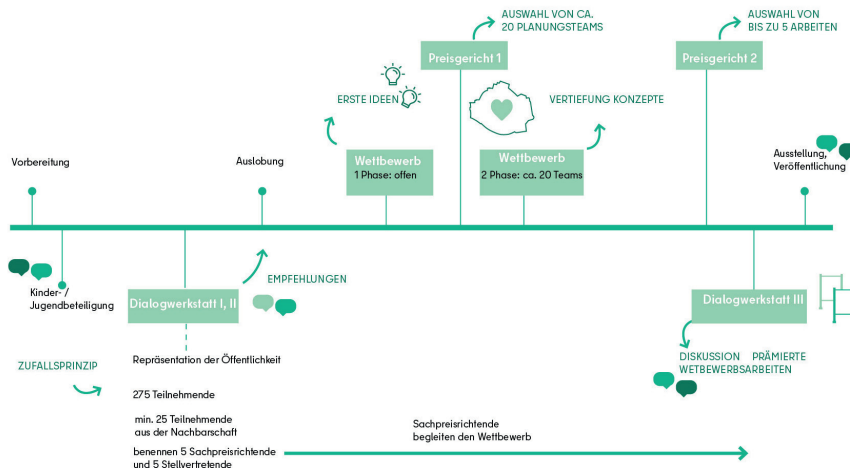


Abb. 1 Dialogue process, source: ISR GmbH

- **Kick-off event:** This took place on 3 July 2024 and marked the start of the dialogue.
- **Child and youth participation:** In the course of the eleven participation workshops in the first two weeks of July 2024, the participating children and young people explored their ideas for the Tempelhofer Feld in a playful and creative manner, researched and discussed visions and developed concrete wishes and proposals. Many participants expressed the desire for more open spaces and a variety of easily accessible leisure and sports activities, with particular emphasis on quality of stay and well-being. The statements made here are only an excerpt. The full documentation of the results of the child and youth participation will be attached to the appendices of the call for submissions.
- **First and second dialogue workshop:** From 7 to 8 September 2024 and from 21 to 22 September 2024, citizens met to discuss spatial usage possibilities and development prospects. The results of the child and youth par-

ticipation were presented there. The results of the two dialogue workshops were incorporated into the present task assignment (part 3) of the ideas competition.

- **Third dialogue workshop:** On 12 and 13 July 2025, the public will discuss concrete options for action and possible amendments to the ThF Act. Based on the results of the competition, various options for the future of the Tempelhofer Feld will be evaluated.

#### Dialogue workshop methodology

Three types of results were produced at the dialogue workshops: the key recommendations, development perspectives and spatial statements on maps from Tempelhofer Feld.

The key recommendations were developed by the participants during the second dialogue weekend. To this end, all participants were divided into five subject area groups, in which they worked in parallel:

1. Green spaces, climate and nature
2. Housing and districts
3. Public interest and significance for the city as a whole
4. Opportunities and open spaces
5. Neighbourhoods and connections

In each of the subject area groups, two input providers gave specialist lectures on the topic, after which enquiries were possible. Some of the input presentations have been recorded and are still available on the dialogue website at: <https://thf-dialog.berlin.de/>.

A total of 36 recommendations were developed in the five subject area groups, of which 26 were judged to be key recommendations. During preparation, the participants also used maps of the Tempelhofer Feld printed on 2x4m lorry tarpaulins, on which specific information was given priority depending on the topic. In a final step, the participants could select matching key recommendations and bundle them into so-called development perspectives.

Those results from the dialogue workshop relevant to the competition thus include:

1. The 26 adjudged key recommendations (part 3, page 7),
2. the 5 thematic lorry tarpaulins (part 3, page 17) and
3. the 10 weighted development perspectives (part 3, page 20).

#### Special features of the ideas competition

In place of a traditional award, the competition will not establish a ranking. Instead, a group of award winners and honourable mentions will be assembled to provide valuable impetus for public discussion and the site's future development. This should enable an open and broad discussion in the third dialogue workshop.

Five judges and five deputies were elected from among the citizens, representing the public in the jury of the ideas competition. This group will ensure that the interests of the participants from the dialogue workshop and their results are properly taken into account in the competition process.

## 2.1 Urban spatial classification

### 2.1.1 Location in the urban area

The competition area is located within the Berlin S-Bahn Ring and is part of the southern Berlin city centre. It is bounded by the Tempelhofer Damm to the west, the Columbiadamm to the north, the „Schillerpromenade“ quarter to the east and the S-Bahn Ring to the south. The airfield (excluding airport buildings) has a size of approx. 330 ha.

The inner-city long-distance railway stations and the parliamentary and government district are about 4 km away. The Südkreuz long-distance station at Hildegard-Knef-Platz/Sachsendamm corner is about 1.8 km from the central airport building (as the crow flies). The distance to Berlin-Brandenburg International Airport is about twelve km.



Abb. 2 Aerial photograph with location, source: Own presentation based on Geoportal Berlin

The former airport site is largely located in the district of Tempelhof-Schöneberg. In the north-east (Columbiadamm cemetery, Columbiabad am Columbiadamm) and east (Oderstraße, Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark), the Neukölln district claims only a small part of the airport grounds. North of the Columbiadamm by Police Directorate 5, the Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg district also borders on the former airport grounds.

### 2.1.2 The Tempelhofer Feld today

Since the opening of the Tempelhofer Feld in 2010, the former airport site has developed into one of the largest urban open spaces in the world, characterised by its expanse and openness in the middle of the Berlin metropolis. On an area of around 300 hectares, it offers space for various leisure activities such as skating, walking, gardening, picnics or kite surfing, and is characterised by a high level of nature conservation value with large-scale protected biotopes and habitats of protected species. Rare animal and plant species are protected here, which contributes to the preservation of the city's ecological diversity. The urban climate is influenced by the openness of the area and its location within the urban space.

The preservation of the Tempelhofer Feld as an urban open space secured by a referendum enables civil society engagement. Currently, 26 projects from the fields of art, horticulture and social affairs are experimenting on the site in order to promote diversity, tolerance and community.



Abb. 3 Location within the districts, source: Geoportal Berlin

In addition to individual leisure activities, the Tempelhofer Feld offers opportunities for sporting activities. Athletes can run, skate or cycle on the former runways, while teams meet on the sports fields for table tennis or boules. There are suitable conditions for wind-powered roller sports. There are also rental options for bicycles, scooters and pedalos. The site is also an invitation to experience nature, whether it be through picnics on the meadow or a walk through the open countryside, and through the diverse offers in the field of environmental education.

### 2.1.3 Events

The Tempelhofer Feld is primarily an urban green space focusing on nature conservation, recreation and individual leisure activities. For many Berlin residents, the original condition of the former airfield is of great importance. Therefore, commercial events and leisure activities only take place on the Tempelhofer Feld to a limited extent. Whether it be the dragon festival (the largest event with up to 120,000 visitors a day), sports competitions, theatre performances or ecological guided tours: the Tempelhofer Feld regularly has a variety of options.

At the same time, the seven large hangar halls with a total area of 32,000 m<sup>2</sup> are suitable for indoor events. The main hall is used for special events and provides access to the hangars and covered apron. The concrete apron (230,000 m<sup>2</sup>) and the covered apron (16,500 m<sup>2</sup>) with a view of the Tempelhofer Feld are used for major events such as music concerts, festivals or sports events (e.g. Formula E). Major events, which can attract up to 60,000 people, pose logistical challenges in terms of traffic, safety and visitor flow. The open Tempelhofer Feld allows for noise-intensive events due to the large distance to residential areas. The revenues from these events contribute to the operating and maintenance costs of the airport site.

## 2.1.4 Opening hours, directions and entrances

The opening hours of the Tempelhofer Feld are regulated depending on the season. At the end of the opening hours, the entrances are closed. After that, the Tempelhofer Feld can be exited at the main entrances via revolving gates.

## 2.1.5 Construction types of the surrounding area

In terms of urban construction, the border between the districts of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg and Neukölln in the north and east of the airport area is not noticeable: In both districts, the Wilhelminian style block developments predominate, which were partially modified by comprehensive rehabilitation measures in the 1980s. Significantly different from the Wilhelminian style quarters to the north and east are the west-bordering development of Neu-Tempelhof with its leafy terraced housing construction, and also the south-bordering quarters of Tempelhof, which are partly commercial and partly characterised by a less dense peripheral block development. Reference should also be made to the generous open spaces between the quarters, such as the Hasenheide in the north, the cemeteries on Bergmannstraße, Columbiadamm and in Neukölln, as well as the allotment and sports facilities.

The **Platz der Luftbrücke** (Airlift Square) in the north-west of Tempelhof Airport is bounded by various administrative buildings, in particular the police headquarters, the airport terminal and, in the south-west of the square, by residential and commercial buildings from the time before the First World War. Continuing along Dudenstraße you reach Viktoriapark, whose eastern extension (Methfesselstraße) almost reaches the Platz der Luftbrücke.

Located between Gneisenaustraße, Südsterne, Platz der Luftbrücke and Mehringdamm, **Bergmannkiez** has become a tourist attraction in recent years. Bergmannstraße is a popular promenade with numerous cafés, restaurants and small shops as well as the Marheineke-Markthalle as a local household shopping hub. The Chamissoplatz, located to the south of it, is one of the most beautiful squares in Berlin due to its uniform and renovated Wilhelminian style buildings. The cemeteries on Bergmannstraße extend to Züllichauer, Golßener and Jüterboger Straße, and represent a border to this area. Police Directorate 5 also exerts a barrier effect from the former barracks on the block between Friesenstraße, Jüterboger Straße and Columbiadamm.

The income level and the working population proportion are only marginally below the Berlin average. The multinational population structure is associated with cultural and gastronomic diversity. The annual Carnival of Cultures with more than one million visitors that spills over into the district is an example of the tolerance and joie de vivre that the Bergmannkiez exudes.

In the north of the airport site, east of Lilienthalstraße, one first encounters a larger sports centre belonging to the Berlin 1848 e.V. gymnastics club and a cemetery of about 10 ha, which is adjoined by the **Volkspark Hasenheide**. The park is about 50 hectares in size and offers residents a variety of leisure and recreational opportunities. However, it is also known for drug crime.

Extensive measures are currently being implemented to improve climate resilience in the Hasenheide. This project, known as „Climate Resilient Hasenheide“, aims to make the Volkspark more resilient to the effects of climate change. This includes the planting of around 600 new, heat- and drought-tolerant trees as well as numerous other plants. In addition, important beaten tracks are being



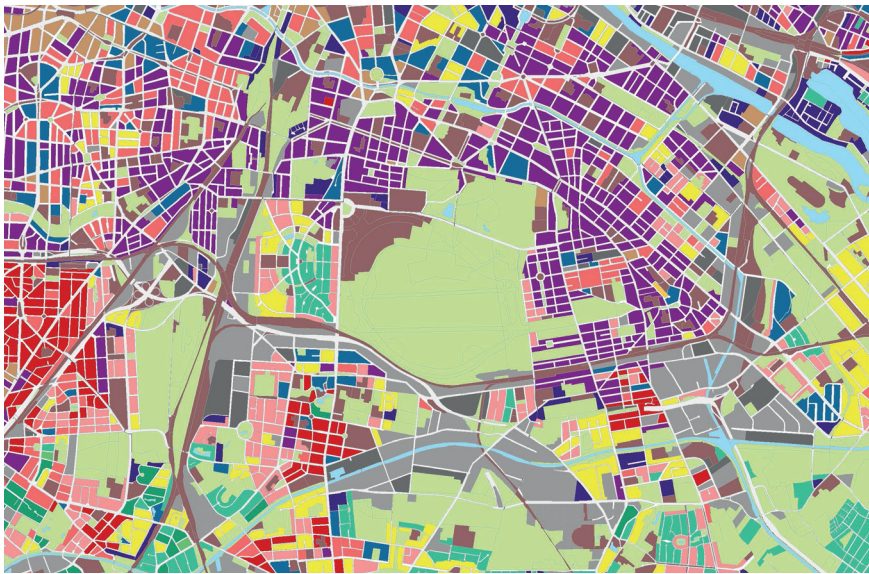


Abb. 4 Urban structure, source: Geoportal Berlin

developed into small paths and the flow of rainwater onto the green areas is being improved instead of letting it go to waste.

Lilienthalstraße as a historic avenue represents a connection to the Südstern, a square that is characterised by the highly visible neo-Gothic church in the centre of the square. On Lilienthalstraße, in the immediate vicinity of the Südstern, next to **St. John’s Basilica**, the largest Catholic church in Berlin, is the new building of the Apostolic (papal) nunciature, which was inaugurated in 2001. West of Lilienthalstraße, between Bergmannstraße and Züllichauer Straße, is the previously mentioned, approximately 20 ha large cemetery on Bergmannstraße. In the immediate vicinity of Columbiadamm are the **Columbiadamm cemetery, the Sehlik mosque, the summer baths** and the **Jahnsportanlage**. The latter was named after „Turnvater Jahn“, who founded the first public gymnastic centre in Germany in 1811 in the Volkspark Hasenheide, which adjoins Columbiadamm to the north.

The **neighbouring Neukölln** residential district has a high population density, especially in the areas around Hermannstraße, with an above-average proportion of children, youths and young adults. The proportion of older people remains comparatively low. These neighbourhoods are characterised by a high proportion of residents with a migrant background, reflecting the district’s multicultural diversity.

The social challenges in these neighbourhoods remain, especially in terms of high unemployment and low incomes. Neukölln is still one of the districts with the highest poverty rates in Berlin. According to recent data from the monitoring of urban social development, these areas continue to experience difficulties in socio-structural terms, reflected in high population turnover and a significant proportion of unemployment benefit II recipients.

While some positive developments and targeted urban development policies have led to a slight improvement in certain areas in recent years, many of the above problems remain. This is also evident in recent reports on the district, which underline the continuing need for social projects and inclusive measures to sustainably improve living conditions.

The **Hermannstraßenkiez** around Lucy-Lameck-Straße and Karlsgartenstraße at the Volkspark Hasenheide was built in the Wilhelminian time as a well-known entertainment district with beer gardens, theatres and dance halls. Today, the neighbourhood is mainly characterised by residential use and social infrastructure, including the Karlsgarten School and several day care centres. These changes reflect the overall transformation of the area, which has become increasingly residential.



Abb. 5 Surroundings, source: ISR GmbH based on aerial view from Geoportal Berlin

In the north, Hermannstraße leads to Hermannplatz, which continues to serve as a central transport hub and an important household shopping location for the districts of Neukölln and Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg. Currently, there are discussions about a possible redesign of Hermannplatz, including plans to rebuild the historic Karstadt building, which underlines the importance of this site for the surrounding districts.

Sonnenallee and especially Karl-Marx-Straße, which branch off in a south-easterly direction from Hermannplatz, also have an important household shopping function, especially in the lower price segment. Both streets are strongly characterised by a high proportion of residents with migrant backgrounds, which is reflected in the diverse and international range of shops and services. Karl-Marx-Straße is also part of a comprehensive rehabilitation programme aimed at making the street more attractive as a shopping and living space.

The residential districts along Karlsgarten and Lucy-Lameck-Strasse are located in an area with a social conservation statute, which is still in force to protect the existing population structure and counteract gentrification tendencies.

The **Quartier Schillerpromenade** is a traditional city quarter east of the airport grounds, which is characterised by a homogeneous building stock from the turn of the century (created as a „residential quarter for higher earners“) and the representative central green corridor on the 50 m wide Schillerpromenade.

Another historical axis runs in an east-west direction along Herrfurthstraße from the airfield via the central Herrfurthplatz with St. Margaret Church (1906) and on to Hermannstraße. The district was declared a priority area in 1990 in the



scope of urban renewal, and two years later designated a rehabilitation study area. These measures led to the intensive structural and social renovation of the district, which continues to this day. There still exist an urban conservation statute according to Section 172 BauGB and a social conservation statute according to Section 173 BauGB („Schillerpromenade area“), which are intended to protect the district from negative developments such as gentrification. Adjacent to the Tempelhofer Feld are several historic cemeteries, which were established in the 19th century before the construction of the surrounding Wilhelminian style residential areas. The residential development bordering the former airport site dates mainly from the 1920s and 1930s.

Between the historic churchyards lies the **Warthekiez**, which is characterised by its secluded location and the surrounding green urban fabric. South of the Warthekieze, between the Tempelhofer Feld and Oderstraße, is the **Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark**. This sports complex includes several sports fields, a sports hall and the famous ice stadium with its two ice rinks, which are in use all year round. Within the former stadium area there are now one grass and two artificial grass fields, which are used intensively.

The former hockey field on Oderstraße is still used mainly for training purposes, but remains an important sports venue for local clubs. In the immediate vicinity, between the sports park and the railway tracks, is a commercial area, which has been supplemented in recent years by the construction of micro-flats and other new buildings along Oderstraße. These new buildings contribute to the area's increasing population density, while at the same time a small garden area has been preserved as an open space in the middle of the urban fabric.

South of the urban break of the S-Bahn line and the city motorway is the **Bärensiedlung** residential complex, which was built around the Oberland and Germania Gardens between 1929 and 1931. The western part of Oberlandstraße is characterised by industrial monuments such as the Gillette factory buildings and UfA film studios. The UfA studios, built in 1922, are now used by television and other production companies. The historic factory buildings are part of a **large industrial estate**, which extends south of the railway facilities and the motorway along the Oberlandstraße and south to the Teltow Canal.

Tempelhofer Damm runs south of the S-Bahn line to **Alt-Tempelhof**, where traces of the old Tempelhof village centre can still be seen in the middle of the Wilhelminian style development around the Tempelhof town hall. At the intersection of Tempelhofer Damm and Teltowkanal are two architecturally significant landmarks: the imposing **Ullsteinhaus** and the **modern Tempelhof harbour**. The harbour was extensively redesigned in 2009 and is now a lively culture, retail and gastronomy district. Directly adjacent is the „International ufaFabrik Berlin Cultural Centre“, founded in 1979.

With the „**Gartenstadt Neu-Tempelhof**“ south of the Wolffring, less dense residential areas in ribbons and especially in terraced house construction from the 1920s and 1930s border the very dense inner city areas west of the airfield. With private gardens and scattered parks, this location has a particularly high quality of living. A characteristic feature of the development is the very narrow traffic zones that run through the residential area. Neu-Tempelhof is still a sought-after residential area in a green and central location. Paradestraße runs as a green main axis in an east-west direction from the central Adolf-

Scheidt-Platz to Tempelhofer Damm (U-Bahn station Paradesstraße) and airport area. A belt of parks (Bäumerplan, Rumeplan, Wolffring) surrounds the development's inner part and leads over the Bundesring towards Tempelhofer Damm.

## **2.2 History**

### **2.2.1 Tempelhofer Feld**

Tempelhofer Feld is the area developed from the early 13th century to the north of the roadside village of Tempelhof, founded around 1200 by the Templar order. It was crossed by the dirt road to Berlin, which was converted into a highway in 1836, along the course of the present-day Tempelhofer Damm.

From 1722 until the First World War the hitherto mainly agricultural area of fallow, pasture and arable land served as a military training area and parade ground for the Royal Prussian Army, and during the Franco-German War and First World War as a location for barrack hospitals. Except for the parts in military use, the site was generally accessible. In 1830, a racecourse was built in its south-east.

In the north, in front of the Hallescher Tor, the Tempelhofer Vorstadt, which was incorporated into Berlin in 1861, was built in the second half of the 19th century with its dense tenement barracks and, after the Franco-German War, extensive barracks and other military facilities. The Hasenheide, which adjoins the Tempelhofer Feld, largely served as a shooting range. From 1841 and 1871 the construction of the railway facilities of the Berlin-Anhalter and Berlin-Dresden Railways and the Ringbahn delimited the field to the west and south. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Tempelhofer Feld was completely surrounded by the urban expansion of Berlin and the neighbouring communities. In 1910, the 145 ha large area of the military site located to the west of today's Tempelhofer Damm was sold to the municipality of Tempelhof and released for development.

The 1911 development plan for the area designated as Neu-Tempelhof provided for a dense network of curved, bowed streets with a horseshoe-shaped ring of parks in the central area. In the first phase of construction, until the beginning of the First World War, 56 houses were built on the north-eastern corner of the site in a closed 5-storey block development with side wings, which was initially intended for the entire area. Further development, taking place from 1920, took up the planned road network, but otherwise followed the concept of a green garden city with 2-storey terraced and semi-detached houses and front gardens. A third construction phase, which began in 1928, took the form of a 4 and 5-floor roadside development, especially in the marginal zones along the railway facilities, the barracks on General-Pape-Straße, and Tempelhofer Damm. Unused remaining building land in the north and south-west was not built up until the 1950s, mostly in open ribbon construction. The part of the Tempelhofer Feld east of today's Tempelhofer Damm, today's Tempelhofer Feld, remained in state ownership and was initially used for the testing of airships and spectacular public flight demonstrations, which attracted and enthused large crowds.

### **2.2.2 Tempelhof Airport**

With the emergence of regular civilian air traffic after the First World War, the capital city of Berlin needed a modern airport near the city centre. For this purpose, from 1922, the part of the former military training area east of the Tempelhofer Damm, which was no longer claimed by the Reichswehr, was levelled and established as a runway. The areas not used for air operations on



Abb. 6 Airport site 1928, source: Berlin State Archives

the eastern and north-western edge of the field were used as a sports and civic park in Neukölln (origins of today's Werner Seelenbinder sports park). „Berlin Airport“ began operations on 8 October 1923. Between 1924 and 1925, two large aircraft hangars were built by Heinrich Kosina and Paul Mahlberg; between these the arrival and terminal building designed by Paul and Klaus Engler and a paved apron were built by 1929. The buildings remained in operation until their destruction at the end of the Second World War; their debris was cleared in the 1950s.

In view of the continuing increase in air traffic, the architect Ernst Sagebiel planned a much larger airport on behalf of the Reich Aviation Ministry starting in 1934. The claim to power of the Nazis' German Empire was to be demonstrated through a monumental „world airport“ and Tempelhof was to be expanded into Europe's great aviation hub. The shell was completed by 1937. Commissioning, initially planned for 1938, then for 1939, could not take place because of the preparations for war.

A further expansion of the buildings, which were 70% complete when the war brought work to a halt in 1941, was carried out only after 1945, including the terminal building. As one of the first major construction projects of the Nazi state, the airport facility was to be a vivid expression of the new political system in terms of its scale and architectural staging.

On the north-west corner of the site, the huge complex includes several administrative buildings, which in a semi-circle surround a space to which the courtyard-like forecourt of the central terminal building opens. This consists of a symmetrical sequence of components: a main courtyard flanked by two office wings, the arrival and terminal building, as well as transit areas and the 1,230 metre long arch of the hangars. Tempelhof Airport is unique in its dimensions – no other facility of this size was built in Europe in the 1930s. The axially orientated, space-spanning arched segment construction, with a 380 x 49 m deep gate and seven equally deep lateral hangars, is divided on the outside by stairwell towers. The gate and hangars are roofed by a projecting steel structure without columns on the airfield side, which, together with the rolling gates of the hangars, defines the architectural appearance. This technical modernity is evident above all on the airfield side, while the parts of the building facing



Abb. 7 Airport site 1936, source: Berlin State Archives

the city were designed in a style of monumental classicism contrasting with the modern reinforced concrete skeleton construction. This natural stone cladding and austere facade lend the parts looking towards the city an imposing, stately effect, which primarily strives for monumentalism.

Civil air traffic decreased considerably during the Second World War. The airport facilities of the old Tempelhof Airport as well as the new buildings already completed were mainly used for military purposes, including the production and repair of fighter aircraft. However, unlike the largely destroyed airport buildings from the 1920s, the new building areas were only lightly damaged by bombing and combat.

Construction work could not be completed due to the war; for example, the 13 stairwell towers, which were intended to provide access to a planned rooftop grandstand for more than 80,000 spectators, are still in their unfinished state. The administrative buildings around the present Platz der Luftbrücke housed not only Lufthansa but also the Berlin Airport Company at the beginning of the war. In 1945, the airport was taken over by the US Air Force, which gradually repaired and expanded it.

During the blockade of West Berlin by the Soviet occupying forces from 24 June 1948 to 12 May 1949, Tempelhof was the main transshipment point of the airlift established by the Western Allies to supply the population. For several months, transport planes took off and landed on the newly built taxiways every 2 minutes, 24 hours a day. A total of 277,728 flights carried more than two million tonnes of goods to West Berlin. This also meant an expansion of the airport: Until then, only the hangar apron and the so-called starter heads or warm-up areas were paved with artificial stone slabs; take-off itself was over grass. The US Air Force (USAF) built a runway upon the capture of the Tempelhof airfield in July 1945, of which a small remainder is preserved. Within a short time, two more runways were built during the airlift in 1948. New freight sheds, maintenance areas, and modern air traffic control systems appeared in Tempelhof.



Shortly after the end of the Berlin blockade, the forecourt of the airport was named „Platz der Luftbrücke“, i.e. „Airlift Square“, to commemorate this endeavour, and on 10 July 1951 the „Monument to the Victims of the Airlift“ was inaugurated there. This popular political monument is regarded as a symbol of the Western powers' commitment to the freedom of West Berlin.

The airport was reopened to civil aviation in 1950. As the only direct connection between West Berlin and the Federal Republic, and due to the general increase in long-distance traffic, the airport reached the limits of its capacity in the 1960s. After the expansion of Tegel Airport into an international hub, Tempelhof was initially closed to civilian air traffic in 1975 but remained in operation as a military airport for the U.S. Air Force, which was stationed here until 1993. From 1985 until the final closure of the airport on 31 October 2008, Tempelhof was again open to civilian air traffic, mainly for business travel and for intra-German connections.

A memorial commemorates the Columbia-Haus concentration camp on the corner of Columbiadamm and Golßener Strasse since December 1994. The steel memorial designed by the sculptor Georg Seibert replicates a house with prison cells. Built in the late 19th century as a military prison south of the current police station, the Columbia-Haus Concentration Camp was later used as a Gestapo prison. The concentration camp existed from 8 January 1935 to 5 December 1936. The Columbia-Haus was demolished in 1938, on the occasion of the construction of Tempelhof Airport. Many political figures were imprisoned in the Columbia-Haus, including Leo Baeck, Hermann Duncker and Erich Honecker.

Prior to the opening of the airfield as a public park for citizens on 8 May 2010, the technical installations of the approach lights were dismantled. This lighting system for the approach to the southern runway of Tempelhof Airport was modernised in 1961-62 with high-intensity flashing lights on steel structures or reinforced concrete.

Lighting systems have been preserved on the eastern end of the stopway, as well as in the cemeteries of the St. Thomas parish and churchyard V of the Jerusalem-und Neue Kirche up to rental house roofs on Hermannstraße. Those parts of the approach lights that have been preserved on the western end are located on the railway agricultural site of the Tempelhofer Berg colony, above the railway bridge and the rails at the Tempelhof S-Bahn station.

Tempelhof Airport is a historic document of 20th century aviation, architecture and construction technology. It is one of the few almost completely realised examples of large-scale Nazi capital city planning. Tempelhof Airport is an exceptionally vivid monument to technical, architectural and political history in all its different layers of meaning.

### **2.2.2.1 After the closure of the airport**

Tempelhof Airport has not been used for aviation since 2008. As a result, the area and buildings are no longer an airport under planning law, and are available for new uses.

The state of Berlin has been the sole owner since 2009. The state is represented by the Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing. The



Abb. 8 Map displaying historic landmarks and former forced labour camp sites in Tempelhofer Feld, source: Berlin State Monuments Office

state-owned companies Tempelhof Projekt GmbH and Grün Berlin GmbH are entrusted with its overall development. Following the closure of the Tempelhofer Feld as an airport there were discussions on the planning development of the area, which took place, for example, in the form of various competition procedures (see also the chapter „Previous planning competitions“). In 2014, the „Act on the Conservation of the Tempelhofer Feld“ (ThFG), and thus the protection from construction of the entire site, were finally passed by referendum.

The former airport building is currently used for public and private events, trade fairs, conventions, etc. Parts are rented out for permanent office use. The main users are the police (headquarters of the police president and the Police Museum) and the Komische Oper. At present, the use of considerable areas for housing refugees in two of the hangars and in the so-called „tempo homes“ on the apron is particularly significant, meaning that the spatial and functional relationship between the building and the airfield can only be experienced to a limited extent. Additional facilities for refugee accommodation are currently being planned on Columbiadamm. The spatial and functional cohesion of the building and the airfield are primarily impaired by the separating fence.

The former airfield has been open to the public since 2010. During the day, it is possible to enter the currently completely walled area via ten entrances, which are located at Tempelhofer Damm, Columbiadamm and Oderstraße. Three fields near the main entrances are designated for intermediate use in so-called civic engagement projects. Partial areas are used temporarily for events or are in permanent use (Luftschloss, CABUWAZI circus, the beer garden, sports areas, etc.).

### 2.2.2.2 Arms production, air base

The competition site of the Tempelhofer Feld covers the areas of three former Nazi forced labour camps. These are the so-called „Barracks city“ (see figure area no. 3) at Tempelhofer Damm, the camp at Columbiadamm (see figure area no. 1) and the so-called „Lilienthal camp“ (see figure area no. 2) south-west of the cemetery area. While many German workers were at war, the wartime economy was maintained through forced labour. There were far more than a thousand forced labour camps in Berlin alone. Workers from the occupied countries were deployed at Tempelhof airport. Initially they were recruited, later they were mostly brought in by force. They mainly came from Poland, the former Czechoslovakia and after 1942 from the Soviet Union; among them were many prisoners of war. From 1940 to 1942, indentured Berlin Jews had to work here until their deportation.

With 1,200 and 500 inmates respectively, the „Barackenstadt“ and „Lilienthal“ camps are among the larger ones in their category, while the camp on Columbiadamm, with about 2,000 inmates, is one of the largest forced labour camps of all. All three camps belonged to the production and workshops that Reich Aviation Minister Goering had built for „Weser“ Flugzeugbau GmbH and Deutsche Lufthansa, and which supplied the defence industry. The camp on Columbiadamm existed between 1941 and 1944, and a little later the „Lilienthal“ camp was built in 1942, followed by „Barackenstadt“ in 1943. Numerous bombing raids destroyed the barracks while the new airport building remained largely intact. Armaments production only stopped a few days before the end of the war. No reports from former inmates who might have described life in the camps have survived, but a number of deaths of children as well as adults are known from hospital and registry records.

In 2013 and 2014, archaeological excavations took place on the camp areas to assess the conservation status of the underground heritage. The excavations were carried out by the Institute for Near Eastern Archaeology of the Free University of Berlin under the direction of Prof. Dr. Susan Pollock and Prof. Dr. Reinhard Bernbeck and in cooperation with the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, the State Monuments Office, Grün Berlin GmbH and Tempelhof Projekt GmbH.

At the „Barackenstadt“ camp, whose entire construction layout with its nine accommodation barracks and other supply buildings can be reconstructed from historical plans and the Allies' aerial photographs, a zigzag-shaped air raid trench was uncovered. It still contained the concrete slab elements of the interior lining in situ. Furthermore the firewater cistern was examined, which also retained its original interior lining with concrete slabs. Remnants of the road reinforcement and disturbed barrack foundations were found in addition.

In the camp area on Columbiadamm - also documented by plans and Allied aerial photographs - female inmates were separated according to their origin: the eastern part was occupied exclusively by Soviet forced labourers. This part was additionally separated from the rest of the camp by a fence, to the west of which French and later German forced labourers were kept. Through intensive evaluation of the distribution of the finds, this racially motivated segregation could also be demonstrated in the graduated treatment of the occupants. Three very well preserved foundations with structural details of the worn wooden barracks were uncovered, as was a cross-section of an anti-fragment



dugout, whose original preserved floor with its concrete cladding held some of the occupants' personal items.

The so-called „Lilienthallager“ camp's basic structure of five residential barracks and associated commercial buildings can be reconstructed from the Allies' plans and aerial photographs. The archaeological probes provided remains of the partially destroyed barrack foundations as well as details of their architectural construction. A cellar construction could be demonstrated for the kitchen wing. The remains of an anti-shrapnel dugout were also documented, which was originally covered and shows damage from a bomb or grenade impact. Particularly noteworthy is the backfilling of a firewater cistern, the investigation of which had to be stopped due to the enormous quantities of finds. A large number of camp-period finds were also uncovered in one of the waste pits typical of forced labour camps, of which more are expected to be found in the camp areas.

### 2.2.2.3 Columbia-Haus - military detention centre, Gestapo prison and concentration camp

The Columbia-Haus on Columbiadamm, built in 1896 as a military detention centre, was one of the worst torture sites in the early years of Nazi rule until November 1936 and the only official SS concentration camp in the Berlin urban area. It was demolished in 1938 during construction of the airport. In summer 2013 archaeological investigations were carried out by the Institute for Near Eastern Archaeology of the Free University of Berlin in cooperation with the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, the State Monument Office, Grün Berlin GmbH and Tempelhof Projekt GmbH to record and possibly secure historical ground findings. Since the area of the former building (see Figure Area No. 4) is outside the designated competition area, the archaeological contents are not endangered and will not be discussed further here.

### 2.2.2.4 Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark (Sportpark Neukölln)

The Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark, which is located on the edge of the Tempelhofer Feld, has a long and important history that is closely linked to the development of the Neukölln district and the Tempelhofer Feld itself.

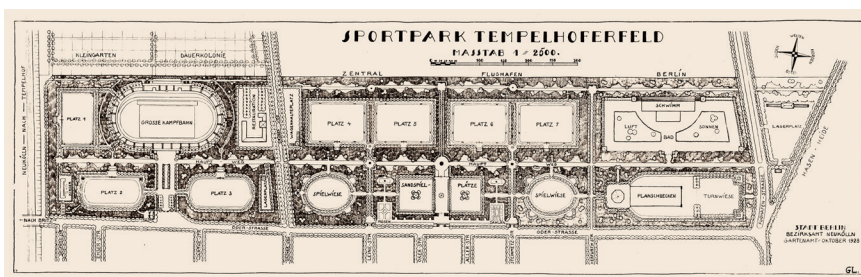


Abb. 9 Overview plan 1928, source: Stadt Berlin, Neukölln District Office, Parks Department, October 1928

The site on which the Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark now stands was already being used for sporting purposes in the 1920s. The sports park developed in parallel with the major redesign of the Tempelhofer Feld, which originally served as an airfield. During the early 20th century, the surrounding area began to be transformed from an agricultural area into an urban centre with extensive infrastructure. The expansion of the sports park continued until the further expansion of the airport along the entire west side of Oderstraße in a north-south

direction. Today's Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark is limited to the former southern sections.

After the Second World War, the Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark was continuously expanded to meet the needs of the local population for sports and leisure opportunities. The Friedrich-Ebert-Stadion, named after the first president of the Weimar Republic, became the centre of sporting life in Neukölln.



Abb. 10 Aerial view of the Neukölln sports park, taken from the direction of the S-Bahn ring, around 1930, source: Heimatmuseum Neukölln

In the 1960s and 1970s, the Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark experienced a further expansion. New sports facilities and training areas have been created to meet the growing demands of the sporting community. At this time, the sports park became an important location for local football and athletics clubs.

In the 1980s and 1990s, the sports park faced the challenge of addressing the changing needs of the urban population. The city administration and local sports organisations worked to modernise the facilities and adapt them to current standards. These included the modernisation of sports fields, the improvement of infrastructure and the introduction of new sports facilities.

With the closure of Tempelhof Airport in 2008 and the subsequent transformation of the Tempelhofer Feld into a large park and leisure area, the Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark has acquired additional importance. The Tempelhofer Feld has become a multifunctional leisure area that offers an extended recreation space. This supports the Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark in its role as an important sports location, although their uses have mostly been separate to date.

While the Tempelhofer Feld is mainly used for informal sports, the Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark's focus is more on club sports. However, there exists the potential to combine these previously separate types of use and so expand the range of options in the sports park as well as on the Tempelhofer Feld. The combination of spacious green areas and extensive sporting facilities could thus offer the residents of Neukölln and the surrounding areas even more diverse leisure and sports opportunities.

The development of the Tempelhofer Feld has already increased the attractiveness of the sports park and integrated it into the region's wider recreational and leisure facilities. In the future, synergies between the two areas could be exploited to a greater extent in order to further expand the range of sporting and leisure activities in the region.

Today, the Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark is a lively and widely used location for sporting activities. It offers modern sports facilities and is an important part of Berlin's sports and leisure options. The close proximity to the Tempelhofer Feld underscores the importance of the sports park as a central location for sports and recreation in the south of Berlin. The functional building is currently being renovated and the ice rinks, which have been closed for two years, are expected to reopen in the winter of 2024/2025.



Abb. 11 Aerial view of the stadium during a sporting event with the forecourt on Oderstraße, October 1928, source: Heimatmuseum Neukölln

### 2.2.3 Previous planning, competitions and technical discussions

Even before the final closure of Tempelhof Airport in 2008, planning for the reuse of the site had begun. A first competition was launched in 2007/2008 to develop urban planning ideas and concepts for the site's future use. This competition formed the basis of later planning processes.

In addition, there was an initial **competition for the Columbia Quarter**, which focused on the development of an urban design concept for the northern edge of the Tempelhofer Feld. The competition took place after an expression of interest procedure and was conducted by the Berlin Senate. The aim was to develop a concept for a mixed use of housing, commerce and public facilities.

At the same time, initial consideration was given to an International Building Exhibition (IBA) from 2010 to 2020 in Tempelhof; however, this was not realised. Planning also began for an international garden exhibition (IGA), which originally was to take place on the Tempelhofer Feld but was ultimately held in 2017 in Berlin-Marzahn.





Abb. 12 Columbia Quarter competition prize group, source: urbanessences mit Lützw7



Abb. 13 Results of the competition for the „Südbrücke“, source: GROSS.MAX.

After the closure of the airport, the Tempelhofer Feld became a subject of planning considerations in 2010 through the **„Tempelhofer Freiheit“ competition**. This competition focused on the open space design of the site, with the aim of developing a publicly accessible park meeting the needs of the population. The competition led to the conception of the **„Tempelhofer Freiheit Landscape Park“**, which provided for an open and nature-orientated design of the area.

The **competition for the „Südbrücke“** on the southern edge of the former Tempelhof airport site in Berlin was completed in 2012. The aim was to improve access to the area, in particular to the planned State Central Library. Despite the political and public controversy surrounding the development of the Tempelhofer Feld, ten selected engineering firms and architectural firms participated. 1st prize was won by Arup GmbH together with Kolb Ripke Architekten. The jury praised the design for its successful combination of functional structural planning and aesthetic form.



Abb. 14 Results of the competition for the „Südbrücke“, source: SenStadt

At the end of 2011, the consortium of ASTOC Architects & Planners together with UrbanPlan (real estate consultancy) and ARGUS (traffic planning), in cooperation with the landscape architects of GROSS.MAX., winner of the „Parklandschaft“ competition, was commissioned for the urban planning qualification of the overall development concept. After an intensive nine-month coordination process, the essential foundations for further, in-depth procedural steps were developed.

With the **„Tempelhofer Freiheit“ master plan**, a basis was developed in coordination with the specialist administrations, which formed the strategic basis for the future development of the districts in the tradition of the European city. Its location on the edge of the central park landscape, in conjunction with the listed airport building, was intended to provide the living space and workplaces as well as the culture and leisure facilities of the southern Berlin city centre with their own specific identity. The presentation of the districts in the master plan is limited to the designation of public development areas as well as private construction areas with different primary uses. Participants included the Senate Administration for Urban Development and the Environment, Grün Berlin GmbH, representatives of the districts Tempelhof-Schöneberg, Kreuzberg-Friedrichshain and Neukölln, as well as a national expert panel from the fields of architecture and urban planning, ecology and open space and real estate.



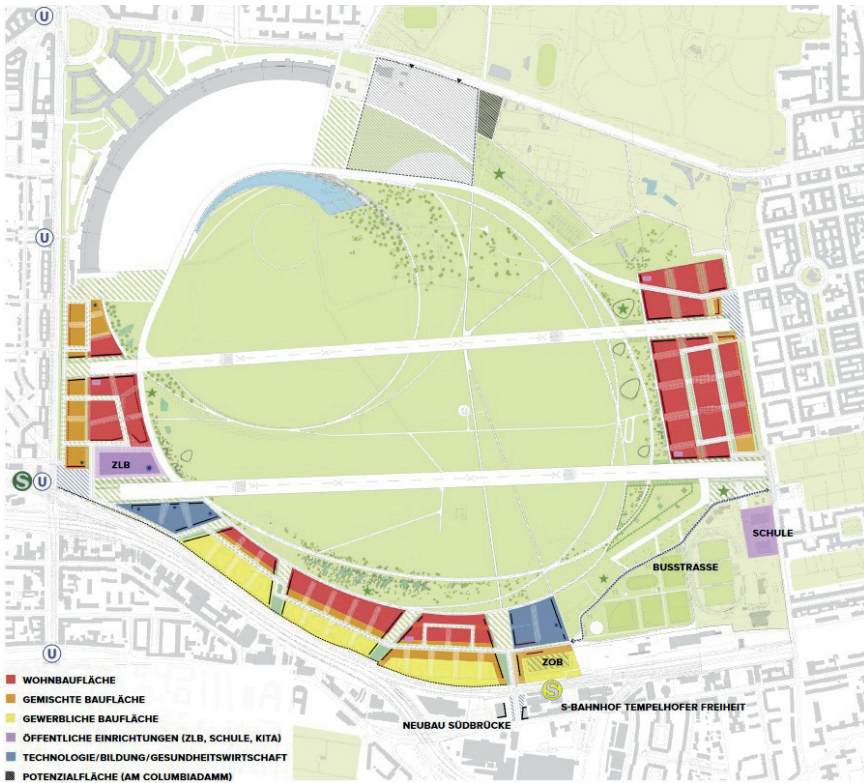


Abb. 15 Master plan, source: ASTOC/GROSS.MAX., adaptation by Tempelhof Projekt GmbH

In accordance with the 2010 Master Plan, the following main vehicle traffic connection system has been foreseen. Taking into account the external framework conditions and the additional traffic resulting from the development of the quarters in the master plan, it was considered sufficient to connect the individual sections to the surrounding main road network with two nodes each.

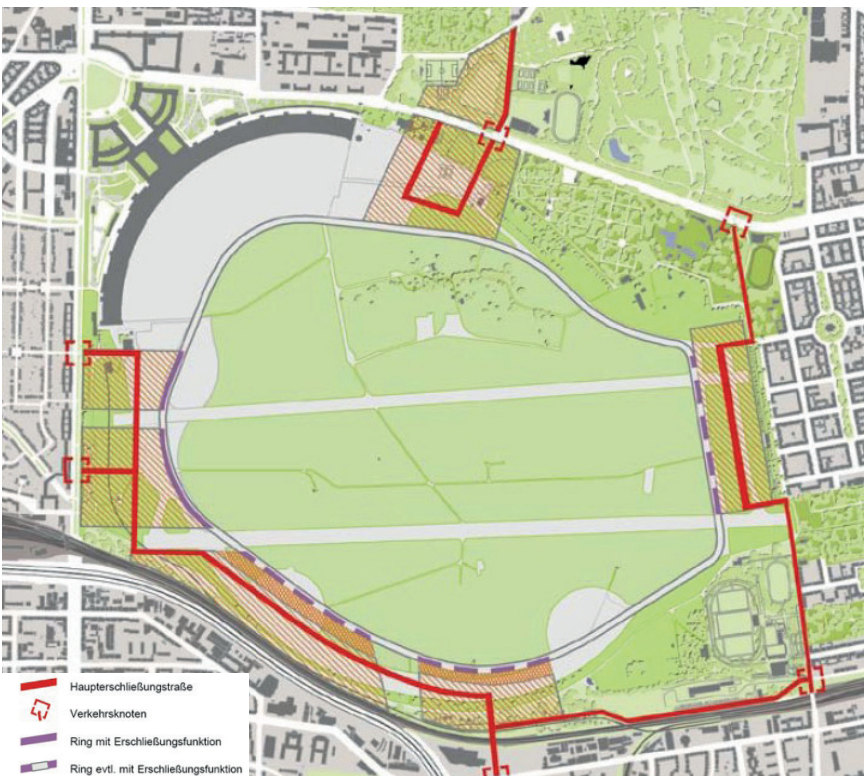


Abb. 16 Vehicle connections according to master plan

In 2013, an **urban design ideas competition** was launched to develop a comprehensive urban design concept for the Tempelhofer Feld. This competition included plans that, among other things, encompassed the development of peripheral areas of the site. These plans were discussed intensively in public and led to a broad social debate about the site's future use.

Plans to develop the Tempelhofer Feld were finally halted by a referendum in 2014. The people of Berlin decided to preserve the Tempelhofer Feld as an open space in this referendum. As a result, the original development plans and open space plans were not followed up, and instead the future development of the site as a public open space became the focus.

In the years following the referendum, new plans were developed that focused on the sustainable use and development of the Tempelhofer Feld. The **participation procedure „Future Tempelhof“** in 2015 was designed to develop urban planning concepts for the peripheral areas of the Tempelhofer Feld. The procedure took place in the context of the 2014 referendum and aimed to preserve the site's open nature while promoting meaningful urban integration of the surrounding areas.

At the beginning of 2018, the **„Platz der Luftbrücke“ landscape architectural ideas and realisation competition** was conducted in two phases (this is not part of the present competition procedure). First prize was won by the landscape architecture firm Bruun & Möllers & Co. KG from Hamburg.



Abb. 17 Design for „Platz der Luftbrücke“, source: Bruun & Möllers, Hamburg

In 2010, the **participatory planning process „Pioneer Areas Tempelhofer Feld“** was started, in which innovative concepts for the temporary use of certain areas of the site were sought. These so-called pioneer areas were to be animated by creative and sustainable projects while preserving the site's overall character. In 2018, calls for projects were launched again on the basis of the ThFG and derived from the development and maintenance plan. The selec-



tion procedure has been continuously developed. Civic projects are currently selected annually.

The **development and maintenance plan** anchored in the ThFG (see also Chapter 2.6) aims to further develop the accessibility and use of the site without fundamentally changing the open area.

Preliminary planning for the Oderstraße section was prepared in 2017/18 by the sinai firm on behalf of the Grün Berlin Foundation and included in a plan of measures. This plan was submitted to the VPU in December 2018 and was reviewed and confirmed by SenUVK in June 2020. Field Coordination was intensively involved in the process. For further planning, the measures were divided into various construction planning packages. In the Oderstraße section, the utilities connections and the rehabilitation of buildings 104 and 113 have been completed to date. Currently, among other things, the expansion of the entrances and the addition of mobility options are being implemented. Tree planting took place there in 2020. In 2023, the Tempelhofer Damm sub-area was given early utilities connections, and three additional toilet containers were installed in both of the above-mentioned sub-areas to improve the available services. From 2025, infrastructure plans are in place for the optimisation of the entrances and logistical access along the airport building.

With the „**Vision 2030+**“ adopted in August 2020, a rough concept for the use of the building of the former Tempelhof Airport, which is in need of rehabilitation, has become available. The design divides the building into four main areas of use: Permanent cultural uses, such as the Allied Museum, are to be established in the western hangars (1-3). The eastern hangars (4-7), the main hall, the covered apron and the courtyard are intended for temporary, large-scale events. The former administrative buildings are to be developed for mixed office and creative uses. In addition, the areas along Bunkerstraße, which connect to the hangars 1-4, will be used for art and cultural projects. Mono-functional uses, in particular any safety-relevant ones, should be avoided as far as possible. Wherever possible, the ground floors should be revitalised by public uses, with all future uses respecting the existing architecture. The estimated rehabilitation costs amount to between 1.5 and 2 billion euros.

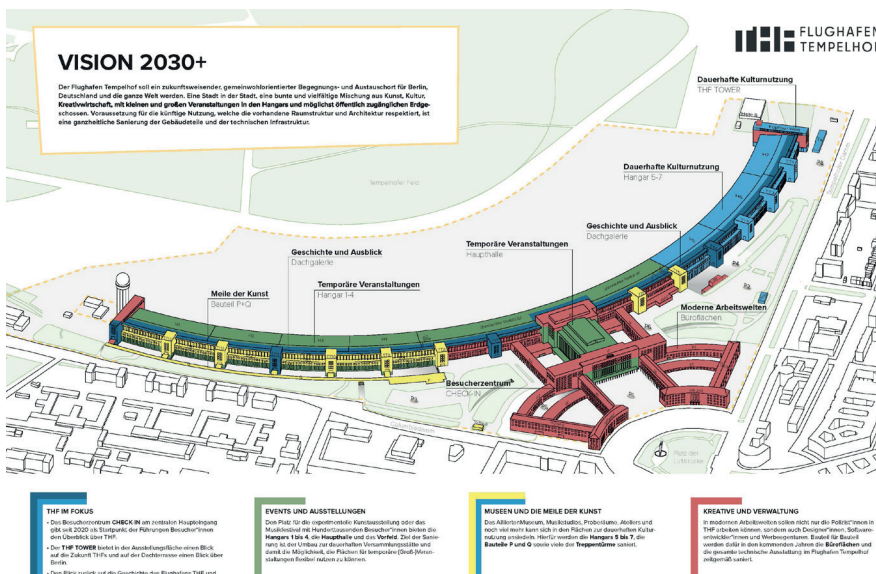


Abb. 18 Vision 2030+, source: Tempelhof Project

## 2.3 Act on the Conservation of the Tempelhofer Feld (ThFG)

In the referendum of 25 May 2014, 739,124 and thus the majority of votes cast by Berlin residents were in favour of the Act on the Conservation of the Tempelhofer Feld (ThFG) and thus for the preservation of this unique open space owned by the state of Berlin. The aim of the law is „to permanently preserve the valuable properties of the Tempelhofer Feld and the functions based there and to protect them from interventions that can endanger or alter them“ (Section 1 (1) of the ThFG and Appendix 3). Characteristics include, in particular:

1. the efficacy and functionality of the natural environment in its functioning for the urban climate
2. the uniqueness and beauty of its landscape
3. the cultural-historical significance of the site for Berlin history, aviation and the commemoration of the victims of National Socialism
4. the use for various recreational, leisure and sports activities.

The ThFG protects a total area of about 300 hectares, which is divided into different zones. Of particular importance is the demarcation between the „Central Meadow Area“ and the „Outer Meadow Ring“ (see illustration). The „Central Meadow Area“ covering about 200 hectares serves to preserve the open meadow landscape and its characteristic flora and fauna. Events and projects that go beyond the standard and also typical use of leisure and recreation are subject to a permit requirement and are only possible in the „Outer Meadow Ring“.

The Outer Meadow Ring on the edge of the Tempelhofer Feld, with a total of about 100 hectares, offers a wide range of opportunities for socialising, recreation, leisure, sports, civic engagement and more. In this area, additional development measures for the qualification of diversity of use and historical commemoration are possible to a limited extent, while respecting the conservation objectives and the regulations of the ThFG. In case of meadow area utilisation, 1:1 compensation is required by means of the new creation of meadowland within the area. In particular, the construction or expansion of buildings and structural facilities as well as permanent enclosures and fencing are not permitted,



Abb. 19 Area according to Section 9 (1) ThfG

with the exception of the outer fencing of the Tempelhofer Feld as a whole. According to Section 9 ThFG, the construction of facilities for refugees and asylum seekers is permitted until 31 December 2028 on an area of about 14 ha east of the apron.

#### Development and maintenance plan

The ThFG stipulates that a development and maintenance plan (EPP) must be drawn up for the Tempelhofer Feld in a participatory manner, „which includes the interests of the protection, conservation, preservation and maintenance purposes and development goals defined in the law, which regulates and organises nature conservation issues and can serve as a basis for the implementation of the leisure activities and use claims of the population.“ The aim and task of the development and maintenance plan is to concretise the contents of the ThFG in its scope. It defines the guidelines, contents and measures for the development, maintenance and use of the Tempelhofer Feld. These were developed in a cooperative and consensus-orientated participation process. Based on the objectives of the ThFG and the results of the participatory process, the definition of guidelines for the Tempelhofer Feld follows. In accordance with the conservation objectives of the ThFG, measures are defined for the preservation and development of its natural environment, landscape and urban climate, the experience and remembrance of its varied and eventful history, and the sensitive further development of recreational, leisure and sports use, especially at the edges of the Tempelhofer Feld, taking into account the needs of all users, including potential users.



Abb. 20 Area according to Section 9 (1) ThFG

The measures are presented in maps and texts of measures, and form the basis for the in-depth participatory planning of the individual sub-areas of the Tempelhofer Feld. As a framework for the organisation of the use, management and operation of the Tempelhofer Feld, rules were also developed for the strengthening of civic engagement, for seasonal and permanent projects, service options, gastronomy, events and the use of buildings, the management



of the site, and the further development of the rules of use and of the future co-operation between citizens, political institutions and the administration.

The development and maintenance plan comprises the interrelated parts of the text and the map, which together form the EPP.

Based on the ThFG and the results of the participation process, the following ten guidelines were defined for the development and maintenance plan:

#### 1. Extent

The aim is to preserve the unique character of the Tempelhofer Feld as an extensive open meadow landscape in the heart of the city. The site must be preserved in its entirety while conserving the vistas and the experience of its extent.

#### 2. Accessibility

The Tempelhofer Feld is a public, non-commercial space for all people regardless of age, gender, religious affiliation, nationality, origin and social status. In principle, full, unrestricted, permanent and free access in accordance with Section 6 (1) ThFG is guaranteed. Accessibility, inclusion, equal opportunities and the needs of all user groups must be taken into account in all development measures and in all actions to promote the civic, social and cultural qualities of sub-areas.

#### 3. Nature

The unique open meadow landscape with its valuable flora and fauna will be consistently protected and will continue to qualify for nature conservation. The urban climate function will continue to be maintained.

#### 4. Open space

The site enables innovations in the areas of culture, recreation, sports and exercise, encounters and interaction, as well as inclusion and integration. The Tempelhofer Feld, while respecting its specific character and defined conservation objectives, is a place for a culture of enablement whose implementation can be realised through many cultural expressions and formats.

#### 5. Memory and commemoration

On and around the site, the diverse history of different eras can be experienced and a connection to current events can be established. The former airport is to be considered as the complete ensemble of its structures and the airfield.

#### 6. Consideration

The use of the Tempelhofer Feld is marked by respect: mutual respect for one another and for nature and history. This makes it a unique site of experience, where a high and also subjectively felt level of security combines with a creative variety of uses and the protection of nature.

#### 7. Innovative and sustainable use

In the realisation of the uses permitted under the ThFG, the requirement of minimal intervention, sustainability and innovativeness as well as cultural creativity applies. Measures to increase the quality of stay and use in the Outer Meadow Ring, to implement projects of civic engagement and to use the existing buildings should create added value for all and must not lead to the partitioning



Abb. 21 Tempelhofer Feld – Development and Maintenance Plan – Stock Map, source: Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment

of uses. Full accessibility must be maintained in accordance with the ThFG and quickly established for the area of the Alte Gärtnerei.

### 8. Responsibility

All processes require long-term and sustained responsibility. The site’s design is to be seen as extending across generations. Temporary uses will also ensure that the following generations have options to shape the space in line with the ThFG.

### 9. Transparency

Planning processes and project implementation are subject to the requirement of transparency. Information on the Tempelhofer Feld will be prepared in a target group-orientated manner and made available to all.

### 10. Equal cooperation

Civil society (residents, interested parties and users), administration and politicians work together on an equal footing. Integrity and trust must be fundamental to the conduct of all participants. The needs of the different user groups must be taken into account equitably. Future developments in the Tempelhofer Feld must be approached jointly and transparently. Appropriate structures and processes must be set up.

The development and maintenance plan for Tempelhofer Feld must be consistently implemented. For example, the Oderstraße section is currently being structurally qualified. The implementation of measures on the Neukölln side of the Tempelhofer Feld serves the sustainable rehabilitation and development of the entrance areas and the open space as a building block for the comprehensive qualification of the Tempelhofer Feld as a place for leisure, recreation, exercise and nature conservation. For the Tempelhofer Damm section, a comparable structural qualification is in preparation.

## 2.4 Competition area

The competition area covers the entire area described by the Act on the Conservation of the Tempelhofer Feld. This is the former airport site minus the airport building and apron. The scope of the Act on the Conservation of the Tempelhofer Feld is divided into the „Outer Meadow Ring“ (the so-called peripheral area (about 100 ha)) and the „Central Meadow Area“ (the so-called inner area (about 200 ha)). Different provisions apply to both areas in the Act on the Conservation of the Tempelhofer Feld.

An essential part of the perspective is the linking of the competition area with the surrounding environment, including buildings. The connection between the peripheral areas and the surrounding structures, including the structural installations, is to be emphasised. The integration of the competition area with the adjacent urban areas must be clearly identifiable. A holistic understanding of its integration into the environment is critical.



Abb. 22 Competition area, source: own presentation based on Geoportal Berlin

## 2.4.1 Ownership

The area of the former airport, including the airport building, has been owned by the state of Berlin since 1 September 2009. An exception to this is an 80 x 80 m area of the radar tower with its own driveway from Columbiadamm, which remains in the possession of the federal government. The areas between the Werner-Seelenbinder-Sportpark and the tracks running to the south, as well as the allotments on the southern edge of the airfield are privately owned.

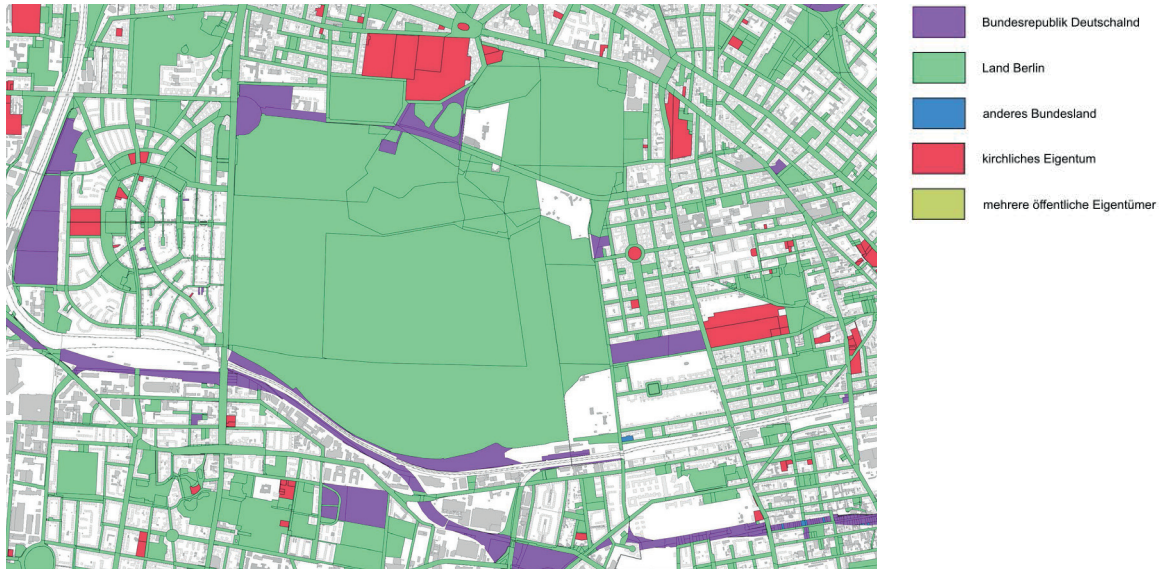


Abb. 23 Ownership, source: Geoportal Berlin

## 2.4.2 Connections and transport

### 2.4.2.1 Public transport connections

#### S-Bahn and U-Bahn

Due to the extent of the competition area, only parts of the airport site are well served by the tangential location of the U- and S-Bahn lines. Above all, however, the western area along Tempelhofer Damm is very well developed. U-Bahn line 7 runs north of the airfield along the Gneisenaustraße-Hasenheide train line. The stations of Südsterne and Gneisenaustraße are located there, approximately 750 m to 850 m from Columbiadamm. The airfield is also connected to the U-Bahn line 6 (north-south line Alt-Tegel - Alt-Mariendorf) along Tempelhofer Damm, as well as from Tempelhofer Damm and Hermannstraße to the Ring-S-Bahn, which circles the centre of Berlin in less than an hour. The U-Bahn stations „Platz der Luftbrücke“ and „Paradestraße“ as well as the U+S Bahn station „Tempelhof“ border directly onto the west of the airport. Parts of the railway facilities lead to the western Tempelhofer Feld and are subject to railway law. The tunnel of U-Bahn line 6, which is parallel to Tempelhofer Damm, only has a limited load capacity, which must be taken into account in planning. The Paradestraße U-Bahn station will receive two stair exits on its eastern side in addition to the existing lift. This will create a calm-traffic arrival zone on the airport side of Paradestraße, to which the Tempelhofer Feld will be connected. From the „Tempelhof“ S-Bahn station, the „Südkreuz“ long-distance station is only one station away.

U-Bahn line 8 runs along Hermannstraße at a distance of approx. 550 m east of the competition area. Of importance to the competition area are the U-Bahn



stations of Boddinstraße, Leinestraße and the previously mentioned S+U-Bahn station Hermannstraße.

The S-Bahn Ring borders on the former airport grounds to the south. In the Land Use Plan, two more stations are intended as part of long-term planning on the Ringbahn between „Tempelhof“ U+S-Bahn station and „Hermannstraße“ U+S-Bahn station directly on the edge of the airport, namely „Tempelhofer Freiheit“ (at Komturstraße) and one on Oderstraße. The current situation only allows for one more S-Bahn stop on the entire S-Bahn ring. Traffic demand and the possibility for this single stop are foreseen for the vicinity of the Tempelhofer Feld (south of or on Oderstraße). However, a final decision on the location of the S-Bahn station has not yet been made. Increased traffic demand is currently more likely to be seen in the Oderstraße area.

The state of Berlin has now ordered an additional eastern S-Bahn entrance at Tempelhof S-Bahn station from Deutsche Bahn, so a ground-level crossing of Tempelhofer Damm is no longer absolutely necessary. Prospectively, access is also to be linked to the entrance to the U-Bahn.

#### Bus

The M43 metro bus service runs along Columbiadamm, connecting the Tempelhofer Feld with various districts in southern Berlin and providing access to the park.

Bus line 248 serves as an important connection between the Gneisenaustraße U-Bahn station, Platz der Luftbrücke U-Bahn station, and the S-Bahn, regional and long-distance station Südkreuz about 1.8 km away. This line provides a direct connection to central transport hubs and access to the Tempelhofer Feld from various directions.

South of the Ringbahn and the Bundesautobahn there runs bus line 246, which connects districts such as Tempelhof and Mariendorf. Bus line 344 runs parallel to U-Bahn line 8 on Hermannstraße, offering an additional connection along the eastern side of the Tempelhofer Feld.

Other bus lines serving the area around Tempelhofer Feld are lines 140, 246, M46, 184, 166, M44 and 277. These lines run through various adjoining districts and provide connections to different parts of the city. The metro bus lines M46 and M44 are important connections linking the Tempelhofer Feld to other districts of Berlin.

The night bus lines N6, N8 and N84, which serve the Tempelhofer Feld and surrounding areas even outside of regular U-Bahn and bus operating hours, ensure a continuous connection.

#### **2.4.2.2 Vehicle connections**

The airfield is bordered directly by main roads: to the north by Columbiadamm, to the west by Tempelhofer Damm and to the south by the Stadtautobahnring or Germania-/ Oberlandstraße. Another main road (Hermannstraße) runs in a north-south direction east of the airfield at a distance of about 550 meters.

The competition area in the south is connected to the A 100 motorway (Stadtring) via the junctions Tempelhofer Damm and Oberlandstraße. In 2008, the motorway ring (BAB A 100) was connected via the (new) BAB A 113 directly

to the motorway to Dresden and thus also to the BER airport. The extension of the city motorway to the north-east up to the Elsenbrücke at Treptower Park is to be implemented in the future, according to the plans of the Federal Autobahn GmbH.

The internal connection of the airport site currently consists essentially of the two 2.2 km and 2.1 km long runways and a circular system of so-called taxi lanes, which connect the two former runways on the eastern and western sides.

#### **2.4.2.3 Berlin cycling network in the Tempelhofer Feld area**

Priority and supplementary routes of the Berlin cycling network open up the Tempelhofer Feld. The cycle traffic plan contains a priority route on Tempelhofer Damm in a north-south direction, which will be upgraded as part of the urban project of the Berliner Wasserbetriebe after completion of the pipeline work. Another north-south priority route runs along Oderstraße on the east side of the Tempelhofer Feld. Prospectively, the „Y-Trasse“ direct bicycle connection will also run over the Oderstraße (and further on over Columbiadamm). An originally planned north-south bicycle connection via the Tempelhofer Feld (in combination with a bridge connection to the south via the S-Bahn and A100) is currently incompatible with the preservation of the park and landscape concept and the concerns of nature conservation arising from the ThFG. From the north, however, access through Lilienthalstraße is still of great importance for cycling, even though assisted crossing over Columbiadamm is lacking and the access gate to the site opposite the confluence is closed.

In an east-west direction, supplementary routes run over Columbiadamm to the north and over Ringbahnstraße - Germaniastraße - Oberlandstraße to the south of the Tempelhofer Feld. On the Tempelhofer Feld, a priority route and a supplementary route run in an east-west direction through Berliner Stadtgrün via the runways or taxiways. Due to the two existing access routes for cycling at Hoepfnerstraße and Peter-Strasser-Weg, these east-west routes will be linked to the continuation of the routes to Schöneberg and the residential areas located west of Tempelhofer Damm. In the area of the planned priority route at the Thuyring, a corresponding access option is still missing.

#### **2.4.2.4 Accessibility of the Tempelhofer Feld for cycling**

Columbiadamm to the north and Tempelhofer Damm to the west are equipped with cycle paths on both sides. The Tempelhofer Feld is thus relatively well connected with the inner-city cycle path network of Berlin to the north of the Ringbahn, even if the northern cycle path of the Columbiadamm is not easily accessible from the field in the absence of appropriate crossing aids.

By contrast, Oberlandstraße which runs south of the Tempelhofer Feld offers only partially independent cycling facilities which, like those in the adjacent Germaniastraße, are in poor condition and difficult to upgrade. Since Ringbahnstraße also has no cycling facilities and, given the dense residential districts to the south or the commercial peripheral development to the north, offers hardly any scope for improvement in terms of increased attractiveness for cycling, there is a noticeable lack of a cycling connections over the Ringbahn or the motorway along the line of Felixstraße, Komturstraße, and Bacharacher Straße, or coming off Germaniastraße-Oberlandstraße in the areas adjacent to these streets. Here, a bridge connecting the southern part of the asphalt road around the site, which is very attractive for cycling, could also be of great use, regardless of the north-south route across the site.

Due to its importance for cycling, its quiet location and its former designation as Zone 30, Oderstraße on the eastern edge of the Tempelhofer Feld is used as a bicycle road; it is therefore not suited for new uses by motorised traffic.

## 2.4.3 Noise

### 2.4.3.1 Traffic noise

The 2019 traffic volume map of the Senate Department for Mobility, Transport, Climate Action and the Environment shows a significant traffic load at Tempelhofer Damm, with a daily volume of 40,000 to 60,000 cars on weekdays. The adjacent section of the A100 motorway is also one of the most heavily used traffic routes in Berlin, with peaks of up to 170,000 vehicles per day. Currently the noise situation remains problematic despite extensive remedial measures. Strategic noise maps from 2022 confirm levels of over 75 dB(A) along these main traffic axes, which has a particular impact on the adjacent residential areas and the Tempelhofer Feld.



Anzahl der Kraftfahrzeuge je 24 Stunden inclusive Lkw, Motorräder und Busse (durchschnittliche tägliche Verkehrsstärke DTV)

Green	≤ 5.000
Light Green	5.001 – 10.000
Yellow-Green	10.001 – 15.000
Yellow	15.001 – 20.000
Orange	20.001 – 30.000
Red-Orange	30.001 – 40.000
Red	40.001 – 50.000
Pink	50.001 – 60.000
Purple	60.001 – 70.000
Dark Purple	70.001 – 100.000
Dark Blue	> 100.000

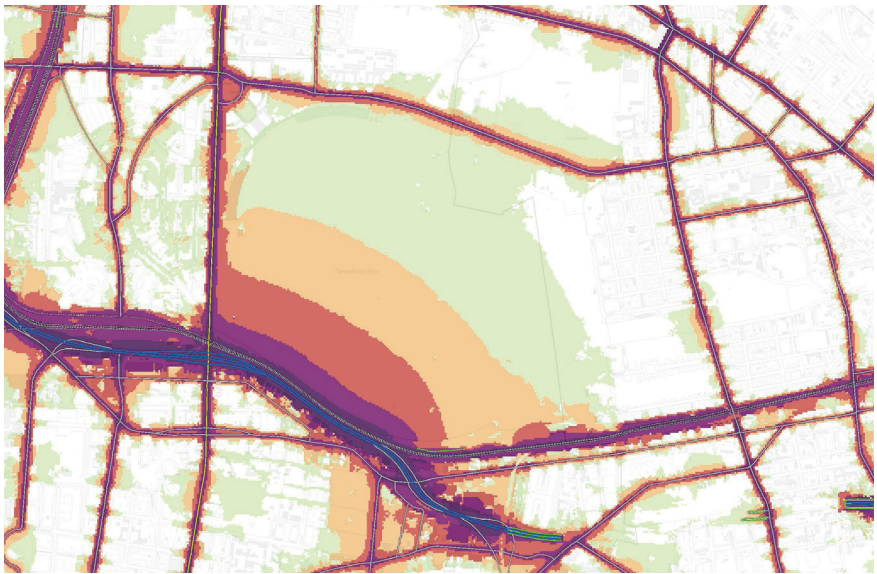
Abb. 24 Traffic volume map, source: Geoportal Berlin

A greater decrease in noise levels can be seen for Tempelhofer Damm at a shorter distance from the noise source due to the slightly lowered road level. Nevertheless, the A100's sphere of influence remains the most significant, with noise levels ranging from 55 to 60 dB(A) as far as the centre of the Tempelhofer Feld. These values underscore the need for further measures to reduce noise pollution.

The 2013 acoustic investigation covered both existing and planned traffic routes, and was based on the Traffic Noise Ordinance (16. BImSchV). It was found that without additional noise abatement measures, the immission limit values for new residential uses in some areas of the Tempelhofer Feld would be exceeded. Therefore, structural measures to reduce noise, such as noise barriers or special façade constructions, are required to ensure compliance with the specified noise limits. Particularly affected would be planned districts along Tempelhofer Damm and Oderstraße, where the proximity to existing traffic axes means higher noise pollution.

In doing so, considerations of urban design and monument preservation must also be taken into account.





**L DEN in dB(A)**

- ab 55 - 59
- ab 60 - 64
- ab 65 - 69
- ab 70 - 74
- ab 75

**Lärmquellen**

- Autobahn
- Bundesstraße
- Hauptstraße

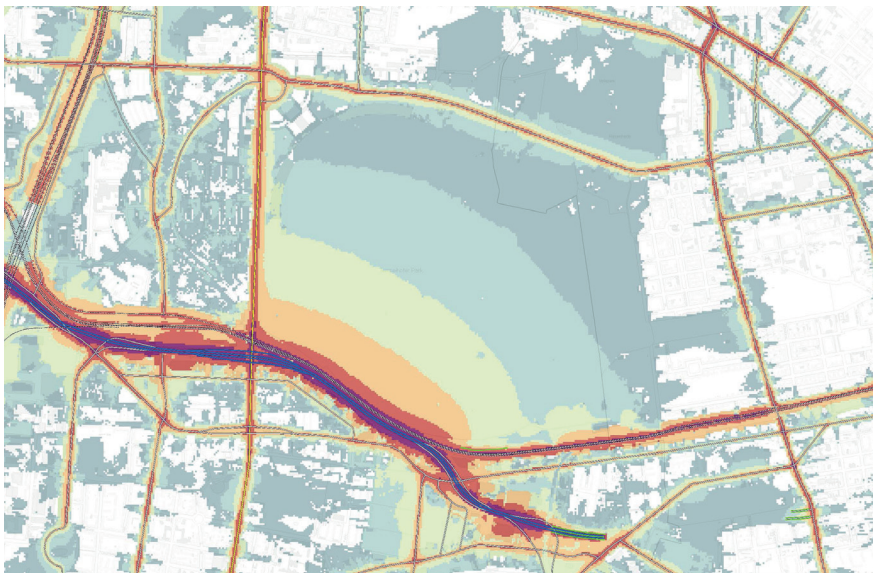
Es wurde nur das dargestellte Straßennetz in die Lärmberechnungen einbezogen (jedoch z.B. keine Tempo-30-Zonen)

- Straßen- und oberirdische U-Bahn
- S- und Fernbahn

**Lärmschutzeinrichtungen**

- Lärmschutzeinrichtungen

Abb. 25 Noise from total traffic by day, source: Geoportal Berlin



**L N in dB(A)**

- ab 45 - 49
- ab 50 - 54
- ab 55 - 59
- ab 60 - 64
- ab 65 - 69
- ab 70

**Lärmquellen**

- Autobahn
- Bundesstraße
- Hauptstraße

Es wurde nur das dargestellte Straßennetz in die Lärmberechnungen einbezogen (jedoch z.B. keine Tempo-30-Zonen)

- Straßen- und oberirdische U-Bahn
- S- und Fernbahn

**Lärmschutzeinrichtungen**

- Lärmschutzeinrichtungen

Abb. 26 Noise from total traffic at night, source: Geoportal Berlin

**2.4.3.2 Event noise**

The results of the 2013 Acoustic Survey on Urban Planning showed that compliance with the Immission Benchmarks (IRW) for Day Protection (55 dB(A)) is possible in most scenarios, but at some events in the evening and night hours (22:00-06:00) it was found that the immission benchmarks of 45 dB(A) and 40 dB(A) can be exceeded. This is especially true of events with loud music, such as concerts, which take place in the hangars or on open spaces. Measures such as optimising speaker positions, introducing time windows for loud activities, and limiting levels are recommended to avoid these exceedances. In addition, the number of exemptions for late-night events could be limited to minimise the burden on adjacent residential areas.

### 2.4.3.3 Sports noise

The analysis of sports noise included sports facilities in the immediate vicinity of the Tempelhofer Feld as well as planned sports areas on the site itself. It was examined to what extent the noise emissions of these facilities comply with the requirements of the Sports Facilities Noise Protection Ordinance (18. BImSchV). The results showed that with a planned residential use on the Tempelhofer Feld, the standard values of 50 dB(A) during the day and 35 dB(A) at night can usually be met, since the distances to the sports facilities are sufficiently long. However, on weekends, especially on Sundays and public holidays during quiet periods, the immission standards might be exceeded, especially if there is intensive use of the sports facilities.

In order to prevent or minimise these potential exceedances, additional structural measures should be considered in the course of new construction, such as noise protection windows, floor plan arrangements or noise protection measures at the sports facilities themselves.

### 2.4.4 Soil

The area is located in the northern periphery of the Teltow Plateau in the transition area to the Urstromtal of the Spree, and is 7-10 meters higher than the northern/adjacent urban landscape. The terrain drops by about 1.5 to 2.0 meters to the Columbiadamm and Tempelhofer Damm streets. On the eastern edge of the airfield along Oderstraße there is also a marked rise in the terrain, which results from the lowered position of the formerly existing sports areas. The terrain height in the area of the southern runway is about 46 m above sea level and drops steadily towards the north by about 1 m and by about 2 m to Tempelhofer Damm. There is a topographically singular area at the Tempelhofer Berg allotment, which is linked to the embankment of the Ringbahn line. It reaches a height of about 49 m above sea level (about 1 m below the railway line).

The soils of the Tempelhofer Feld are anthropogenically modified by use. Soils that have developed from calcareous rubble fillings and overfills (pararendzines) or those from sandy lime-free fills (regosols) dominate. In the area of the former airport, virgin soils over sealed and partially sealed surfaces (hillside soils) can be classified as the most anthropogenic. Between the runways there are relatively „near-natural“, i.e. less modified soils (para-brownsoil).

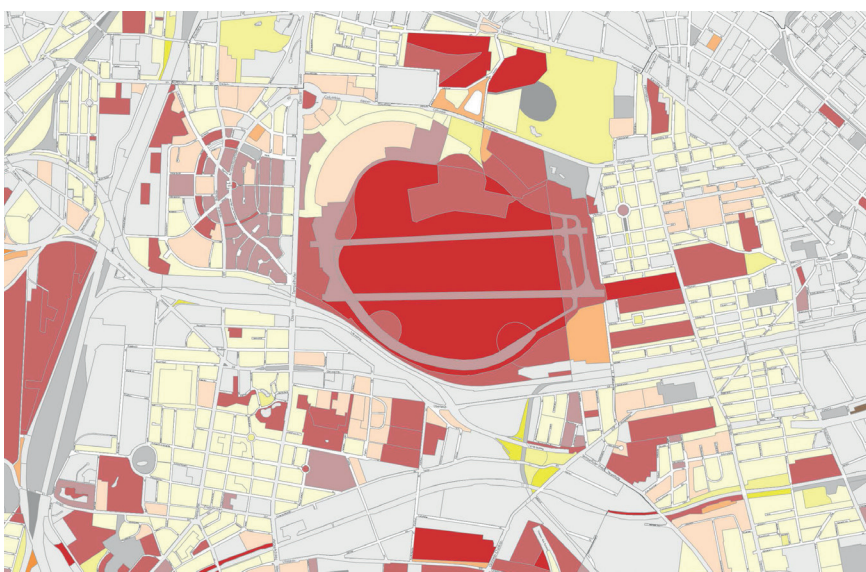


Abb. 27 Soil protection categories, source: Geoportal Berlin

A high to moderately high level of compaction is seen as typical for the soils of Tempelhof Airport. Almost all soils are interspersed with construction rubble. In the Environmental Atlas Map 01.13 „Planning Guidelines on Soil Protection“, the inner meadow areas were classified as very worthy of protection from a soil protection perspective. Particularly vulnerable soils are found in the south-eastern area. Local variations in sediment formation, strata sequences and thickness can occur. The presentation of the subsoil in the strata lists does not create an exemption from project-related geological investigation work.

### **2.4.5 Contaminated sites**

The entire area of the former Tempelhof Airport is still listed in the Berlin land contamination register as a suspected contaminated site. Deposits of anthropogenic materials are suspected, particularly in the area of the taxiway and the runways. Recent investigations confirm partially increased pollutant levels, especially in the fill areas on the south-eastern edge of the site. These concentrations of pollutants must be taken into account in future replanning, especially for sensitive uses such as new residential areas.

The south-eastern edge of the site, where levelling was carried out by backfilling, has a slope up to 20 meters high between the airport and the adjacent terrain. Again, increased levels of pollutants have been identified, requiring careful planning and possibly additional rehabilitation measures.

The old sites on the terrain include the former combined heat and power plant with underground fuel depot and the works filling station on Columbiadamm, the aircraft preparation area in front of the main building, the depot for aviation fuel on Tempelhofer Damm, the former shooting range, a car workshop, a scrap yard, a waste incineration plant in the south-east and the site of the old airport. Detailed contamination investigations have now been carried out for many of these sites. These investigations have led in part to rehabilitation measures or specific recommendations for protective measures that must be taken into account in future construction projects.

### **2.4.6 Explosive ordnance**

The entire site is under suspicion of a high explosive ordnance burden. Earthworks must be accompanied by measures to detect and clear explosive ordnance. Explosive ordnance clearance has already been carried out in some areas.

### **2.4.7 Groundwater**

The groundwater-surface distance is 10-20 m, in smaller areas to the north and east even 20-40 m. The sensitivity to pollution is classified as „medium“ in the Environmental Atlas, i.e. the groundwater is relatively protected against pollution. The seepage capacity of the substrate is very low. The possibility that higher groundwater levels were present outside the measurement series cannot be excluded.

Geologically the Tempelhofer Feld lies on the Teltow Plateau. While in the north and south of the area there are superficial thick meltwater sands with a thickness of 5 - 10 m, the thickness of these sands is less than 2 m for the majority of the area. Underneath there is a layer of 5-10 m of clay. For the thick meltwater sands a very good seepage capacity can be assumed for the substrate, for the remaining areas a small-scale differentiated view is required.



While the ground distance to the main aquifer is roughly 10 m (north-west) to 20 m (south-east), it cannot be ruled out that local bodies of groundwater close to the surface may form without being recorded by measurement technology, due to the layers of boulder clay (till) present in the subsoil. There are no bodies of water in the area under consideration, and this area is not located within a water protection zone.

### 2.4.8 Rainwater

As early as 2011, an „action concept for integrated and sustainable water management at Tempelhofer Freiheit“ was developed. It provides for the low-pollution water of the hangars and apron areas to drain off on site in order to support groundwater replenishment, water supply to the vegetation and climate change adaptation. This could significantly relieve the rainwater basin north of Columbiadamm, allowing it to be converted into a retention soil filter to prevent the ingress of pollutants into the Urbanhafen.

The rainwater basin north of Columbiadamm can be included in planning. If a new location for a rainwater retention basin on the Tempelhofer Feld is planned, a new type of use, e.g. as a residential building area, can be sought for the existing basin on Columbiadamm.

In order to further improve rainwater retention and positively influence the microclimate, the aim is to achieve the lowest possible degree of paving over of soil. According to the „Schwammstadt“ (sponge city) principle, accumulating rainwater is to be managed decentrally and retained in accordance with local conditions. This contributes to improving the quality of stay and climate adaptation by using the rainwater to supply urban greenery, increasing evaporation capacity and cooling the environment. The annual rainfall in the Tempelhofer Feld is expected to be 545-560 mm/year, most of which evaporates. Currently drainage is realised via a waste water and rainwater drainage system, which in the northern area is conducted partly without rainwater drainage. According to the BReWA-BE 2021 information sheet from SenMVKU, newly created sealed areas will be managed in a decentralised manner in the planned area.

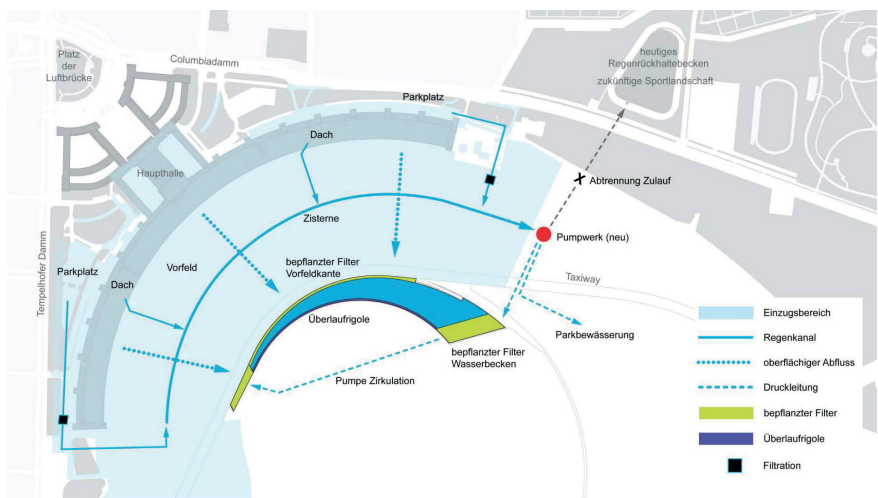


Abb. 28 Rainwater management, source: Ingenieurgesellschaft Prof. Dr. Sieker mbH



## 2.4.9 Technical infrastructure

The airport site has its own infrastructure network – water, heat, power – and is also integrated into the network of urban technological infrastructure. A heating plant is currently supplying the buildings on the airport site with heat. The power supply of the airport is connected to the Berlin power grid. A 110 kV line feeds into the airport network in the north, coming from Columbiadamm. Gas is supplied via medium-pressure lines, which run from Friesenstraße to Columbiadamm and supply the heating plant. Another medium-pressure line runs through the Hasenheide to the Neukölln summer baths.

Rainwater is discharged via a ring pipeline system into a rainwater retention basin located north of Columbiadamm, which enables intermediate storage of about 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> of precipitation water. In order to ensure future development opportunities along Lilienthalstraße, it is possible to transfer this rainwater retention basin to the Tempelhof airfield. The water management framework for this has already been examined (see planning documents).

Along with parts of Columbiadamm, the hangars and apron areas to the northwest currently drain into a storm water basin north of Columbiadamm, which in turn drains into the Landwehrkanal in the area of the Urbanhafen.

## 2.4.10 Study „Social Value of the Tempelhofer Feld“

The study „Social Value of the Tempelhofer Feld“ examines the social significance of this unique urban space in Berlin. The Tempelhofer Feld, one of the largest open urban spaces in the world, plays a central role in the city’s ecological, social and cultural landscape. The aim of the study is to understand the site’s diverse potentials and to provide arguments for its future use.

The study is based on a methodological approach that combines different scientific methods and, in particular, uses the concept of ecosystem services to systematically assess the importance of the field. Not only ecological, but also social and cultural values are taken into account.

The „five-level model“, which serves as a conceptual framework, is a central element of the study. This model looks at the Tempelhofer field from five perspectives: physical space, urban nature, the human-nature relationship, social exchange, and also public perception and social discourse about the site.

The study shows that the Tempelhofer Feld provides a variety of ecological services. It contributes to climate regulation, air pollution control and noise reduction and acts as a carbon sink. It also safeguards biodiversity by providing habitats for numerous animal and plant species. These semi-natural areas are not only valuable for nature conservation, but also promote the well-being of people by offering a place of recreation and experience of nature.

In addition, the Tempelhofer Feld is an important social space. It enables a wide range of social interactions and serves as a meeting place for people from different social and cultural backgrounds. Particularly in disadvantaged districts, which often lack access to private green spaces, the site serves an important social function. It promotes social cohesion and offers an inclusive public space without any pressure to consume.

The Tempelhofer Feld also plays an essential role as a recreation area. Every day, thousands of people visit the field to exercise, relax or participate in com-

munity activities such as gardening. The variety of uses ranges from informal sports to nature observation and active participation in community gardens. These opportunities contribute significantly to people's physical and mental health.

Another key finding of the study is the role of the Tempelhofer Feld as a space for democratic negotiation processes. It provides a platform for civil society engagement and promotes democratic learning by providing space for experimentation and negotiation of different usage interests. This is particularly evident in the public debate on the site's future use, which was marked by the 2014 referendum that secured the preservation of the site as undeveloped open space.

Overall, the study highlights that the social value of the Tempelhofer Feld cannot be reduced to individual aspects. Rather, the special value of this urban space arises from the interplay of its ecological, social and cultural functions. The Tempelhofer Feld is a unique site with a significance that goes far beyond its function as an urban space. It is not only a place of recreation and experience of nature, but also an important place of social exchange, democratic negotiation and social participation.

The study will be included with the planning documents.

## 2.5 Urban planning principles and framework conditions

### 2.5.1 Land use plan

The Land Use Plan (FNP) for Berlin shows which areas are suitable for housing, trade or centres for the entire urban area, and which open spaces should be permanently preserved, and thus controls the spatial development of the city. This comprehensive Berlin land use plan is formative of the spatial development of the city, and is constantly kept up to date by individual changes. It is enacted the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

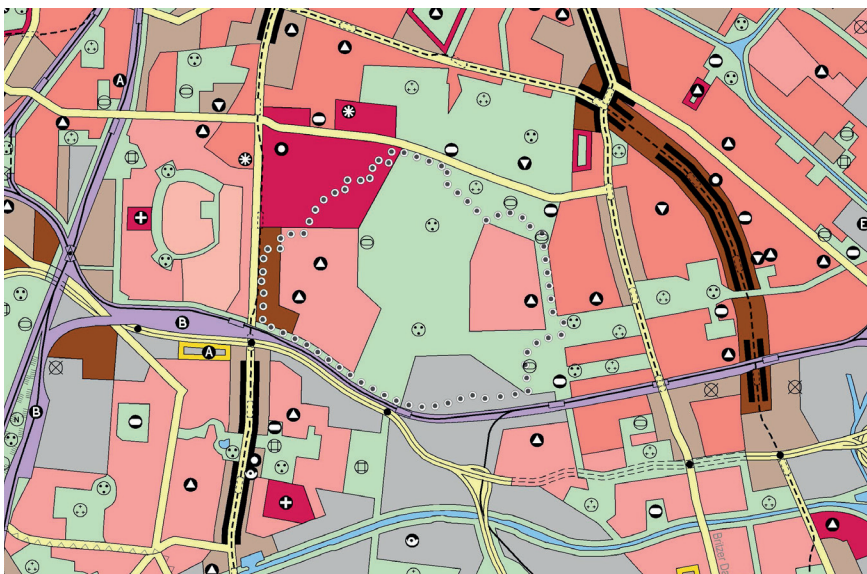


Abb. 29 Land Use Plan, source: Geoportal Berlin

The Land Use Plan Berlin, as amended by the new notice of 5 January 2015, and most recently amended on 5 January 2024, has mainly presented open space uses for the Tempelhofer Feld since its reorganisation in 1994, with va-

rious structural uses at its edges. The aim of the plan is to integrate the area of more than 300 hectares into the urban environment. The building areas are based on existing built-up areas and existing transport connections, such as roads and public transport. Around 150 ha are shown as green areas with the location symbols „Park“ and „Sport“. In the eastern area there is a residential building area W2 (floor space index to 1.5) with the location symbol „school“, to the south a commercial building area and railway areas with a planned S-Bahn station. In the western area, in addition to a residential building area W2 (floor space index to 1.5) with two „school“ location symbols, a mixed building area M1 and a communal area near the airport building are shown. In 2014, the Act on the Conservation of the Tempelhofer Field (ThFGs) was passed; the scope of the ThFG has been incorporated in the FNP. Outside the scope of the ThFG, the communal area with the „administration“ symbol and the green area with three „cemetery“ symbols and three „indoor sports area“ symbols, as well as two „outdoor sports area“ symbols continues.

A Land Use Plan amendment with the name „Tempelhofer Feld“ was initiated in 2008. Its planning objective was based on the plans for the „future of the Tempelhofer Feld“ at that time, namely safeguarding the central and vital, in terms of urban climate, green space and its connection to the surrounding urban quarters. In addition, the development of urban districts with residential uses, as well as commerce and services, in the western and southern subareas were planned as a usage objective. Following two procedural steps (early participation and public interpretation), the amendment was not followed up and has been suspended since then.

## 2.5.2 Urban development planning

### 2.5.2.1 Urban development planning of housing

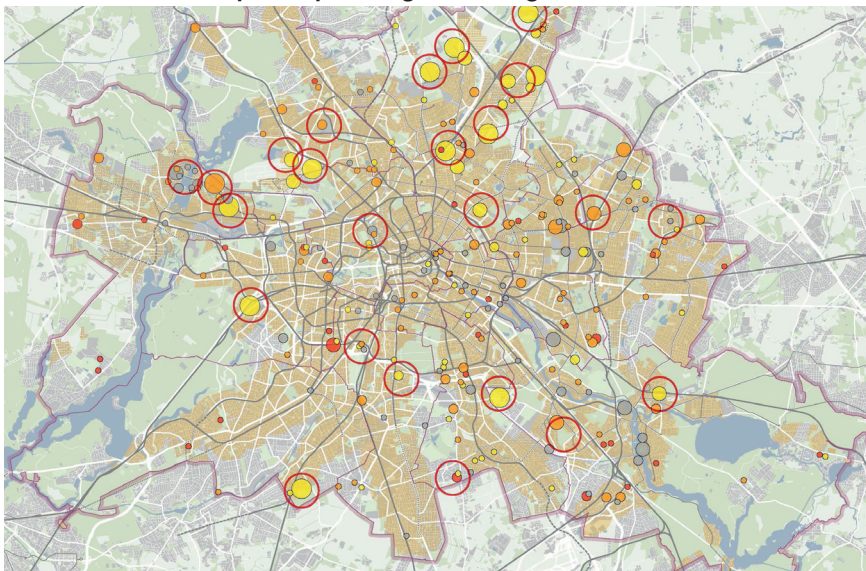
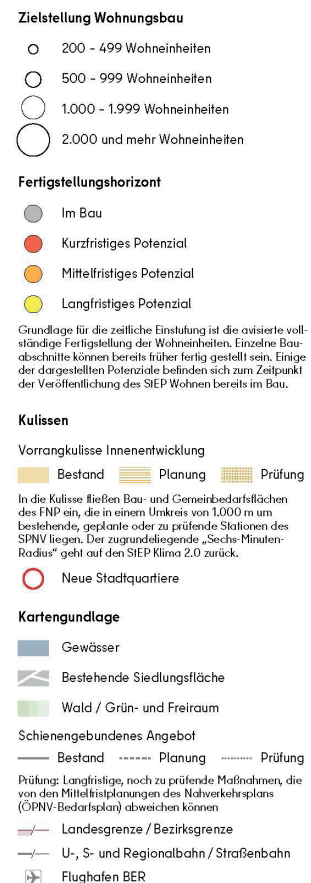


Abb. 30 Great housing potential, source: Urban Development Plan for Housing (StEP Wohnen)

#### Overarching framework conditions from a city-wide perspective

More than 140,000 new housing units have been built in Berlin in the last ten years. Nevertheless, the capital’s housing market remains very tight. This is due to immigration and economic growth. The pandemic only slowed down these two factors temporarily.

Berlin is also facing new challenges in terms of society, the economy and global events. Incomes have risen more slowly than housing costs. As a result,



more and more households are struggling to pay for their homes. Without an expansion of the housing supply, the housing market situation will worsen further – with consequences such as the displacement of households or an increase in climate-damaging suburbanisation.

#### Urban development plan housing 2040

The Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040 (StEP Wohnen 2040), adopted on 3 September 2024, forms the basis for a needs-based provision of space for housing in Berlin by 2040. The plan responds to the increased population dynamics and sets clear priorities for activating housing potential and creating affordable housing.

#### Key messages of the Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040

- **Needs-based and balanced new housing:** Some 222,000 new homes will be needed by 2040 to meet growing demand. The Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040 identifies potential areas for around 249,000 homes at various locations. This assumes that existing potential is consistently realised. The aim is to create around 20,000 new homes per year over the next few years in order to cope with the severe strain on the housing market. A key objective in this respect is the rapid activation of existing land potential.
- **Preparedness for unexpected developments:** Space for an additional 50,000 homes will be needed to be prepared in case Berlin grows more than expected. There is still a deficit of about 23,000 homes, i.e. almost half of the corresponding demand. In order to cover the deficit, the Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040 formulates several evaluation tasks for prospective development options.
- **Creating and securing affordable housing:** One of the main concerns of the Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040 is the creation of affordable housing. The plan envisages that half of the new homes will be built in the public interest-oriented sector – i.e. as rented flats by state-owned housing companies, cooperatives and other public or socially orientated entities, or as rent- and occupancy-controlled homes by private developers. Activating publicly owned land can make a decisive contribution to relaxing the housing market and stabilising rental prices.
- **Development of new urban districts:** The Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040 defines 24 new urban districts to be developed as socially and functionally mixed areas with good transport connections and extensive infrastructure. These districts are to be closely networked with their surroundings and offer a high quality of life.
- **Priority for inner development:** In order to reconcile housing construction with the challenges of nature conservation and climate protection, the focus is on the further development of existing and built-up urban areas (densification and transformation of previously used areas). Only in justified cases – for example, for projects in the public interest – is there to be urban expansion into undeveloped areas. Priority will be given to projects within the existing urban structure or in urban areas with good public transport connections.
- **Integrated and public interest orientated urban development:** The Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040 emphasises the need for a sufficient supply of social and green infrastructure, good climate-friendly traffic connections, and land for sustainable jobs as a prerequisite for housing construction. Berlin's urban development is therefore geared towards integrated residential development, traffic and open space planning in the



sense of triple inner development and towards efficient land use with high density and multiple uses.

Framework conditions for the competition area

Under the heading „Examining and re-evaluating properties owned by the state“, the area of the Tempelhofer Feld is specifically mentioned in the Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040 with reference to the dialogue process and the ideas competition: Within the framework of the dialogue process, it is necessary to examine, weigh up and re-evaluate the extent to which urban issues can also be addressed by cautious peripheral development.

The Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040 sets out criteria and targets for residential development in Berlin. On this basis, the peripheral areas of the Tempelhofer Feld are considered suitable for housing construction and district development, as they are urban areas well served by rail-bound public transport. In particular, they offer potential for public interest-oriented housing by state-owned housing companies and cooperatives, since the land concerned is exclusively owned by the State of Berlin. This provides a good basis for determining which type of housing can be created by whom, and for which target groups.

**2.5.2.2 Industrial urban development planning**

Overarching framework conditions from a city-wide perspective

Berlin’s economy is still growing, and is looking for spaces for expansion and new development. Urban analyses show a sustained need for about 40 hectares per year. This means that by 2040 the requirement will be 640 hectares. At the same time, however, less and less space is available in the city and competition is increasing.

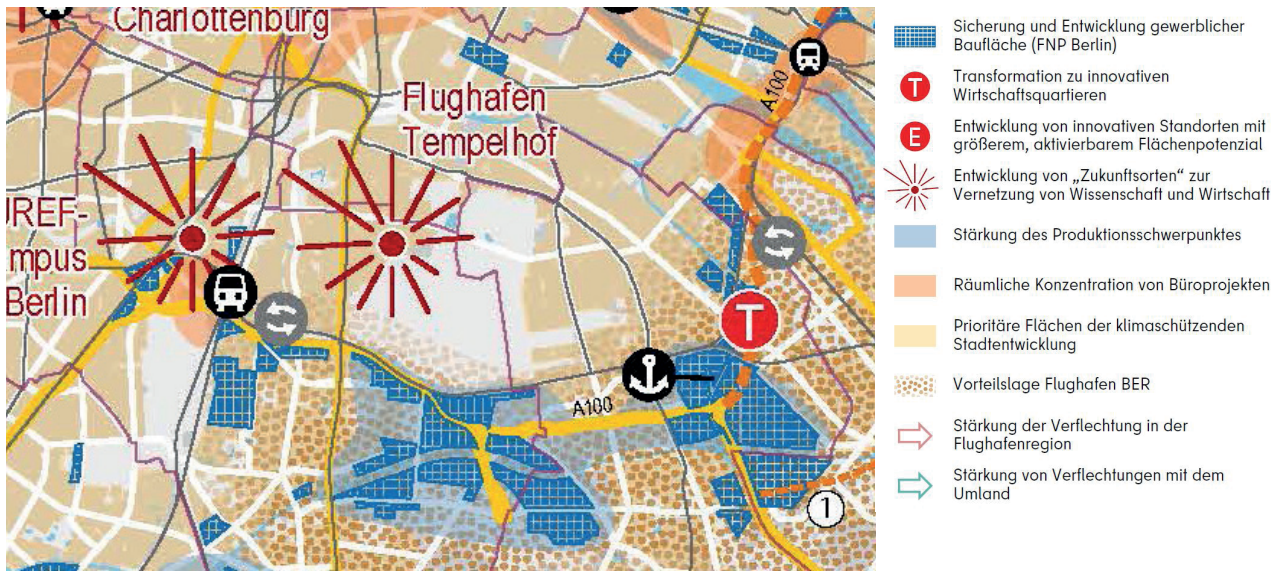


Abb. 31 Spatial mission statement, source: StEP Wirtschaft

Urban Development Plan (StEP) Industry 2040

On 3 September 2024, the Senate adopted the Urban Development Plan (StEP) Industry 2040.

The Urban Development Plan Industry specifies which uses are permitted on the commercial building areas that the FNP represents and, in particular, in the



areas of the development concept for the production-dominated area (EpB areas). The urban development plan (including the production-dominated area) provides the basis for planning in order to permanently secure commercial building sites and develop them further for the economy.

As an urban concept, the urban development plan will be concretised at the following planning levels: In particular, the district economic area concepts, together with the urban development plan, will form the basis that must be taken into account in further planning procedures and mandatory urban land use planning.

### Objectives of the Urban Development Plan Industry 2040

The spatial objectives of Urban Development Plan Industry 2040 include:

- Securing and activating commercial building sites
- Preserving the Berlin mix in mixed areas
- Connecting science, research and production in eleven future locations to generate sustainable value creation and pave the way for the development and production of new products and innovative services
- Advantageous situation benefiting from BER airport
- Representation of areas whose structural development can contribute to climate-friendly urban development due to urban structure, location and rail-based public transport connections (the city of short distances)

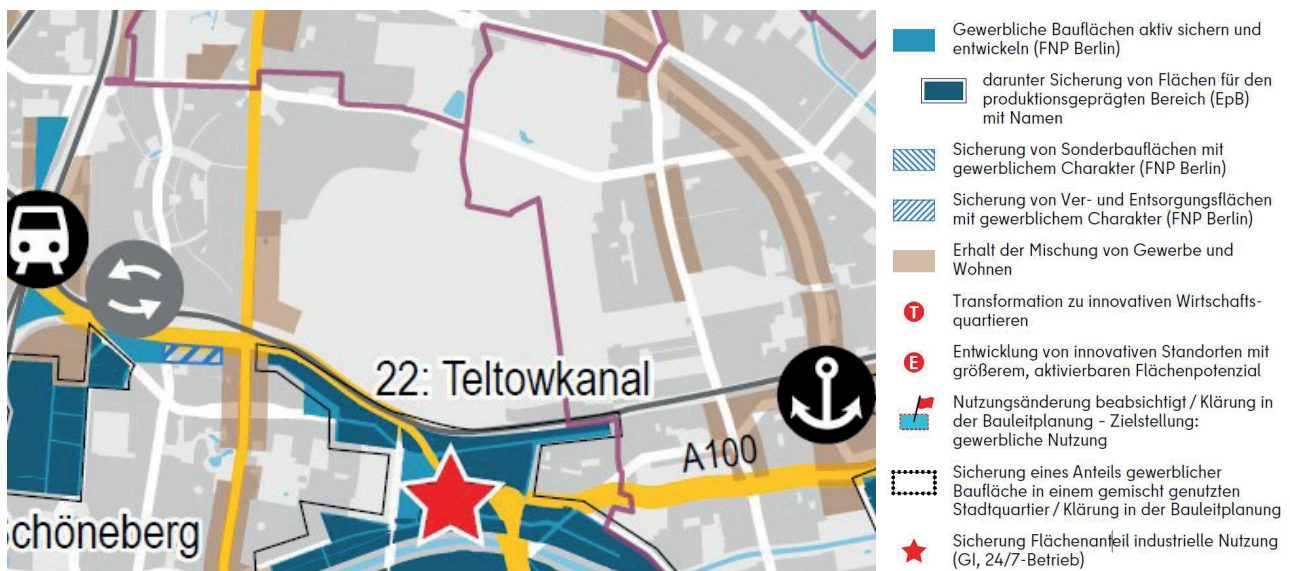


Abb. 32 Conceptual plan of planning objectives, source: StEP Wirtschaft

### Framework conditions for the competition area

- The Tempelhof Airport building is one of the future locations highlighted by economic policy, which are to be developed into innovative economic districts.
- Due to usage competition and the displacement of local industry, from a city-wide point of view, a range of areas for production, repair and services must be secured or created close to consumers. This should be done in the spirit of the Berlin mix (the productive city). In a limited context, locations such as the two inner courtyards at Tempelhof Airport could be suitable for the establishment of productive uses. South of the S-Bahn is the production-dominated area of Teltowkanal (No. 22), in which the aim

is to secure and develop the contiguous industrial site along the Ringbahn and Oberlandstraße for production and production-related uses, inter alia. Another planning objective is to secure a share of land for industrial use (GI, 24/7 operation). In addition, the aim is to achieve a construction density up to the permissible maximum for the area, taking into account climate protection and adaptation to climate change.

- South of the S-Bahn is the production-dominated area of Teltowkanal (No. 22), in which the aim is to secure and develop the contiguous industrial site along the Ringbahn and Oberlandstraße for production and production-related uses, inter alia. Another planning objective is to secure a share of land for industrial use (GI, 24/7 operation). In addition, the aim is to achieve a construction density up to the permissible maximum for the area, taking into account climate protection and adaptation to climate change.
- In the Tempelhofer Damm area, the urban development plan also represents mixed building areas of the FNP (M1) with the aim of preserving the mix of business and housing.
- For the southern peripheral areas of the competition area, the urban development plan points to an „advantageous situation at BER Airport“, as strong growth is expected along the main lines or rail corridors towards the city centre and these locations are ideally suited for the establishment of economic uses – from manufacturing to production-related services to offices.

### 2.5.2.3 Urban development planning of centres

#### Overarching framework conditions from a city-wide perspective

In view of current trends and structural changes (e.g. demographic change, growing online trade, concentration processes), the protection of existing centres is of particular importance. This is because urban centres form the urbanistic backbone of a city of short distances.

Further information can be found in the Urban Development Plan Centres 2030, see <https://www.berlin.de/sen/stadtentwicklung/planung/stadtentwicklungsplaene/step-zentren-2030/>

#### Urban Development Plan (StEP) Centres 2030

The Urban Development Plan Centres 2030 was adopted by the Berlin Senate on 12 March 2019. It lays the foundations for urban planning in order to safeguard the function of urban centres and to develop them in a sustainable way. The network of centres is intended to enable the growing and ageing population to have access to care close to their home.

The urban development plan will be fleshed out as a city-wide concept at subsequent planning levels.

#### Objectives of the Urban Development Plan Centres 2030

The spatial objectives of the Urban Development Plan Centres 2030 include:

- maintaining and strengthening urban centres
- ensuring universal coverage of basic services in urban areas
- establishing new large-scale retail stores in a city- and centre-friendly way
- increasing the mix of uses and efficient use of building land

### Centre hierarchy excerpt

Different types of centres have different functions. For example, shopping centres, public administration buildings and cultural facilities are located in the main centre. In district centres, there are mainly local supply companies as well as smaller shops, services and catering facilities.

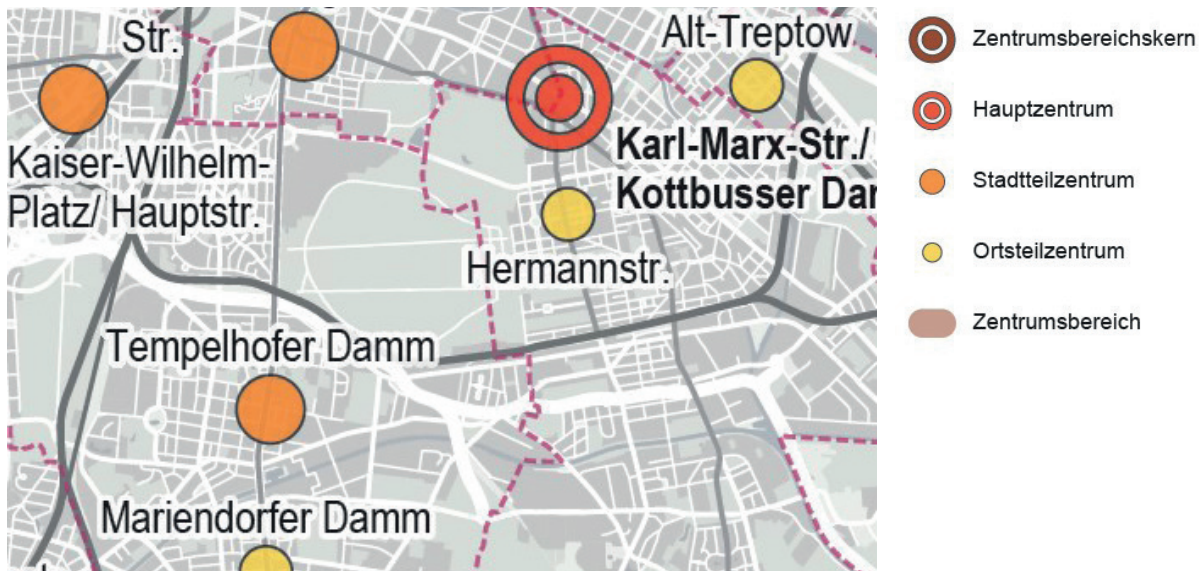


Abb. 33 Centre hierarchy, source: StEP Zentren 2030

In the vicinity of the Tempelhofer Feld are the urban centres of the Karl-Marx-Str./ Hermannplatz/Kottbusser Damm, the urban district centre of Hermannstraße, and the urban quarter centres of Mehringdamm and Tempelhofer Damm.

The Platz der Luftbrücke is designated as a local household shopping centre in the district's retail and centre concept. There are no further local household shopping hubs in the vicinity of the THF.

### Framework conditions for the competition area

- The existing centres must be safeguarded and protected. The centres include the main centre Karl-Marx-Str./ Hermannplatz/Kottbusser Damm in the wider area, the urban district centre Hermannstraße, as well as the urban quarter centres of Mehringdamm and Tempelhofer Damm.
  - The establishment of retail outlets must not be at the expense of existing centres.
- A close-meshed supply network is the backbone of the city of short distances. This ensures that the population has sufficient shopping facilities within walking distance.
- Evaluations from 2019 show that the trend towards environmental interconnection (public transport and active mobility on foot and by bike) has increased further - and is rising. In 2019, the ratio of environmental interconnection to motorised private transport was 73% environmental interconnection and 27% motorised private transport (choice of means of transport for shopping/services).

- A supermarket with a sales area of 875 m<sup>2</sup> is sufficient to supply a new residential district of 1,000 homes – depending on the number of local retailers.
  - For supplying a residential district of 4,000 homes – depending on the number of local retailers – a large supermarket (1,600 m<sup>2</sup>), a discount store and an organic market, for example, are sufficient.

#### 2.5.2.4 Urban development climate planning

Two principles can be highlighted which are particularly relevant to urban development planning in the climate area. These include the Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0 and the Planning Guidelines on Urban Climate, with the content statuses of 2021 and 2022 respectively. The Berlin Senate adopted the Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0 on 20 December 2022.

The key messages are presented below.

##### Central framework conditions in the topic area from a city-wide perspective

With the Berlin Climate Change and Energy Transition Act (EWG Bln, 22 March 2016), the state of Berlin is pursuing the goal of reducing the total amount of carbon dioxide emissions by at least 95 percent by 2045 compared to 1990 (Section 3 (1) EWG Bln). In doing so, „[...] the Berlin Senate [...] shall, taking into account public concerns, including sustainability and the protection of resources, be obliged to use its means of action to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 1. In doing so, it will take into account the social and cultural needs of the population as well as the urban development peculiarities of the State of Berlin.“ (Section 3 (2) EWG Bln). Overall, climate action and climate adaptation must be integrated into the planning process as two key fields of action.

##### Presentation of the overarching key messages of the Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0

The Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0 (StEP Klima 2.0), adopted on 20 December 2022, makes spatially differentiated statements on the subject areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation on the scale of the city as a whole. It shows in an integrated manner where and how Berlin will be affected by the consequences of climate change in the future and in which areas action on precautionary measures needs to be taken. The Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0 encompasses five thematic courses of action, which are assigned to specific spatial areas. „In these areas, measures are to be combined to meet specific needs in order to establish climate-protective, heat-reducing and water-sensitive structures for a liveable city. This integrated consideration of climate change mitigation and adaptation combines forces and unlocks synergies“ (cf. StEP Klima 2.0, p. 2). The core statements of the Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0 concern climate protection and climate adaptation (heat- and water-sensitive urban development) as an integral task of urban development planning.

Course of action 1, „City of short distances“, identifies the advantages and potentials for climate-friendly residential development. This is due both to mixed-function districts, in which motorised individual traffic can be avoided by means of short routes between, for example, work, housing and household shopping through the urban centres (urban structural backbone), and by the transport connection of these urban areas to rail-bound public transport (regional, S- or U-Bahn and tram). If the next stop can be reached within six minutes on foot or by bike, this is synonymous with a very high level of traffic functionali-

ty and quality (favourable location for climate-friendly urban development). Urban mobility behaviour geared to short-distance active mobility and environmental connections (walking, cycling and rail) saves significant amounts of greenhouse gases. In this context of the city of short distances, the future residential development of Berlin is to be a priority.

Courses of action 2 („Blue-green adaptation of existing and new buildings“) and 3 („Optimising green spaces and open spaces for more cooling and climate control“) focus primarily on thermally stressed urban areas and their adaptation. Within the framework of the Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0, the course of action for water-sensitive urban development primarily refers to decentralised rainwater management, the conservation and qualification of small bodies of water and the areas particularly affected by floods or heavy rainfall (courses of action 2, 3, 4 („Developing synergies between city and water“) and 5 („Preparing for heavy rain and floods“)).

See: <https://www.berlin.de/sen/stadtentwicklung/planung/stadtentwicklungsplaene/step-klima-2-0/>

#### Planning Guidelines on Urban Climate 2022

In addition to Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0, the „Planning Guidelines on Urban Climate 2022“ provide a comprehensive urban assessment basis for the urban climate in the state of Berlin. Among other things, the bioclimatic situation is assessed both for the day and the night. The Planning Guidelines on Urban Climate serve as an essential assessment tool for maintaining or creating a healthy urban climate.

Statements on heat-sensitive urban development are made in both planning bases. The key message is that strategies for adapting the thermal load are possible and necessary. Spaces are identified in which the thermal load must be reduced during the day and/or at night, and green spaces and open spaces that must be further optimised from a climatic point of view are qualified. Measures to adapt to heat can have different effects in different urban structures and during the day and night. In this respect, specific measures must be taken into account in relation to the space and the time of day. Overall, Berlin is reliant on measures that contribute to providing shade and greenery in both new and existing buildings. Measures to provide greenery must be developed in an interlinked manner with those for blue infrastructure.

#### Framework conditions for the competition area

For the competition area, the relevant courses of action formulated in the Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0 are in particular 1. „City of short distances“, 2. „Blue-green adaptation of existing and new buildings“ and 3. „Optimising green spaces and open spaces for more cooling and climate control“.

In the illustration, a radius of 1,000 meters is shown around the existing S-Bahn and U-Bahn stations and the planned S-Bahn stations in the vicinity of the Tempelhofer Feld. These illustrate the good traffic connections to the Tempelhofer Feld and thus represent the preferred areas for a city of short distances/climate-friendly urban development. The 1,000-metre radii are only illustrative in this context and do not correspond to the development standards of the Berlin local transport plan. The transport radius required is 300-500 m. The underlying radius of 1,000 meters around rail-bound public transport stations – existing, planned or to be examined – is based on the Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0 (see pages 28 ff; course of action 1: Protecting



the climate with short distances). In addition, it should be noted that of the two additional S-Bahn stops shown south of the Tempelhofer Feld, only one can currently be realised due to operating conditions.

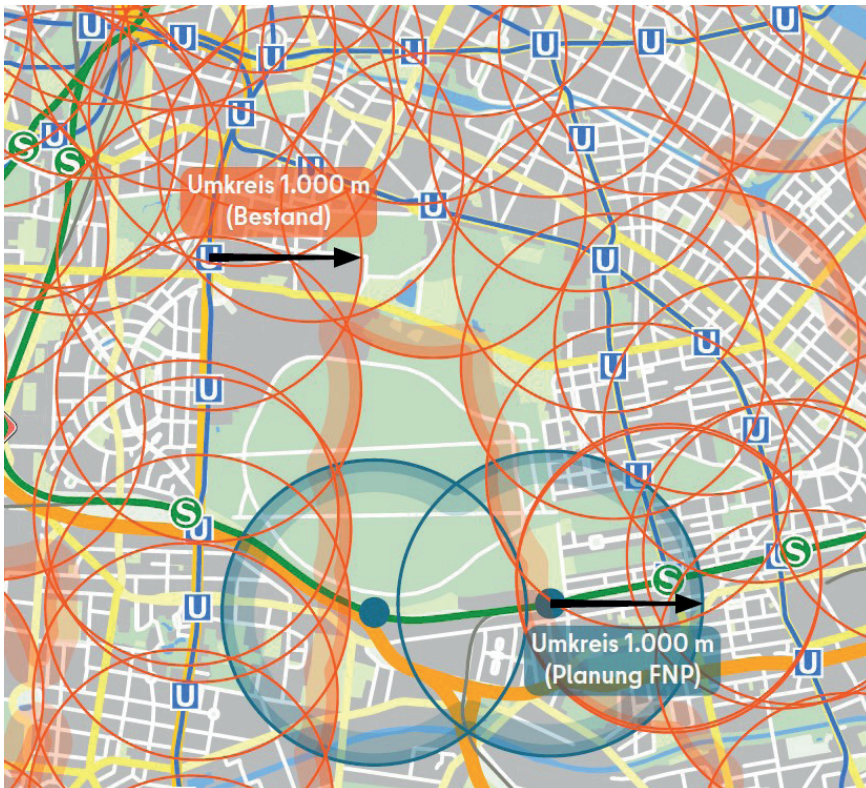


Abb. 34 Highly developed potential areas for climate-friendly mobility, source: SenStadt

The illustration of course of action 2 indicates spaces for large areas of the Tempelhofer Feld environment needing to be cooled by blue-green measures, whether by day or at night. This is because the residential population here has a high to very high heat load.

Course of action 3, „Climate-optimised green spaces and open spaces for relief during the day“. The Tempelhofer Feld is listed in the category of „Qualification of green spaces with bioclimatic enhancement potential“ in the area of green spaces and open spaces with relevance for the bioclimatic relief function during the day. This category includes parks and green spaces with inadequate facilities. They cannot fully realise their heat relief task because of a lack of trees, shrubs and/or water. These areas have large potential for the daytime (StEP Klima 2.0, p. 38 f). In the vicinity of the Tempelhofer Feld, the Hasenheide among others is classified under „Consideration of the bioclimatic relief function of green and forest areas“. Furthermore, several areas adjacent to the site are listed under „Activation of potential for public multiple use“. Adjacent developed areas, especially in the northern and eastern areas, are marked as „Developed areas with bioclimatic relief areas in the residential environment“ and in the western and southern areas as „Developed areas with green areas with bioclimatic upgrade potential in the residential environment“.

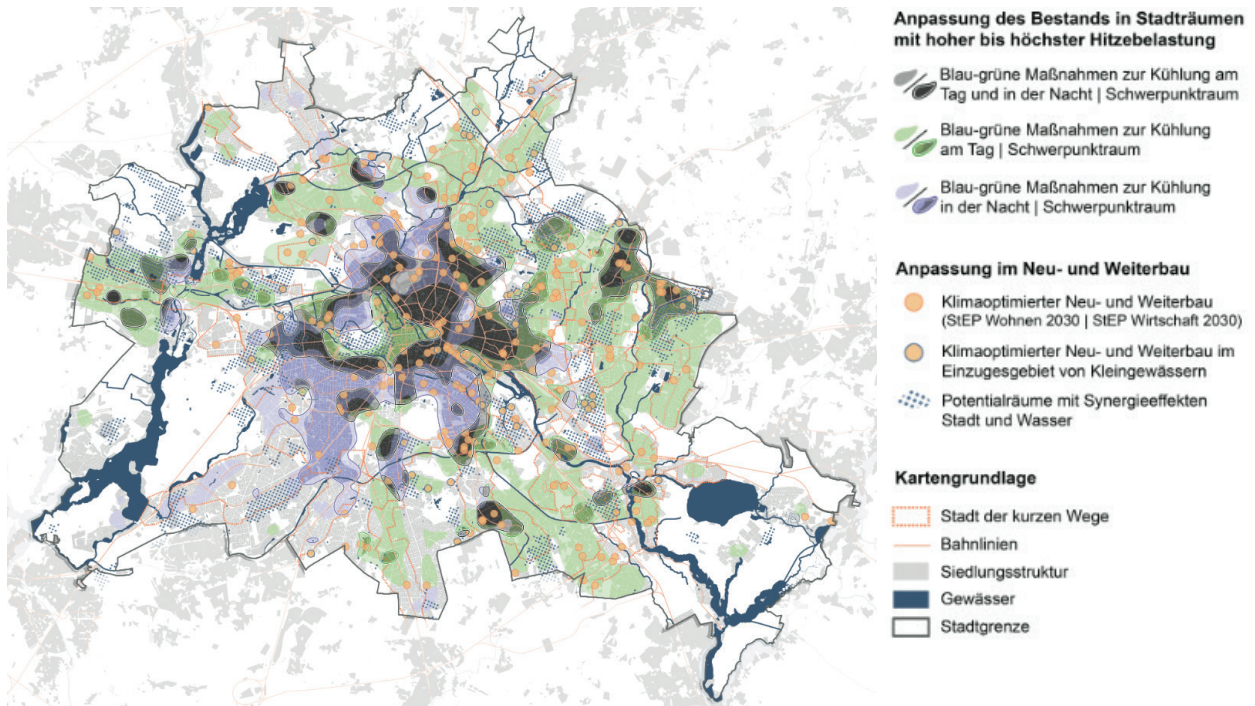


Abb. 35 Background to course of action 2: Blue-green adaptation of existing and new buildings, source: StEP Klima 2.0 - SenStadt 2022

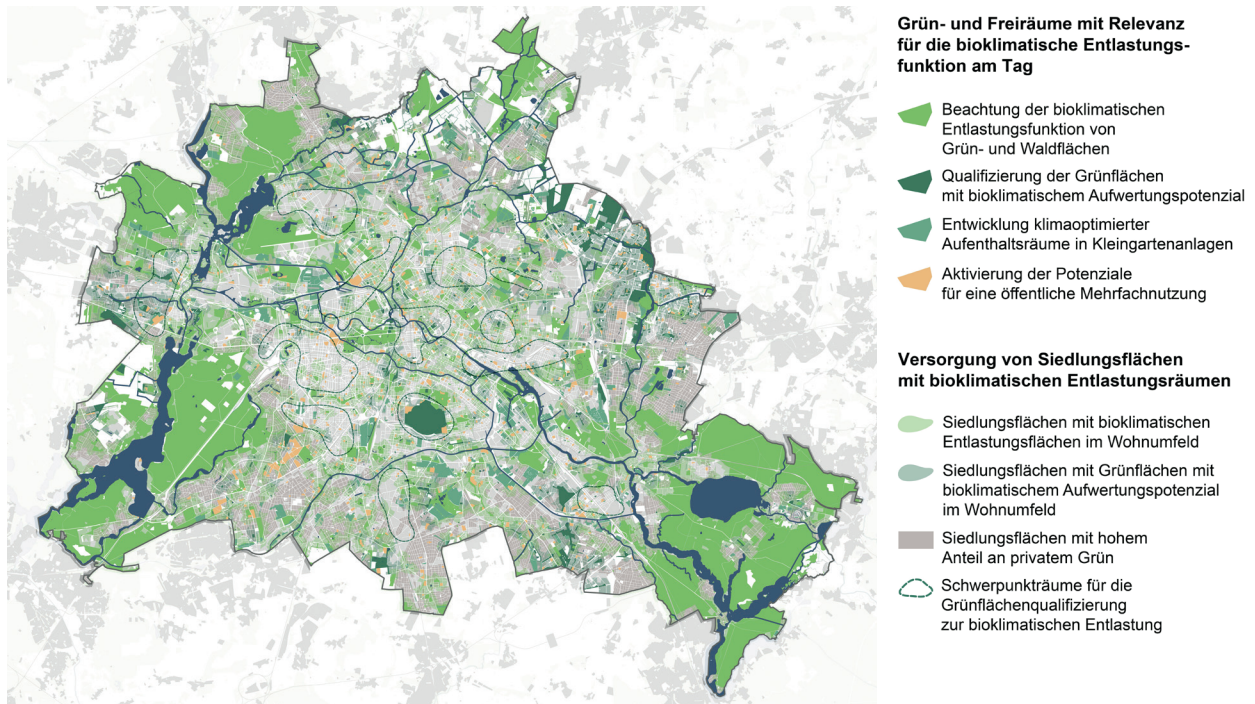


Abb. 36 Background to course of action 3 (day): Climate-optimised green and open spaces for relief during the day, source: StEP Klima SenStadt, source: StEP Klima 2.0 - SenStadt 2022

Assessment of the thermal situation

The Tempelhofer Feld is predominantly characterised by grasslands and meadows, as well as the sealed areas of the runways and taxiways of its former use as an air traffic centre. The area therefore has urban climate characteristics of an open space or of fields/farmland. This has advantages and disadvantages for the day and night situation. The night situation has a significant urban climate impact and is becoming increasingly important as climate change pro-



gresses. The night situation is relevant to the urban climate, in particular in the interest of restful sleep and due to the compensation function of green and open spaces for the overheated adjacent residential area.

By day, a high to very high radiation load prevails with the current greenery due to a low degree of shading (depending on one’s position on the Tempelhofer Feld). From an urban climate perspective, the Tempelhofer Feld does not correspond to the ideal of a green and open space. Therefore, there is potential for qualification here. An ideal green/open area is characterised by lawns/meadows with shrubs and a loose tree population (cf. VDI guidelines 8737 sheet 8) („Savannah landscape“).

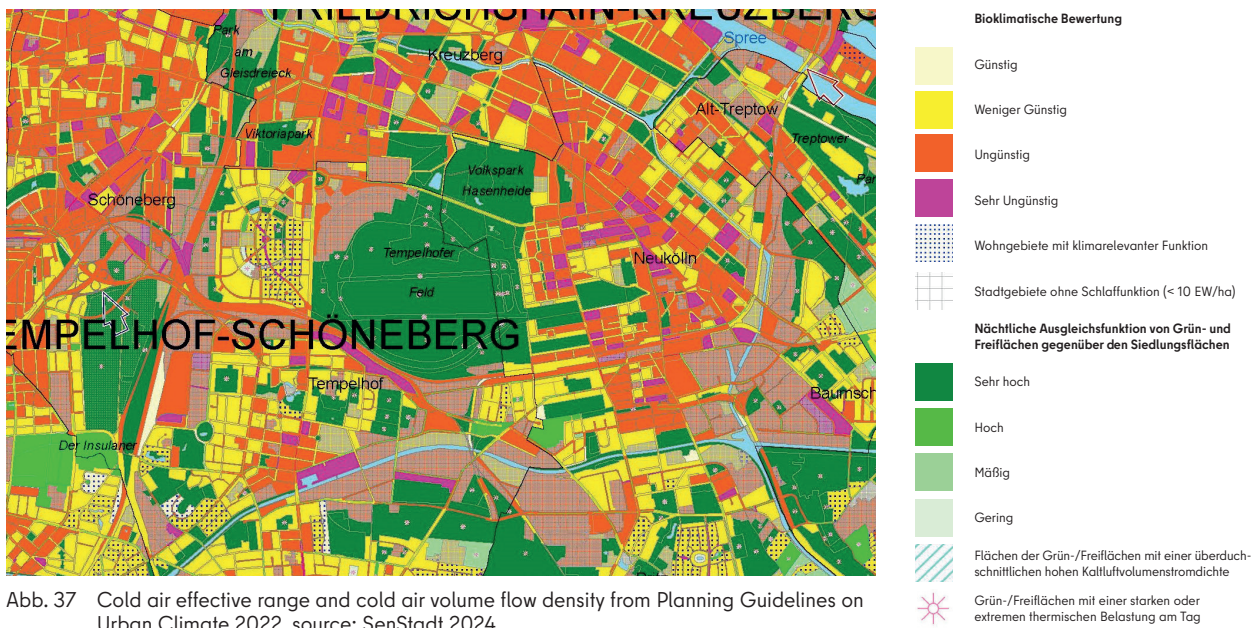


Abb. 37 Cold air effective range and cold air volume flow density from Planning Guidelines on Urban Climate 2022, source: SenStadt 2024

The Tempelhofer Feld cools down sharply at night due to its lack of overbuilding. Compared to the densely built environment and the associated heat island effect, the site has a high urban climate compensation function at night for the surrounding residential area with high heat loads. In order to expand and maintain the importance of the Tempelhofer Feld for the urban climate, there are requirements for green landscape design in the case of any possible construction. In particular, this should not impede the air exchange/cold air operating range. However, it is to be noted that neither does the entire Tempelhofer Feld have a higher than average cold air volume flow density, nor does the site have a cold air effect on the entire surrounding urban space. Rather, this is limited to the north-western area around the Platz der Luftbrücke and the northern Fliegerviertel, in addition to small-scale peripheral areas. The Tempelhofer Feld is not located in the area of a cold air corridor.

Recommendations for action

The Urban Development Plan Climate 2.0 identifies recommendations for 24 measures that promote climate change mitigation and adaptation by means urban structural types. Most measures make sense for several courses of action. The measures are also interrelated. The measures or combinations of measures have been assigned to the different types of urban structures, so that different measures (and their combinations) are recommended depending on the type.



Abb. 38 Cold air effective range and cold air volume flow density from Planning Guidelines on Urban Climate 2022, source: SenStadt 2024

For the current condition of the Tempelhofer Feld, type 10 „Green and open spaces“ and the measures specified therein should be observed. If structural development of any kind is pursued, the corresponding type and the measures specified therein must be observed. The measures can be found in StEP Klima 2.0 from page 51.

(<https://www.berlin.de/sen/stadtentwicklung/planung/stadtentwicklungspläne/step-klima-2-0/>)

### 2.5.2.5 Urban development plan for Mobility and Transport (StEP MoVe)

#### Overall framework conditions

The Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport (StEP MoVe) is a strategic planning instrument that forms the basis for the future development of Berlin's mobility infrastructure. Berlin has made significant progress in transport infrastructure in recent years, but the city continues to face major challenges arising from population growth, economic dynamics and climate change. The growing city requires a mobility transition towards sustainable and future-proof transport planning.

#### Framework conditions and objectives of the Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport (StEP MoVe)

- **Traffic relief and environmental friendliness:** The central objective of the Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport is to make transport in Berlin more efficient and environmentally friendly. This means a significant reduction in motorised private transport in favour of public transport, cycling and walking. The plans take into account the need to make optimal use of traffic areas and reduce emissions.
- **Connections and accessibility:** One of the main concerns is to improve the accessibility of all parts of the city, in particular through the development of public transport. This includes extending the rail network, optimising bus connections and promoting alternative forms of mobility such as car sharing and bicycle rental systems.
- **Integrated urban development:** The Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport is closely linked to other urban planning processes, in particular the Urban Development Plan for Housing 2040. Transport infrastructure planning will be carried out in coordination with housing development

to ensure close links between residential areas and transport hubs.

- **Sustainability and climate protection:** The Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport sets clear priorities for climate-friendly forms of transport and aims to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The aim is to design transport in Berlin in such a way that it contributes to achieving climate protection goals and increases the quality of life of residents.

#### Key messages of the Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport

- **Promotion of environmental networks:** The Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport promotes the development of an environmental network consisting of public transport, cycling and walking. In particular, the expansion of the cycle path network and the improvement of accessibility in public spaces are planning central elements.
- **Optimisation of traffic areas:** Traffic areas in Berlin are to be used more efficiently. This means that the road space will be redistributed to make room for cyclists and pedestrians and to strengthen public transport. At the same time, motorised private transport is to be controlled in a targeted manner and its share in total traffic reduced.
- **Road safety and accessibility:** The Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport attaches great importance to increasing road safety for all road users and creating barrier-free urban transport. This includes adapting intersections, upgrading cycle paths and improving the accessibility of public transport.

#### Framework conditions for the Tempelhofer Feld competition area

For the Tempelhofer Feld competition area, the focus will be on the sustainable development and integration of urban space.

The aim is to improve access and mobility in the Tempelhofer Feld without impairing the open and extensive character of the area. This includes the creation of barrier-free access, the promotion of cycling and walking, and the connection to public transport. The plans are intended to ensure that the Tempelhofer Feld remains attractive both for those seeking recreation and for sustainable forms of mobility.

### **2.5.3 Planning requirements of the state of Berlin**

The following planning recommendations of the state of Berlin are important when urban development of the Tempelhofer Feld is considered. They serve as guidance for planners dealing with the question of how the site can be used sustainably, taking into account the urban planning, infrastructure and social requirements. These recommendations cover different uses such as housing, education, retail and public spaces, and are designed to ensure that future planning takes into account urban needs and enables long-term, future-orientated development. Should the planners pursue an urban planning procedure, such recommendations must be observed.

#### **2.5.3.1 Recommendations for „residential“ use**

If residential spaces are created, they should complement the numerous existing, non-accessible homes. The housing types should have a high degree of flexibility and thus be able to respond to changing needs. Accommodation arrangements for assisted living for different population groups and life stages shall be taken into account. Multi-generational/communal living can contribute to a strengthening of the social mix in the neighbourhood.



For the purpose of living, an average flat size of 100 m<sup>2</sup> GFA will be assumed. Corresponding infrastructure needs must also be planned for the new inhabitants based on the assumption of an average occupancy of two inhabitants per dwelling. A suitable parking space ratio must be planned for residential construction, also depending on the development perspective.

For residential use, a ratio of two bicycle parking spaces per residential unit must be assumed. These are to be accommodated completely within the residential building. In addition to the sufficient number of private bicycle parking spaces that are to be made available, bicycle parking spaces for visitors must also be provided. These are to be planned above ground and near the entrances to the house. These requirements depend on the size of the flat, which can be found in the regulations on parking spaces of the state of Berlin (Administrative Regulation for Parking Spaces).

### **2.5.3.2 Recommendations on the mix of uses for a high-rise building**

When planning high-rise buildings, the requirements of the Berlin high-rise mission statement regarding the mix of uses, which is included with the planning documents, must be taken into account. Particularly in high-rise buildings, special emphasis should be placed on a mixed range of dwellings within a structure.

### **2.5.3.3 Recommendations for „education, social affairs and health“ uses**

In addition to the need to create primary school places according to the size of potential housing construction, the Tempelhofer Feld could also make a contribution to relieving the need for secondary schools and special education centres, especially in the area of „intellectual development“. This is where demand at the level of the city as a whole is particularly high. Good access to public transport would be of great importance for secondary schools, as older pupils have a greater radius of movement. If a support centre were to be set up on the Tempelhofer Feld, an efficient connection to motorised individual transport (MIV) facilities would also be required to ensure the transport of pupils with mobility restrictions.

In addition, new housing would trigger a need for day care. The number of places required is given by the formula: Number of newly planned housing units (HU) x 2 x 0.07 x 0.7, based on the average share of the population under six years of age and a coverage of 70%. This results in a space requirement of 12 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area (GFA) in the building and 10 m<sup>2</sup> outdoor play area per place in a day care centre. The day care centres should be placed within a radius of 300 m from the residential quarters. They can be built as separate buildings or integrated into other buildings, provided that the open spaces are arranged in such a way as to avoid neighbourhood conflicts.

### **2.5.3.4 Recommendations for infrastructure needs**

The following space requirements arise for social infrastructure:

Day care centre: 20 m<sup>2</sup>/space; of which 10 m<sup>2</sup> net open area/space

- Elementary school 1.0 - 1.8 ha (including competition-grade outdoor sports facility)
- Secondary school: 3.6 ha (including competition-grade outdoor sports facility)
- Youth transport school: 3,500 - 4,500 m<sup>2</sup>

The future demand for primary school places (1st to 6th year) is calculated on the basis of the planned housing units. The number of places required is given by the formula: Number of inhabitants (population)  $\times 2 \times 0.09 \times 0.9$ . The number of housing units is multiplied by the average household size (2 persons per flat). Approximately 1% of the population is expected to enter school each year. About 90% of these pupils attend state schools and an average class size of 24 pupils is assumed.

For lower secondary education (7th to 10th year), a rate of 4% of the total population of the district is assumed, with 90% of pupils here again using the state school system.

Attention must also be paid to proximity to the place of residence when planning primary schools. The demand for primary school places must be covered in the immediate residential environment, so that the newly built school places contribute to supplying the district.

#### **2.5.3.5 Recommendations for transport connection design**

Road connections are to be designed and provided depending on the use and development perspective. It should be noted that the additional traffic generated, depending on the development perspective, cannot be handled by the current infrastructure, especially in the southwestern and southern areas of the Tempelhofer Feld. Tempelhofer Damm with its high traffic volume has significant performance deficits for motor vehicle traffic, due to which new traffic connections cannot be accommodated. Furthermore, in the case of traffic-intensive usage in the southern part of the Tempelhofer Feld, an additional southern connection in the form of a bridge would be required, which could also be used in particular for the strengthening of environmental traffic (possible a new S-Bahn station with connection for foot and bicycle traffic). Even to the east of the Tempelhofer Feld, a connection to Hermannstraße via Schillerkiez is difficult to realise; a new and separate traffic connection would need to be designed here.

In principle, the Berlin Mobility Act (MobG BE) with its subordinate planning works must be taken into account in the traffic connection concept. This also applies in particular to the Urban Development Plan for Mobility and Transport (StEP MoVe), the Cycle Transport Plan (with its cycle priority and complementary network) and the Local Transport Plan (with its accessibility standards, which specify the radius of accessibility). The traffic conditions described in Chapter 2.3 must be taken into account in the connection concept.

The previous plans in the scope of development of the Tempelhofer Feld were not pursued after the referendum and the Tempelhofer Feld Law. Depending on the design, the original plans could be developed further.

For commercial and other uses, a bicycle parking space of 75 m<sup>2</sup> GFA is to be provided.

#### **2.5.3.6 Recommendations for private open spaces**

Each flat should have a private, protected open space in the form of loggias, balconies, (rooftop) terraces or gardens. In addition, private open spaces that can be used jointly with the residential buildings must be provided. The provisions of Section 8 BauOBl (Building Regulations Berlin) regarding the requirements for undeveloped areas and children's playgrounds must be taken into

account. Children's playgrounds of 4 m<sup>2</sup> per flat, but at least 50 m<sup>2</sup>, must be arranged on the private open spaces.

### 2.5.3.7 Recommendations for public open spaces

Within the city, as places for regeneration and physical/mental balance, public green and open spaces play an important role for the population's recreation. They are intended to offer residents and visitors a high quality of stay, recreational opportunities and opportunities for active participation. Open spaces near the home, which are assigned to the immediate living environment and have a catchment area of 500 m, can be reached in a short time (5-10 minutes on foot) and with little effort, and are mainly used for short-term and after-work recreation. For this purpose, facilities of a small surface area (from 0.5 ha) are generally sufficient. A demonstrable 6 m<sup>2</sup> per inhabitant forms a guideline for the supply of green spaces near the home. The green and open spaces are accessible, multifunctional, can be used across generations and are designed with a view to changing usage demands in the sense of a flexible adjustment option. Accessibility and driveability for recreational vehicles are to be ensured. Green spaces near residential areas are used for half-day and full-day recreation with correspondingly higher demands on size and facilities. Therefore, a minimum size of 10 ha (local park) or 50 ha (regional park) and 7 m<sup>2</sup> per inhabitant in a catchment area of 1,000 m or 1,500 m (Landscape Programme Berlin 2016) applies.

### 2.5.3.8 Recommendations on sports grounds (for club sports)

According to the guidelines of the Senate Department for Interior and Sports (SenInnSport), an area of 1.47 m<sup>2</sup> (net) of outdoor and 0.2 m<sup>2</sup> (net) of indoor space for club sports is to be constructed for each new resident.

In addition, there is already an existing blatant undersupply of core sports facilities in the adjacent forecasting areas (especially in the area of outdoor core sports facilities). The level of supply of core sports facilities benefiting club sports is already very low today, and only meets about two thirds of demand. Therefore, when planning new urban districts, both the additional demand for core sports facilities due to the consequent population growth (calculated according to a guideline) and the already existing demand deficit must be taken into account.

In addition to the SenInnSport guideline values mentioned above, the district sports development plans can provide support for the qualitative design of the newly created sports areas:

- In Tempelhof Schöneberg, in addition to the competition-grade large playing fields (competition dimensions, artificial turf, floodlight) and competition-grade sports halls (competition dimensions and ruling, equipment), halls focused on roller sports are also required. In the area of large playing fields, the sport of rugby is increasingly in demand in addition to football. In general, the focus should be on barrier-free design for all sports facilities.
- In the long term, the district of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg plans to expand the Züllichauer Straße sports facility adjacent to Tempelhofer Feld onto the areas of the adjacent part of the rain retention basin, in order to reduce its considerable shortfall in the area of outdoor core sports facility provision. Previous plans envisaged replacing the existing rain retention basin on the area of the Tempelhofer Feld. Implementation or extended planning has so far failed because of the stipulations of the Tempelhofer Feld Act. In

order to enable the district of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg to implement the planning process, and thus to be able to build urgently needed sports areas, an alternative area of about 2.5 ha in the area of the northern Outer Meadow Ring should be considered during planning deliberations for the re-planning of the rain retention basin.

From a metropolitan perspective, there are also a number of important issues to be noted regarding the sports areas:

- Consideration should be given to aligning residential areas in such a way that as few conflicts as possible arise with existing or, where appropriate, newly constructed sports facilities.
- All considerations should take into account that current uses by sports clubs (baseball, beach volleyball, tennis and squash), which are mainly located in the northern Outer Meadow Ring of the field, must be possible at least to the same extent and with at least these types of use.
- The importance of the Tempelhofer Feld for informal sports, both for the surrounding districts and for the entire city, should be clearly emphasised in the discussions.
- Consideration should be given to the integration of small multifunctional areas – for club sports – into the ground floor zones of the new urban districts to be built.
- For the intended school building planning, sufficiently large area specifications should be observed for the sports areas to accommodate competition-grade sports facilities.
- In the context of a potential Olympic bid for the 2036/2040 Olympic Games, consideration should be given to whether an Olympic village could be eligible for pioneering or intermediate use at the site. This issue could be linked to the issue of housing, for example, as similar structures could be considered in this respect.

Consideration could be given to the location of a medium-sized sports venue – for about 5,000 spectators (net area about 3,500 m<sup>2</sup>) – at a suitable location. Model sizes for core sports facilities: Large playing field of about 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> net usable sports area/competition-grade sports hall of about 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> net usable sports area

#### **2.5.3.9 Recommendations on children's playgrounds**

1 m<sup>2</sup> of calculated net playing area must be built per occupant (Children's Playground Act 1995). Multifunctional areas such as attached grasslands can be counted as a playground area if they comply with legal requirements. Playgrounds should be located at an appropriate distance from residential use and should be protected from harmful emissions and sources of danger.

#### **2.5.3.10 EU Regulation 2024/1991 of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration**

Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council aims to implement measures to restore nature throughout the European Union. It is an essential part of the European Green Deal and aims to protect and restore ecosystems in order to promote biodiversity and achieve the EU's climate adaptation targets. Among other things, the regulation sets out restoration measures for agricultural and forestry ecosystems and contains concrete targets such as increasing the proportion of land with high biodiversity and planting three billion trees by 2030.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1991/oj/deu>

### **2.5.3.11 Advisory Board decision on the peripheral development of the Tempelhofer Feld**

The decision of 2 July 2024 by the Advisory Board of Experts on Nature Conservation and Landscape Management of the State of Berlin emphasises the importance of the Tempelhofer Feld for nature, recreation and climate protection and recommends refraining from peripheral development. Development could impair the interplay between the core zone and the peripheral areas. Instead, nature-based measures such as rain retention and shading should be implemented. The Advisory Board also suggests using alternative land development potential for adjacent areas without sealing off the site's valuable open spaces.

### **2.5.3.12 Ecological criteria**

The document „Ecological Criteria for Competitions, Projects and Construction Projects“ provides guidance for the implementation of sustainable construction in Berlin. It lays down guidelines aimed at making construction projects resource-efficient and environmentally sound. The focus is on the efficient use of energy, water management and the promotion of biodiversity through green measures. The application of these criteria is intended to minimise the ecological footprint and contribute to liveable, future-orientated urban development. The guidelines are available online.

## **2.5.4 South-east Region Plan**

The South-east Region is an important development region of Berlin and has been taken into consideration by the Senate Department for Urban Development since the 1990s. An overarching concept was developed with the first South-east Region Plan of 2000. The updating of the plan highlights the importance of the BER airport, the connection to the Dresden Railway and the Tempelhofer Feld.

There are about 800,000 people living in the South-east Region and over 250,000 jobs. The area offers potential for commercial development, especially due to its proximity to BER airport and the adjacent business and technology parks. At the same time, the connection of urban residential areas with landscape features, such as water, parks and forests, is to be reinforced.



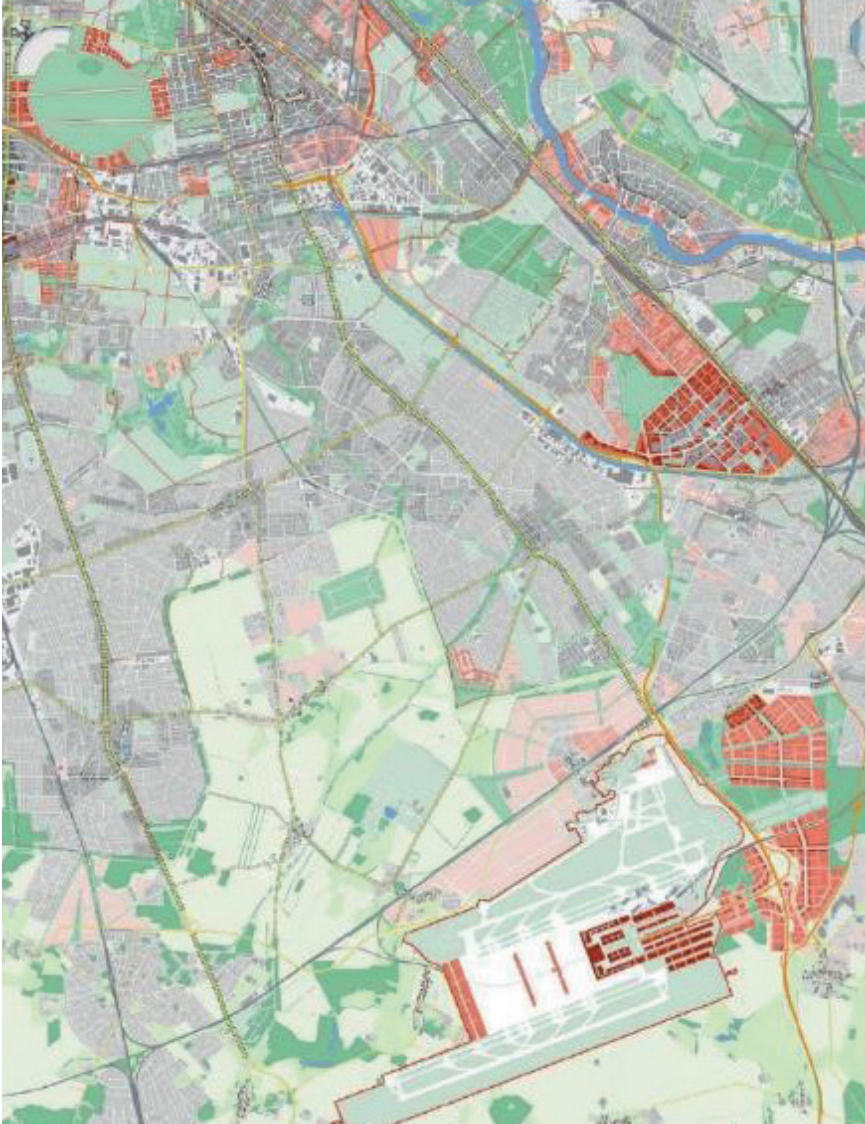


Abb. 39 South-east Region Plan, source: SenStadt

### 2.5.5 Monument protection

The airport and office buildings, together with their outdoor facilities including the Platz der Luftbrücke as well as the reinforced hall apron, the runways and tracks, all make up the monument area „Tempelhof Airport“ in the list of monuments of Berlin. In addition, the buildings and individual ancillary facilities are protected as monuments while the Platz der Luftbrücke is also designated as a garden monument.

The ensemble also includes several technical facilities on the Tempelhofer Feld, which are important for the general understanding of the facility and are under monument protection. These are shown on the monument map. They include, inter alia:

- The peripheral elliptical taxiway with the three semi-circular concreted warm-up areas
- and the paved runways running in an east-west direction in the centre of the site.
- Firing range
- Columbiadamm radar tower
- Weather observation station

- Approach lights for the former southern runway of Tempelhof Airport
- The old railway connection. The track branches off the circular line and runs east of Tempelhofer Damm through a tunnel directly to the freight level under the entrance hall.

Along the taxiway, the semi-circular paved surfaces of the so-called warm-up areas (starter heads) can be seen at the ends of the hall apron and in the south-west and south-east. These runways formed the airfield’s functional framework, with the southern runway being accompanied by extensive approach lighting.

In addition to the preservation of the listed components, the ongoing experience of the ensemble of the airfield is of particular interest to monument conservation, enabling important visual relationships and making the area comprehensible as a former airport. This includes the readability of the close spatial and functional connection between the airport building, hall apron and airfield. The immediate surroundings of the monument may not be altered in such a way that the character and appearance of the monument are impaired, according to the Law on the Protection of Monuments in Berlin (DSchG Bln, Section 10).

The monument area (ensemble) „Tempelhof Airport and Platz der Luftbrücke“ (no. 09055090) is a little more defined. It also includes buildings on Columbiadamm (Kino Columbia, Columbiahalle) and further individual ancillary facilities on the airfield, as well as the former exterior staircase of the Neukölln Sports Park on the eastern edge.



Abb. 40 Monument map, source: Geoportal Berlin

In the middle of the airfield, between the taxi route and the northern runway, the location of the „Old“ Tempelhof Airport is now barely recognisable. This airport building, built between 1923 and 1929, included a main building and five hangars as well as various smaller structures. Archaeological excavations took place here in 2012, the results of which led to its registration as a landmark in 2014. In addition to numerous structural remains, the „Berlin“ lettering was also uncovered, which had clearly marked the airport out from the air. The remaining area is designated as an area of suspected archaeological interest,

and corresponding archaeological excavations must be included in any future redesigns of the site.

During the Second World War, barracks of Deutsche Lufthansa AG and Weser Flugzeugbau Bremen GmbH were located on the northern and western edges of Tempelhof Airport. In the years 2013/14, archaeological excavations took place in the area of the camp on Columbiadamm and the „Barackenstadt“ camp on Tempelhofer Damm, the results of which led in 2014 to the registration of partial areas as an archaeological monument (BD 09012529). The good state of preservation of the findings, as well as the quantity of finds, justify the classification of all three camp areas as areas of suspected archaeological interest.

In a Berlin-wide context, the Nazi forced labour camps affected by the competition area have an overwhelming significance on multiple levels. In addition to their comparatively large size - the camp on Columbiadamm is one of the largest forced labour camps in Berlin - they, together with the Nazi airport buildings and their connection to the armaments industry, form a significant monument to the misanthropic and inhumane policies of the Nazi regime. One of the best-studied forced labour sites exists here due to the excavations described above. These showed that the archaeological remains of the camps are not only comparatively well preserved, but also offer further potential for exploration. The heritage that remains preserved in the ground also forms an important basis for cultivating a culture of remembrance of Nazi tyranny, as based on authentic testimonies. The objective of the monument is therefore to preserve or protect these archaeological remains in order to make them accessible to future generations. Any construction on these sites would completely and irreversibly destroy the unexcavated heritage of all three camp areas and should be weighed up with care in the planning process.

The Garnisionsfriedhof garden monument (Columbiadamm Cemetery) served as a burial place for fallen soldiers of the wars of 1866, 1870/71 and the colonial wars in Africa. The cemetery also extended west and south of its present area into the area of today's Tempelhofer Feld. Burial discoveries are still to be expected in these areas. Due to their historical significance, these would have to be documented and processed archaeologically.

In the immediate vicinity of the airport, other important monuments, monument areas or garden monuments can be mentioned: Directly adjacent to the competition area are a barracks complex built in 1895-1897 and now used by the police (complete complex with monuments, no. 09031083), south of Columbiadamm the Garnisionsfriedhof garrison cemetery (garden monument, no. 09046176) and, to the south on Tempelhofer Damm, the S- and U-Bahn station Tempelhof (complete complex and monument, no. 09097830).

The airport building was aligned with the Kreuzberg monument (National Monument of Carl Friedrich Schinkel to Commemorate the Wars of Liberation 1813-1815, no. 09031258) in the Viktoriapark (garden monument, no. 09046157,T). Further monuments in the area to the west of Tempelhofer Damm are the urban development of the Parkring Neu-Tempelhof from 1911-13 and 1924-31 (garden monument, no. 09046266), and, south of the S-Bahn, the small housing estate Oberlandstraße 96-101 from 1929-31 (complete complex, no. 09055127 and garden monument, no. 09046271,T) and several commercial buildings from the early 20th century: Oberlandstraße 26-35 (former Ufa

film studios, monument no. 09055110), Oberlandstraße 74-84 (monument no. 09055112), Oberlandstraße 58-65 (monument no. 09055111), Ringbahnstraße 10-14 (former Reich Monopoly Administration for Spirits, monument no. 09055115,T) and Ringbahnstraße 16-20 (monument no. 09055116).

## **2.5.6 Requirements of the Tempelhof-Schöneberg and Neukölln districts**

The following planning recommendations of the districts must be taken into account if urban development of the Tempelhofer Feld is considered. Such a development is not, however, necessarily predetermined. Rather, the recommendations serve as a guideline for the planners for the use of the site in the event of an urban planning project, in a manner taking into account urban planning, infrastructure and social requirements. There is still room for creative freedom, including the possibility of foregoing certain social infrastructure, if this is appropriate to the urban planning concept. At the same time, depending on the planning situation, certain needs can be considered indispensable to ensure long-term provision.

### **2.5.6.1 Social infrastructure concept Tempelhof-Schöneberg**

#### Overarching framework conditions from a city-wide perspective

In view of the growth of the city of Berlin and the need for new residential buildings, integrated concepts for the development of social and green infrastructure (SIKo) should be developed for each Berlin district.

The SIKo's aim is first to identify future needs for social and green infrastructure, and then to propose concrete measures to address these needs.

In cooperation with the district offices and the Senate Department for Urban Development and Housing, the City Development Office of the Tempelhof-Schöneberg district, under the leadership of the Organisational Unit for Social Space-Orientated Planning Coordination (OE SPK), has developed a corresponding concept, which is attached to the annex to the call for submissions.

The SIKo serves both the district and the state of Berlin as the basis for future investment decisions. The state of Berlin needs comprehensive information on the existing and planned social and green infrastructure of the districts. Therefore, the Senate Department for Urban Development and Housing (SenStadtWohn) has demanded a uniform structure and cartographic presentation.

The SIKo is part of area development planning (BEP) and must be taken into account as an urban development concept within the meaning of the Building Code in mandatory urban land use planning. Therefore, the concept must be adopted by both the district office and the district assembly (BVV).

#### Framework conditions for the Tempelhofer Feld competition area

Since the Tempelhof-Schöneberg SIKo embraces the entire district, but only the information and data on the Tempelhof area are relevant for the present competition proceedings, only the space requirements and space potential relating to the district of Tempelhof are listed below. The following data refers to the status as of 31 December 2015. The detailed analysis – also with regard to the approach and the methodology of the concept – can be found in the planning documents.



- **Demographic development:** Between 2010 and 2015, Tempelhof recorded strong population growth of 7.8%, which corresponds to an increase of 4,592 people. As of 31 December 2015, 63,310 people lived in the Tempelhof forecasting area. Projections up to 2030 anticipate further growth of 7.4% (4,860 additional inhabitants), making Tempelhof one of the focus areas of future population development.
- **Public social and green infrastructure facilities:** The existing infrastructure, including day care centres, schools and green spaces, are displayed in map form, with details sometimes difficult to see due to scale. The analysis highlights the need to adapt and expand social infrastructure to meet future needs caused by population growth.
- **Conclusion and measures:** Tempelhof faces the challenge of providing its growing population with adequate and appropriate social infrastructure. The report focuses on identifying development goals and implementing measures to improve social and green infrastructure in this area.

### 2.5.6.2 Space requirements of Tempelhof district

The need for additional space for youth recreational facilities consists of 2,263 m<sup>2</sup> of pedagogical space, with potential areas of 3,450 m<sup>2</sup> available. In the area of public children's playgrounds, there is an additional space requirement of 16,332 m<sup>2</sup> net play area, while only 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> are potentially available.

### 2.5.6.3 Social infrastructure concept Neukölln

For the reasons already mentioned above, a SIKo was also established for the district of Neukölln (decision of 27 February 2018). Since the information and data relating to the adjacent Schillerpromenade district are relevant to the present competition proceedings, reference will only be made to this district in the following. The complete concept for the district of Neukölln is currently being revised. A decision is expected at the end of the year.

- **Population development:** The population could rise to about 34,600 by 2040, representing growth of about 1,900 people compared to 2015. In theory, up to 37,200 inhabitants could live in the region if the housing potential is fully exploited.
- **Housing potential:** The Schillerpromenade has space potential for the construction of about 1,500 residential units (RU), which could provide space for about 3,000 inhabitants. However, around 500 RUs are associated with various implementation obstacles, so this figure is likely to have to be corrected downwards.
- **Social infrastructure:** At the time of the investigation, there was a calculated surplus of day care facilities in the Schillerpromenade. However, the actual availability of free day care places is lower than on paper due to interdistrict occupancy mobility. It is therefore important to plan for additional day care places in regions with a calculated surplus in order to meet future needs and increase the rate of care. In addition, many day care centres and other social facilities are in a precarious situation due to the high dynamism of the commercial real estate market. Furthermore, in Neukölln there is a lack of places in secondary schools in particular; the central location of the Schillerpromenade district region is better suited for this than other potential areas in peripheral locations of the district, but there is a lack of available building space here at short notice.

#### 2.5.6.4 Space requirements of Neukölln

A secondary school located in the north of Neukölln would be desirable for reasons of improved accessibility. Due to the high shortfall, a site of 2.6 ha is to be sought.

The demand for additional space for youth recreation facilities is relatively low compared to the rest of the district, but in the long term there is a shortage of about 290 places in Nord-Neukölln. However, the existing potential areas are very uncertain due to their location in allotments.

In the Neukölln forecasting area, there is a long-term lack of about 17,000 m<sup>2</sup> of usable space in indoor and about 127,000 m<sup>2</sup> in outdoor sports facilities.

In the area of public children's playgrounds, there is an additional space requirement of 10,613 m<sup>2</sup> net playing space in the area directly adjacent to the Tempelhofer Feld, while only a single potential space with an area of about 500 m<sup>2</sup> exists. In the district regions of Reuterplatz and Neuköllner Mitte/Zentrum, which are also in close proximity to the Tempelhofer Feld, a further approximately 45,000 m<sup>2</sup> of net playing space is required, without a single potential area being available.

With regard to libraries, there is no location in the Schillerpromenade district region with a usable area of over 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

In addition, there is a regular lack of spaces for social agencies in the fields of social counselling, addiction, homeless and refugee assistance, etc., which have considerable difficulties in finding suitable spaces (e.g. in former shops) due to developments in the commercial rental market. Here, spaces between 80 and 250 m<sup>2</sup> are required, which are to be offered for the long term and can generally be converted into multiple-use structures.

## 2.6 Spatial planning basics and framework

The Berlin open space system consists of the „Inner Parkring“ and the „Outer Parkring“ and a „Green Axis Cross“. The Tempelhofer Feld is located on the „Inner Park Ring“, which surrounds the densely built-up Wilhelminian style city



Abb. 41 Open space system Berlin, source: SenUVK

centre with numerous allotments, cemeteries and public parks and requires supplementation and qualification.

In the immediate vicinity of the competition area is the Viktoriapark in the north-west, the sports grounds on Züllichauer Straße, the Columbiadamm Cemetery on Columbiadamm, the Turkish Cemetery (one of the oldest Islamic burial sites in Central Europe), the Hasenheide, the TiB sports grounds, the Columbiabad and the Jahnsporanlage.

Reference should also be made to the „Bäumerplan“ green corridor in the adjacent western development of Neu-Tempelhof (west of Tempelhofer Damm), to the Schillerpromenade green corridor and the Neuköllner cemeteries in the adjacent eastern Schillerquartier and to the Werner Seelenbinder Sports Park, which is adjacent to the airfield in the south-east.



Abb. 42 Green spaces, source: Geoportal Berlin

Potential green corridors linked to the competition area include:

in the north:

- connection from the Landwehr Canal (Urbanhafen) via the historic clinic site of the Urbankrankenhaus (reconstructed as a residential area) and Fontanepromenade to Südsterne and on via Lilienthalstraße to Columbiadamm.
- from Bergmannstraße via the cemeteries to Jüterboger Straße/Golßener Straße and Züllichauerstraße to Columbiadamm
- from Grimmstraße/Fontanestraße or from Graefestraße and Jahnstraße via Hasenheide to Columbiadamm
- in the north-west:
- connection from the park on the Gleisdreieck via the Viktoriapark to Platz der Luftbrücke

in the east:

- connection east of the Columbiabad to Oderstraße (in continuation of Hasenheide)
- extension of the green axis Herrfurthstraße over the Herrfurthplatz to the airfield

- Anita Berber Park (former approach route, compensation and replacement measure for the motorway construction) as a continuation of Thomasstraße with the former cemeteries as part of the historical course of Grüner Weg in the west:

- extension of the green axis from the garden city „Neu-Tempelhof“, Wolfring, Bäumerplan and Rumeplan (Neu-Tempelhof park ring)

in the south-west:

- connection from Francke-Park/Alter Park (Tempelhof) via the Tempelhof village green to the planned park entrance at Tempelhof S/U-Bahn station

in the south (achievable in the long term):

- connection in continuation of Bärensiedlung and Komturstraße; a possible connection is currently interrupted by the S-Bahn ring and motorway, a breakthrough can be realised if necessary with the planned new construction of the S-Bahn stations „Oderstraße“ and „Komturstraße“, or with a single S-Bahn station located centrally between these two stations

Past the airfield to the south lies the green highway (Grüner Hauptweg) no. 18 „Inner Park Ring“, which circles the Berlin city centre over a length of about 52 km along the S-Bahn ring.

(The 20 green highways: <https://www.berlin.de/sen/uvk/natur-und-gruen/landschaftsplanung/gruene-hauptwege/die-wege-im-ueberblick/>)

## 2.6.1 Landscape programme including species protection programme

The landscape programme (LaPro) was first established for the entire city in 1994 and last updated in 2016. Initiating a new amendment procedure was decided in 2021. The landscape programme represents the green side of urban planning in Berlin and formulates – under the given economic and political framework conditions – current planning principles and urban and environmentally compatible goals that apply to the entire urban area. With maps, text and substantiation, it outlines the requirements and measures for achieving the objectives and principles of nature conservation and landscape conservation for the state of Berlin. The task of the landscape programme is to specify the general objectives of nature conservation and landscape conservation within the planning system of Berlin as set out in Section 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act, and to define the measures necessary for their implementation. The landscape programme complements the preparatory urban land use planning of the Land Use Plan (FNP) with its qualitative objectives at the municipal level. The environmental development goals presented in the landscape programme must be taken into account in spatial planning and are incorporated into their weighting processes. Objectives must be weighed up on a site-specific basis, wherever plans and projects are concretised at subsequent levels.

In the following, the essential contents of the coordinated programme plans of the Berlin Landscape Programme for the Tempelhofer Feld are summarised.

The **Ecology/Environmental Protection Programme Plan** aims to conserve natural resources by designating precautionary areas for the natural assets of Climate, Water, Air and Soil, and thus also to provide for the protected assets of Animals, Plants, Biological Diversity and People/Human Health. The Tempelhofer Feld, including the ThFG scope of a green and open space, is pre-



sented here with the following development goals and measures: Conservation and development for reasons of soil protection, near-natural water balance, groundwater formation and climate effectiveness, adaptation to climate change, retention of water in the landscape, ensuring sufficient water supply/infiltration of rainwater from adjacent sealed areas, removal of barriers that hinder the outflow of cold air, climate-adapted plant use with preference for species tolerant to heat and dryness, avoidance of pollutant emissions in cold air formation areas. The vast majority of the land has soil with special characteristics. Here, the avoidance/minimisation of impairments of the natural soil function and the archiving function, precautionary soil protection in construction projects, possible soil-related construction supervision, avoidance of soil compaction, professional removal, storage and reinstallation of topsoil and subsoil, and the minimisation of groundwater subsidence in groundwater-affected soils, must be taken into account. In particular, adjacent to the east there are developed areas with a focus on adaptation to climate change; the Tempelhofer Feld is located within the inner-city climate protection area. Development objectives include among others:

- Preserving climate-effective open spaces.
- Networking of climate-effective structures; securing and improving air exchange.
- Preventing or compensating for surface sealing.
- The airfield is also located in the air pollution control priority area, which includes the inner city area. The following development objectives are identified here:
  - Emission reduction.
  - Maintaining open spaces/increasing the proportion of vegetation.

The **Habitat and Species Conservation Programme Plan** aims to conserve and develop the occurrence and habitats of animal and plant species throughout Berlin. The Tempelhofer Feld is located in an urban transition area with mixed uses. Among other things, the preservation of the extraordinarily high biodiversity characterised by diversity of uses and systems, the creation of additional habitats for flora and fauna, the compensation for intensifications of use through unsealing, roof and wall greening, and the extending of maintenance in parts of the green and park areas, must be pursued. Almost the entire area of the Tempelhofer Feld is a protected area for the biotope network, with important individual calcareous grassland biotopes. Particular attention should be paid to the role of the Tempelhofer Feld for the target species concept; here it acts as the current core area, with adjacent spaces as connecting areas for the propagation of the 34 target species of the state of Berlin.

Adjacent to the Tempelhofer Feld, the cemeteries on Columbiadamm, the cemeteries on Bergmannstraße and Hermannstraße as well as the Hasenheide are designated as „areas and species reservoirs important for biodiversity“. The cemeteries on Bergmannstraße are also considered an important individual habitat. Along the railway line between Neukölln and Tempelhof, which runs to the south adjacent to the Tempelhofer Feld, the maintenance and development of linear biotope corridors is being pursued.

The Recreation and Use of Open Spaces Programme Plan, with its focus on the protected resource of People and Human Health, aims to preserve, secure and develop landscape spaces as places of experience and recreation for the population. The recreational function of green and open spaces is closely

linked to positive effects on human health, as well as effects on air pollution, noise prevention and climate change adaptation. In the Recreation and Use of Open Spaces Programme Plan, the Tempelhofer Feld is presented within the limits of the Act on the Conservation of the Tempelhofer Feld as being partly connected to the Volkspark Hasenheide and the open spaces to the east as a green area/park. The residential districts bordering to the north and east, with increasing distance to the Tempelhofer Feld and characterised by high building density, are assigned the high to highest levels of urgency for improving the open space supply.

This also means that the Tempelhofer Feld plays a central role in the supply of open space for the directly adjacent, densely built-up residential quarters of Neukölln and Kreuzberg, and also for recreation near residential areas in the extended catchment area. The following guidelines apply:

- 6 square meters of open space near the home per person (catchment area 500 m)
- 7 square meters of open space near the home per person (catchment area 1,000 m for district parks > 10 ha, 1,500 m for regional parks > 50 ha)

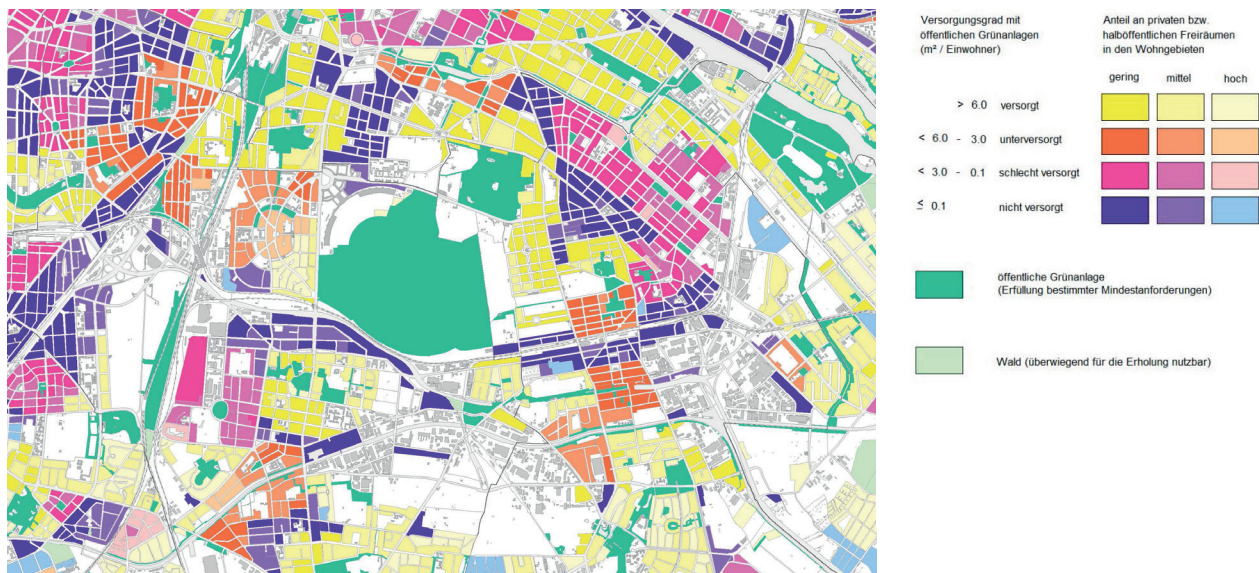


Abb. 43 Supply of public green spaces, source: Geoportal Berlin

In the **Landscape and Scenery Programme Plan**, which works to preserve and develop the qualities and characteristics of spaces in the city, the Tempelhofer Feld is located in the urban transition zone with mixed uses. Objectives and measures include the preservation and development of characteristic urban areas as well as distinctive landscape and green structures to improve the urban structure, the consideration of typical local design elements and special contexts of settlement and open space, and the preservation of the Volkspark, allotment garden and cemetery ring as an element of the urban structure and its supplementation by new parks.

In addition, the Tempelhofer Feld is characterised as an infrastructure area of significant vegetation stock. This category is characterised by a self-contained overall impression – in the case of the Tempelhofer Feld, the taxiways, light signals, hangars and frontage areas still clearly recall the former airport. The character and qualities of these areas should remain tangible in order to document the city’s history. Accordingly, the area is represented as a significant/

formative green and open area of the meadow/pasture/fallow grassland type. The Platz der Luftbrücke is considered a town square with overriding importance for the city structure. The cemeteries to the north and east as well as the Volkspark Hasenheide are represented in connection with higher-level structural elements as landscape or development-typical green and open spaces/vegetation stocks.

The Tempelhofer Feld conveys a unique experience of space and depth in this inner-city location. This impression of space is today particularly noticeable from the south (S-Bahn ring/motorway), from Oderstraße to the east and partially from Columbiadamm.

From the Tempelhofer Feld, the viewer has an impressive panoramic view in all directions. Certain notable buildings and widely visible landmarks stand out from the nearer Berlin city silhouette, such as:

- The church on Südsterne and Basilica of St. John on Lilienthalstraße
- The radar tower and the various aviation safety facilities
- The water tower on Fidicinstraße
- The Sehittlik Mosque with its dome and 34-metre-high minarets on Columbiadamm
- The Ullsteinhaus at Tempelhofer Damm/corner of Ullsteinstraße in Tempelhof
- The gasometer on Torgauer Straße in Schöneberg
- The TV Tower at Alexanderplatz

As a supplement to the **landscape programme/species protection programme** with regard to suitable search spaces for compensation and replacement measures in the General Urban Mitigation plan, the southern part of the Tempelhofer Feld is located in the compensation search space of park rings, and is marked as a potential target area for priority spaces and measures. Related objectives include:

- supplementing new green areas in the inner and outer park ring
- developing and qualifying existing green spaces
- implementing biodiversity objectives when defining measures
- improving the quality of stay
- creating a wide range of uses for all age groups.

## 2.6.2 Habitat and species conservation

The open area of the airfield is of great importance for habitat and species protection. The Tempelhofer Feld holds a prominent position in Berlin for the preservation of the animal and plant species connected with it, primarily because of its size and the presence of open, dry-warm habitats. The special nature conservation value of the Tempelhofer Feld is due not only to its size, but also its extensive use, the structural richness that exists in certain areas and the widespread lack of disturbances (Altenkamp, 2024). In addition to endangered meadow and dry grassland plants, the area is home to a rich fauna with (breeding) open country birds as well as light and heat-loving invertebrate species. Thus, the area serves the function of a refuge for these cohabiting communities. Certain habitats and the animal species living here are subject to the direct protection of the Federal and Berlin Nature Conservation Acts. The sandy dry grasslands of the extensively maintained meadow areas and some dry grasslands in the intensively mown areas fall under habitat protection according to Section 30 BNatSchG. According to Section 28 NatSchG Bln, the species-rich fresh meadows of the extensively mowed areas are protected in Berlin in ad-



dition to the habitats mentioned in Section 30 BNatSchG. The occurrence of particularly or strictly protected species has been proven on the Tempelhofer Feld site. Protected species must be taken into account in the design of the open spaces or in future use concepts. Partial grazing of the fenced areas in the south-east has been carried out since 2019 in order to empirically determine, with a slightly increasing density of livestock each year, which stock quantity of grazing animals (Skudde sheep breed) is desirable for landscape conservation purposes and justifiable for nature conservation purposes (SWUP GmbH, 2022).

The avifauna was last comprehensively mapped in 2022 (Altenkamp, 2024). 26 breeding bird species with 334 breeding ranges were recorded. The range of species mainly includes open agricultural landscape and hedge species, parkland species and, due to the existing buildings, also species typical of the built-up city. Particularly noteworthy on the Tempelhofer Feld is the skylark, which with a total of 191 breeding ranges in 2022 has a local population in a good state of conservation, while stocks are declining on a large scale in Europe’s agricultural landscape. According to expert opinion, this stock is likely to comprise about 50% of the total Berlin population for the species. The needs of the skylark population must be taken into account in particular, as this population is protected under European law.



Abb. 44 Nature conservation monitoring, summary 2021, source: SWUP GmbH

In addition to the skylark, in 2022, other breeding bird species in an at-risk category of either the Berlin or German Red List (quail, barn swallow, whinchat, wheatear, starling), species strictly protected by the BNatSchG (grey bunting), and one species listed in Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive (red-backed shrike) were detected. According to an expert assessment, the corn bunting population on the Tempelhofer Feld comprises about 30% of the total Berlin species population. The ranges of the skylark and the corn bunting are distributed almost evenly over the site, while the areas of the „Old Port“ south-east of the

<b>Flora und Vegetation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gemeine Grasnelke (Asteria maritima subsp. elongata)</li> <li>Finger-Steinbrech (Saxifraga tridactylites)</li> <li>Zierliches Schillergras (Koeleria macrantha s.l.)</li> <li>Glanz-Ehrenpreis (Veronica polita)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schwerpunkt-Vorkommen Gemeine Grasnelke</li> <li>Schwerpunkt-Vorkommen Finger-Steinbrech</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bräutvögel</li> <li>Feldlerche (Feldlerche Revier 2021)</li> <li>Kleiber-Armare                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amstel</li> <li>Bachstelze</li> <li>Gartenbaumläufer</li> <li>Grotte</li> <li>Gräsmäher</li> <li>Gepäck</li> <li>Hausrotschwanz</li> <li>Hausperling</li> <li>Nachtgall</li> <li>Rotkehlchen</li> <li>Steinrückläufer</li> <li>Stieglitz</li> </ul> </li> <li>Taupfalter und Wilderchen                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auflauf-Grünwieschen</li> <li>Gelber Körnerfalter</li> <li>Kleiner Portulakfalter</li> <li>Sackflügelwieschen</li> <li>Sonnenrutenbläuling</li> <li>Vielstärker Feuerfalter</li> </ul> </li> <li>Zaunleiden (10/2021)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zaunleidee adult, männlich</li> <li>2. Zaunleidee adult, weiblich</li> <li>3. Zaunleidee subadult</li> <li>4. Zaunleidee juvenil</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bräutvögel</li> <li>Nonpasseriformes bis Graamücken                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaumäher</li> <li>Dauergänseblüher</li> <li>Eider</li> <li>Gänselblüher</li> <li>Jagdflohn</li> <li>Kiepergrasmücke</li> <li>Kühnkeule</li> <li>Milchregler</li> <li>Milchreglermücke</li> <li>Niederlärche</li> <li>Neuntöter</li> <li>Star</li> <li>Rauchschwalbe</li> <li>Ringelbläue</li> <li>Sumpfhänfler</li> </ul> </li> <li>Heuschrecken und Grillen                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>besonders wertvolle Flächen</li> <li>wertvolle Flächen</li> <li>weniger wertvolle Flächen</li> <li>Alphalflächen</li> </ul> </li> <li>Reptilienhabitat mit geringer Bedeutung</li> <li>Reptilienhabitat mit mittlerer bis geringer Bedeutung</li> <li>Reptilienhabitat mit mittlerer bis hoher Bedeutung</li> <li>Reptilienhabitat mit hoher Bedeutung</li> <li>Reptilienuntersuchungstransakt</li> <li>geschnittene Biotope gemäß § 19a Naturschutzgesetz</li> </ul>



airport building and the „Alte Gärtnerei“ in the south-easternmost area of the site represent the most valuable areas for the other bird species (see figures).

In addition to the avifauna, the vegetation of the Tempelhofer Feld is also of particular importance for nature conservation. The dry grassland and meadow areas are home to species such as the sea pink (*Armeria maritima* subsp. *elongata*) and the crested hair-grass (*Koeleria macrantha* s.l.), but their populations are in some cases declining.

Comprehensive monitoring data on the avifauna is currently available from 2021. In large areas, albeit with a slight decline, there are legally protected habitats located on the site. In 2021, these included 8.5 ha of dry grasslands and 39.6 ha of species-rich fresh meadows. The protected dry grasslands are mainly in the western part of the „Meadow Sea“ and in the southern part on both sides of the cross path. The protected meadows are mostly in the eastern part of the „Meadow Sea“. There are also 108 species of wild bees, including 14 species on the German Red List and 16 species on the Berlin Red List. Heat-loving open country species predominate. Among the 21 species of butterfly and two species of moth that have been identified, eight species are particularly protected under the BNatSchG; among the 23 species of grasshoppers, eight species are classified in an at-risk category of the Berlin Red List and six species are classified in an at-risk category of the German Red List. In addition, there was evidence of sand lizards in some areas, in particular in the area of the „Alte Gärtnerei“ and along the fence to the S-Bahn route.

In summary, the available monitoring data shows that the balance between nature conservation and recreational use on the Tempelhofer Feld is successful – also with the help of the division into five usage zones and a diversified maintenance regime, extensive recreational uses could be established with the predominant preservation of its nature conservation qualities. However, in view of the declines in valuable systems and species that has been demonstrated, individual area-specific adjustments of maintenance, and a conservation-oriented care concept that brings conflicting objectives into greater focus, are continuously being planned.

The complete nature conservation monitoring study is included with the planning documents.

### 2.6.3 Allotments

The Berlin 2030 allotment development plan (as of 08/2020) provides an overview of the areas and development prospects of various allotment gardens in the capital. The Am Flughafen allotment garden covers 2.9 ha and houses 97 allotments. Its use for construction is conceivable. The Odertal b site (0.4 ha, 12 allotments) is secured in the long term, while Odertal a (0.44 ha, 14 allotments) is not to be used before 2030. The Tempelhofer Berg (1.28 ha, 33 allotments) and Neuköllner Berg sites (0.7 ha, 23 allotments) are owned by the railway.

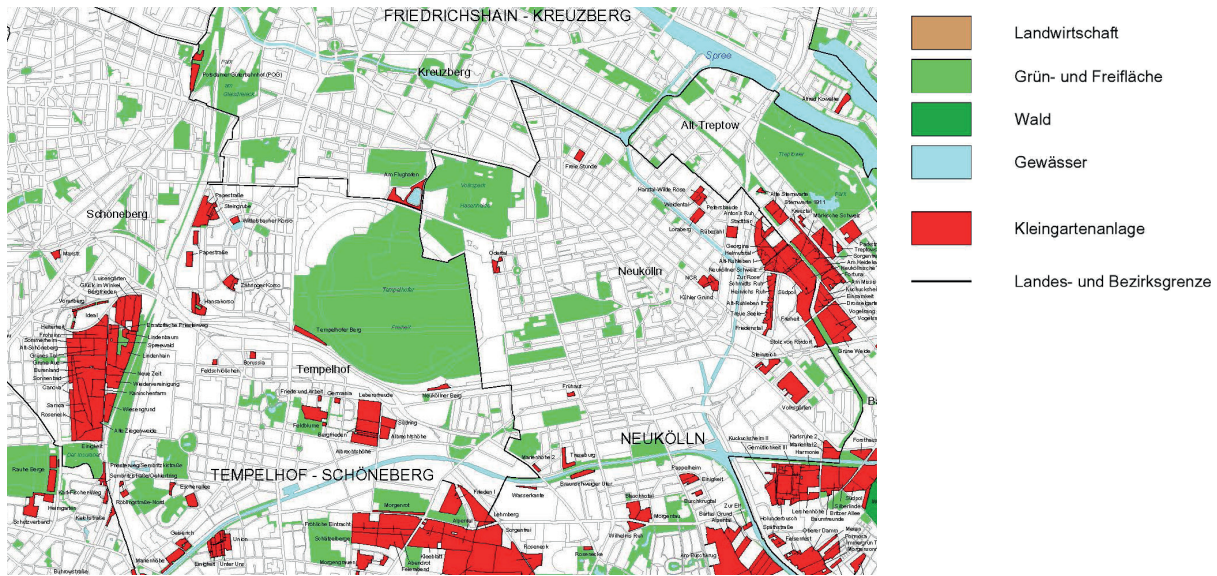


Abb. 45 Allotments, source: Geoportail Berlin

### 2.6.4 Cemeteries

Of particular importance for the airfield are the immediately adjacent state-owned Columbiadamm cemetery and the eastern Protestant cemeteries of St. Thomas, Neuer St. Jacobi and Jerusalems- und Neue Kirche V.

Contrary to the FEP’s account, the Columbiadamm cemetery was not converted into a cemetery park, but due to the urgent need for Muslim burials largely preserved for this purpose.

On the formerly new part of St. Thomas cemetery, which borders the Tempelhofer Feld to the west, the Anita Berber Park was created in 2017. The conversion into a nature-orientated park was carried out as a replacement measure in connection with the construction of the BAB 100.

For the cemeteries of Neuer St. Jacobi and Jerusalems- und Neue Kirche V, construction re-use of some areas is being considered. The Prinzessinnengarten Kollektiv Berlin community garden project is currently on a part of the Neuer St. Jacobi Cemetery.

It is stated in the integrated urban development concept „Living Quarter Schillerpromenade“ that the Protestant School Neukölln is considering a new building for secondary school II at the Hermannstraße site on St. Jacobi Cemetery I. Should this new building be realised, the existing location on the Schillerpromenade could possibly be abandoned. At present, however, various points still require clarification, so that concrete statements on the further state of planning cannot yet be made. This development could have long-term effects on the use and structure of the cemetery site.

### 2.6.5 Maintenance and management

The Berlin Senate transferred the management of the Tempelhofer Feld to the state-owned company Grün Berlin in 2008, before it was opened to the public in 2010.

Green Berlin coordinates the site’s maintenance and development in conjunction with SenMVKU and participating citizens. The „Feldkoordination“ (Field

Coordination), a body responsible for the development of the Tempelhofer Feld as a public green space, was established in 2016. It consists of seven elected citizens and four members from the administration and Grün Berlin GmbH. Once or twice a year, the results of their work are presented to the public in the „Feldforum“.

The project management of Grün Berlin takes care of the planning and implementation of the qualifying measures. The Development and Maintenance Plan (EPP), which was drawn up jointly with the public, defined the action corridors for the further development of the Tempelhofer Feld to improve the quality of use and stay, which was divided into four sub-areas. Based on the EPP, the Grün Berlin foundation will implement open space planning for an ongoing qualification of the Tempelhofer Feld as a place for leisure, recreation, exercise and nature conservation.

The tasks of the daily property management of Grün Berlin GmbH include, among others

- Management, maintenance, upkeep and repair of the site, buildings and technical infrastructure
- Ensuring road safety
- Green area maintenance and grazing based on the nature conservation maintenance concept
- Maintenance of the paths and sealed sports areas and play facilities
- Upkeep of buildings and structures
- Maintenance of the infrastructure, e.g. toilet facilities and utilities
- Visitor service (safety, first aid, hygiene, visitor information)
- Rental, leasing (existing tenants from before 2010, projects, catering, events)
- Dismantling and possibly reuse of airport infrastructure that is no longer required
- Education and outreach programmes (Campus Stadt Natur)
- Support for civic projects
- Event management
- Gastronomy coordination

Different service providers are bound by Grün Berlin GmbH to perform the various management tasks.

In addition, the 26 civic engagement projects currently active on the site are managed by Grün Berlin. The projects in the Tempelhofer Feld have been promoting the site's development since 2011, creating attractive leisure and recreational opportunities or implementing new entrepreneurial, social and cultural ideas. This has been realised in particular through the involvement of citizens as well as initiatives and organisations.

Grün Berlin's educational programme, the Campus Stadt Natur (CSN), offers various guided tours and workshops for adults at the THF. In the nature experience area in the Neukölln section, the CSN regularly accompanies daycare and primary school groups.

Animal landscapers have also been used on the Tempelhofer Feld since 2019. They contribute to more biodiversity and species conservation, and transform green spaces into valuable urban nature. Grün Berlin implements these measures with its own team. Currently, about 95 Skudde sheep and five

Coburg Fox Sheep live on the Tempelhofer Feld. These historic, endangered sheep breeds are particularly resilient and frugal.

### 2.6.6. Tree population

The tree population of the Tempelhofer Feld is diverse and logged in the Umweltatlas Berlin. It is characterised by an age structure that ranges from new plantings to approximately 100-year-old plane trees. Most of the THF's trees were selectively planted. However, there is also a high number of natural trees that have grown since the closure of the airport. Even before the closure, there was a small section, which is described as a natural forest-like system and is located in the inner meadow area. The entire tree population is characterised by solitary trees, groups of trees, avenues and forest-like systems. A tree trail, which is mainly composed of old, native fruit varieties, was planted in 2020. In total, there are 1,495 trees and 26 tree species in the Tempelhofer Feld, which are located predominantly in the Outer Meadow Ring.

According to the development and maintenance plan, the landscape should be preserved when planting trees and woodland in the Outer Meadow Ring, and the night-time outflow of cold air into the surrounding quarters should not be restricted. The sight lines of the southern flank – from the motorway and S-Bahn to the Tempelhofer Feld – must be maintained. Tree plantations (preferably native species, fruit trees) and field trees (native species) should be considered for shading recreational areas. In the area of the old airport within the Central Meadow Area, replanting of trees and hedges can be used as a substitute for those trees felled for traffic safety reasons, in particular by growing from natural succession (cf. Development and maintenance plan IV. 2.3.).

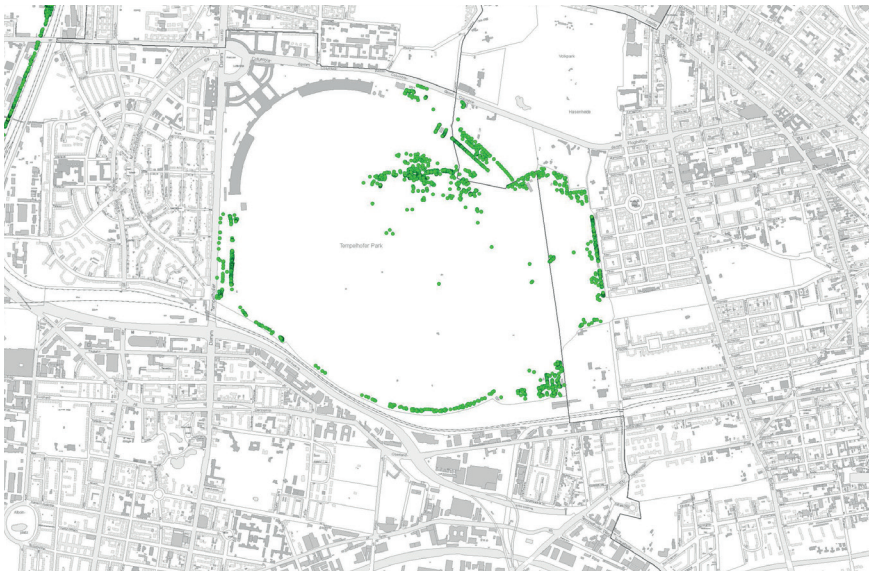


Abb. 46 Tree population, source: Geoportal Berlin



## Part 3 Competition task

In the face of the challenges currently confronting the city of Berlin, what potential does Tempelhofer Feld offer to ensure sustainable added value for the entire city and its residents?

Embedded in a dialogue process with 275 randomly selected residents of Berlin, this urban and landscape planning ideas competition aims to develop pioneering designs for Tempelhofer Feld.

The aim is to launch the third dialogue workshop in July 2025 with a selection of different competition designs, in this way supporting further discussions with Berlin's inhabitants on the future of Tempelhofer Feld. Innovative and visionary designs are expected that address the future of the open space of Tempelhofer Feld and take into consideration the links and connections to the adjacent peripheral areas.

### Background

In the „Guidelines of Government Policy 2023 – 2026“ the Berlin House of Representatives has approved that „in view of the acute housing shortage since the 2014 referendum, a new debate on the future of Tempelhofer Feld“ is required.

The „Guidelines of Government Policy 2023 – 2026“ emphasise the urgency of the debate on the future of Tempelhofer Feld, particularly in order to meet the requirements of the urban housing market. Berlin's governing CDU and SPD coalition has made the following statement: „The Senate will explore the possibilities of a cautious peripheral development in limited parts of the site by means of an international urban planning competition“. However, the greater part of the open space is to continue to be preserved for recreation, leisure, sport and culture, while being further developed as part of a climate-friendly overall design. Tempelhofer Feld is intended to make an important contribution to Berlin's climate neutrality. The aim of any peripheral development is to create residential quarters with a broad range of social options for the new residents and urban society in general. Housing construction is to be reserved for state-owned housing companies and cooperatives oriented towards the common good, and to be climate-neutral in operation.

For this reason, the dialogue process described above is being conducted to discuss a reassessment of Tempelhofer Feld as a site of significance for the city as a whole. As part of this dialogue process, the competition described here is intended to support stakeholders in arriving at a recommendation regarding a possible adaptation of the Law for the Preservation of Tempelhofer Feld based on the results of the competition.

### Task

In this part of the call for submissions, the results of the first two dialogue workshops held in September 2024 are listed as excerpts. They include recommendations, participatory references to maps of Tempelhofer Feld and development perspectives, and they illustrate the perspective of the randomly selected residents of Berlin participating in the dialogue process on the future of Tempelhofer Feld. Participants in the competition are expected to refer to the results of the dialogue workshops listed in Chapters 3.1 – 3.4 when working on the task. The complete documentation of the dialogue workshops is an important part of the task and can be found in the appendices to the call for sub-

missions. The documentation provides comprehensive insight into the results and contents of the dialogue workshops. In addition, in July 2024, children and youth were also involved in the form of eleven workshops (see also part 2 of the call for submissions). The complete documentation of the child and youth participation is also attached to the appendices of the call for submissions.

### 3.1 Results of the first two dialogue workshops

Opinions on Tempelhofer Feld are as diverse as the Berlin population itself. The site's enormous size and significance as well as its inner-city location make it a central topic in urban discourse. In the first two dialogue workshops, the participants have already presented and discussed their expectations and ideas for the future of Tempelhofer Feld.

The aim of the first two dialogue workshops was to capture the diversity of views and interests and to develop recommendations for the long-term use of Tempelhofer Feld based on those results. These recommendations, set out below, are an integral part of the task of the ideas competition. The results of the competition are intended to support the participants in the third dialogue workshop in refining their recommendations on the future of Tempelhofer Feld and to help focus the public debate on various coherent concepts for Tempelhofer Feld. To this end, the five award-winning designs are to be fed into the dialogue process, representing the widest possible range of development proposals.

#### Recommendations

In the context of the first two dialogue workshops, key recommendations were developed by the participants in the following subject areas:

- Green spaces, climate and nature
- Housing and residential quarters
- Public interest and significance for the city as a whole
- Opportunities and open spaces
- Neighbourhoods and connections

A total of 36 recommendations were elaborated, from which the participants selected between 5 and 6 as key recommendations per subject group according to the principle of majority voting. A total of 26 key recommendations have been identified and are listed here. All 36 recommendations are contained in the documentation of the dialogue workshops, which is included in the competition documents and made available to the participants together with the basic plans.

#### Development perspectives

On the basis of the key recommendations, a cross-thematic discussion was held to develop different development perspectives, which should show which thematic emphases and priorities might emerge from the consideration of the different recommendations. A total of 25 development perspectives were elaborated. After weighting within the group, the two development perspectives with the highest weighting were presented in the plenary session, where it was once more determined which development perspectives had received the most approval from the participants. On occasion some groups have supplemented or reworded key recommendations, or introduced new recommendations that were not part of the key recommendations. Below are the titles and central contents of the ten development perspectives that received the highest approval from the participants in a final vote. A detailed presentation of the

contents, as well as all other development perspectives, can be found in the documentation of the dialogue workshops, which is included in the competition documents and made available to the participants together with the planning documents.

### Spatial statements

In parallel with the work on the key recommendations, the subject groups discussed the location of recommendations on a topic-specific planning basis. In this way, in addition to the written recommendations, spatial statements on maps could also be discussed. A wide range of opinions about which areas of the Tempelhofer Feld need to be protected or transformed is evident as a result. Starting on page 17, there are illustrations of the maps that have been developed, which are intended to give a first impression of the diversity of the results. A detailed presentation of the results of the maps developed can be found in the documentation of the dialogue workshops, which is included in the competition documents and made available to the participants together with the planning documents.

### Documentation of the dialogue workshops (part of the competition documents)

Within the framework of the dialogue workshops, further content was conveyed and developed in addition to the results presented in this call for submissions. The content of the dialogue workshops and their complete results are included in their documentation. They form an important complement to the task assignment, since they also illustrate the opinions and desires that did not receive the majority needed to qualify as a key recommendation within the task assignment.

All participants in the competition are invited to gain a comprehensive impression of the results collected in the documentation of the dialogue workshops. It is desirable that very different competition drafts be submitted, so that a wide range of the opinions and recommendations expressed in the dialogue workshops are represented in the competition drafts.

## **3.2 Key recommendations of the subject groups**

### **3.2.1 Subject group 1 Green spaces, climate and nature**

#### Question 1:

**What contribution should the Tempelhofer Feld make to nature conservation and climate adaptation in the city of Berlin?**

**1.1** We recommend the preservation of the Tempelhofer Feld with its natural functions for nature conservation, climate protection and climate adaptation.

- Maintenance and promotion of all measures for
  - Climate protection (cooling, air quality, water)
  - Nature conservation (conservation of species)
- The Tempelhofer Feld is already making the desired contribution to nature conservation and climate adaptation.
- Preservation and creation of biotopes. (Dry grassland, wetlands)
- The current nature conservation status is to be preserved because the status quo as a unique natural space in the urban context is to be preserved

**1.2** We recommend scientifically supported, future-orientated planting on the THF, taking into account biodiversity, climate resilience and nature conservation

- No development!
- Measures to support nature in the best possible way (tree islands, climate-resistant plants, etc.)
- (Targeted) tree planting for the purpose of shading the edge of the field (by climate experts).
- Species protection, species promotion, species conservation (flora and fauna), as is already being carried out

**1.3** We recommend preserving the natural cooling effects of the meadow sea at night (climate protection and climate adaptation)

- The THF plays a major role in cooling adjacent areas. This function is to be retained.
- Maintain cooling effects by protecting the meadow sea!

Question 2:

**If the use and form of the Tempelhofer Feld were to change, for example, through structural measures, how should nature conservation and adaptation to climate change be further implemented?**

**1.4** From a climate and nature conservation perspective, we do not recommend any construction

- No housing construction! [instead]
  - + Benches
  - + Water dispensers
  - + Sanitary facilities
  - + Oases (trees)
- We do not want any housing or commercial development!
- No development at all!
- The THF should not be changed or used for housing purposes, because it fulfils many functions for the urban population and nature conservation and thereby improves city life.

**1.5** If there has to be any development, then... we recommend...

- ecological construction methods (wooden buildings, green facades, green roofs, etc.)
- sustainable materials and/or renewable raw materials
- building structures adapted to the environment
- passive house construction
- climate-neutral/sustainable construction
- if there has to be any development, then a flagship project of passive house construction with exclusively renewable raw materials
- Change only if there are no negative effects on the site's ecological value.



### 3.2.2 Subject group 2 Housing and residential quarters

#### Question 1:

**What might a good residential district on Tempelhofer Feld look like? What forms of housing should be created for whom and who should own the buildings and areas?**

#### 2.1 No development

- There should be no development
- We do not recommend any development of the THF in order to maintain an accessible, public open space for the long term
- A good residential area is unimaginable
- No development

#### 2.2 If buildings are built, then only municipal owners

- If any development takes place, then with exclusively municipal owners and cooperatives, with no opportunities to sell to private companies
- No private investors; municipal developers only
- Social and rent-controlled housing
- No private owners

#### 2.3 If there are to be buildings, then a social mix of tenants

- social mixing, 50% assisted social housing, 50% other tenants
- mixed rental structure, multi-generational, social mix
- mixed development, mix of living, work, leisure and daycare spaces

#### 2.4 If there are to be buildings, they are to be ecological and sustainable

- If targeted development, then with green roofs, green facades
- Construction must be ecological and sustainable

#### Question 2:

**If the use and shape of the Tempelhofer Feld were to change, what kind of development could you imagine?**

#### 2.5 No change by construction

- There should be no development
- Thinking further: what might the THF look like without development?

#### 2.6 Expansion and support of existing projects

- We recommend raising the profile of social-cultural institutions and activities on the THF by providing clear information on how to improve accessibility, transparency and inclusiveness
- No residential development, but rather expansion and support of existing projects (commons, etc.)

### 3.2.3 Subject group 3 Public interest and significance for the city as a whole

#### Question 1:

**What should the Tempelhofer Feld look like in the context of challenges to the city as a whole in the year 2050 (e.g. in terms of cultural use, sport and leisure, affordable housing, school places, integration, attractive green spaces)?**

**3.1** Maintain the THF Act and no development within the meaning of the Act

- Maintaining the THF without residential development
- The state of Berlin to remain the owner (formation maintained within the framework of the existing THF Act)
- Affordable housing (3:1; no development)  
(Note: The sub-item „affordable housing“ was desired, but there was then an overall vote of 3:1 against development)

**3.2** Use of the airport building for education, culture & crisis needs

- School places/daycare centres/seniors; use of existing buildings
- Use of the airport building for education, culture & crisis needs

**3.3** Expansion and promotion of inclusive, public and non-commercial play, sport, culture and education in the public interest

- Maintaining and promoting functions in the public interest (sport, leisure, education...)
- Expanding cultural use and sports and leisure activities
- Inclusive, subsidised, public play, sports, cultural and educational facilities only
- The Tempelhofer Feld should fundamentally remain (visually) as it is now  
→ At the same time, more cultural, sports, leisure and recreational sites
- The Tempelhofer Feld is an inclusive space in all senses → generational/cross-generational options
- Construction of playgrounds, sports facilities, 1-2 cafés, seating and shaded areas
- No „commercial“ use, only in the context of recreational activities taking place in the field (culture, games, sports, socialising)

#### Question 2:

**If the use and shape of the Tempelhofer Feld were to change, e.g. through construction measures, which interests, needs and uses should be given special attention?**

**3.4** Careful, minimal residential development with: Connection to public transport, preservation of cold air corridors, cooperative building, connection to existing residential areas, exclusion of large businesses

- Minimal residential development with: Connection to public transport, preservation of cold air corridors, cooperative building, connection to existing residential areas, exclusion of large businesses
- The „size of units“ should be limited > exclusion of large businesses

**3.5** Use only in compliance with species and nature conservation

- Promotion of species protection
- The use of the site may only be carried out in harmony with human use and nature conservation interests

### 3.2.4 Subject group 4 Opportunities and open spaces

Question (only 1 question in this group):

**What needs to happen on the site for different people to be able to use the opportunities and open spaces and feel comfortable there? For example, people from outlying areas, with children, the elderly, people with disabilities, people in difficult social situations, sports enthusiasts, nature lovers, cultural workers, people of different ethnic backgrounds?**

#### 4.1 Space of movement & encounters

- We recommend that the open space character of the THF be preserved. The THF can thus be promoted as a social, inclusive cross-generational space of movement
- We recommend the preservation & expansion of the play, sports & recreational functions of the THF, whereby movement & encounters in their various forms will remain possible and can be tangibly experienced in the future. This is important to us because there is more that can be done with the site, for example, for marginal sports such as longboard, windsurfing, model building, frisbee golf and so on.
- Rental of sports equipment, e.g. balls, frisbees, etc. but also bicycles, go-carts etc. (a wide range), rickshaws
- Maintain and expand free options (sports, gardening, nature, history, culture, etc.)

#### 4.2 Increase awareness & acceptance level

- Campaign to increase visibility and win city-wide approval
  - The THF open space, typical Berlin
  - Relevance & free access for all
  - Information about options
  - An appeal: Come by. Be part of it.
- Many more regular events on the site to increase awareness (marathon, kite festival, demos, rallies), avoid road closures

#### 4.3 Increase quality of stay through resting places

- Seating in the shade not at excessive distances (also for groups). With drinking fountains and toilets nearby.
- Many user-friendly facilities (benches, toilets, drinking fountains, S-Bahn, bicycle rental station, etc.)

#### 4.4 Intercultural participation

- We recommend the extension of cultural & community-connecting options, e.g. Dragon Festival, to increase and expand mutual acceptance and exchange between groups from different cultural backgrounds. This is important to us because experiencing community promotes intercultural understanding and openness.
- This is important to us because it promotes greater social contentment. One example of improved promotion would be a wetland in a setting of vegetation.

#### 4.5 Further development of the periphery, conservation of the interior

- Maintaining the open space inside and further development at the periphery (entrance) through attractive free sports and cultural options
- Maintaining the unique open space
  - Strengthening cooperation between initiatives, projects, options
  - Maintaining the inner ring
- Improve the periphery: Reinforce the quiet zone: Benches, seats

### 3.2.5 Subject group 5 Neighbourhoods and connections

#### Question 1:

**What ideas do you have for the mobility infrastructure within the site, for example, if you think about people moving across the site in different ways, e.g. on foot, by bicycle, stroller, wheelchair or with sports equipment?**

#### 5.1 We recommend the creation of equal opportunities for mobility

- (more) shaded seats
- Make usage more attractive for older and disabled people → both on and to the site (reinforcement, seating, bicycle taxi, access to the south/Hasenheide)
- Autonomous e-shuttle
- U-Bahn in the middle of the site (underground)
- Cable car crossing with central stop in the middle

#### 5.2 In order to maintain and improve the site's safety and the diverse uses, we recommend clear signposting of areas and separated transport routes.

- Sports use, sports equipment rental, sports cyclists, kite-skaters → equal usage through clearly designated areas
- Separation of different visitors/road users
- Maintain or improve existing routes and equip them with a signage system
- Separate routes and footpaths

#### 5.3 We recommend the quantitative and qualitative improvement of access

- Improved access for all (no barriers)
- Making access safe and barrier-free on busy roads

#### Question 2:

**If the use and design of the Tempelhofer Feld were to change, e.g. through construction measures, what opportunities and challenges would arise for the neighbourhoods, the access routes and the recreational areas of the site?**

#### 5.4 To increase the space's attractiveness (recreational value and length of stay), we recommend the expansion of the sports and cultural options, more green space and water and more main and secondary access

- Expansion of sport and culture, greenery and water → higher recreation value for larger target group, cooling off
- Opportunity: Attractiveness is increased for all age groups (for example, length of stay)
- More main and secondary entrances → better accessibility, pressure reduction, inter alia neighbourhoods, connections between neighbourhoods

**5.5** We recommend construction measures only within the framework of the Tempelhofer Feld Act

- Construction measures will change the character of the Tempelhofer Feld and the climatic conditions
- Challenges: Loss of green space (relocation of green space in Berlin)

### **3.3 Development perspectives (short version)**

For better readability in the document, the development perspectives are listed only with the title and number of the central content. A complete version of the key recommendations is available in the documentation. The order shown corresponds to the result of the assessment by the participants of the dialogue workshops, and starts with the highest-rated development perspective.

#### **1. Preserving a unique pearl in the heart of Berlin**

- No development
- Promotion and expansion of the existing
- THF for everyone!

#### **2. Protects Berlin's oasis | Maintain the THF Act and no development within the meaning of the Act | Maintenance and development of existing structures and natural functions, taking into account children's needs**

- Preserve this fragile ecosystem and support free sports, cultural and community activities for regeneration and relaxation
- Maintain the THF Act & no development within the meaning of the law
- Inner meadow and field area remains untouched
- Continue to support existing projects
- Maintain and further support sports facilities

#### **3. Communal conservation of the Tempelhofer Feld!**

- No development (with exceptions)
- Access and mobility
- Culture
- Climate

#### **4. Preservation, promotion, expansion!**

- The development of the THF should take place while preserving existing ecosystems and under consideration of climate resilience.
- Existing social projects and structures should also be maintained and developed.
- Accessibility and public transport accessibility should be improved.

#### **5. A green heart for Berlin - sustainable and versatile**

- Nature
- Protecting social space and the climate
- No residential or commercial construction



**6. An attractive, free site for everyone**

- Projects (culture, sport, education)
- Historical characteristics
- Openness of the space
- Diverse possibilities for spending time
- Range of events
- Wild nature

**7. Conservation and development of nature conservation and leisure activities**

- Recreational activities taking into account species and nature conservation
- No development of additional areas
- Use of the airport building

**8. Maintain the THF Act and expand it in terms of cultural and environmental options.**

- Promotion as a social, inclusive and intergenerational space of movement
- Promoting climate action and nature conservation

**9. Nature - sports - culture**

- Expansion and promotion of services in the public interest on the Tempelhofer Feld
- Conservation and promotion of flora, fauna and biodiversity (tree oases)
- Expansion and diversification of the range of inclusive sports
- Expanding the (inter-) cultural and intergenerational options
- Increasing awareness of the Tempelhofer Feld

**10. The site is an inclusive, cultural and ecological space that is one of Berlin's main attractions. The overall area is only to be further developed while maintaining the existing social/cultural/ecological options, without changing its nature through construction.**

- Upgrading/restructuring of the green space (taking into account [the] increase [in] the quality of stay, as well as ecological value)
- Space for small artistic, social and craft use (commercial use as an exception)
- No residential construction, no commercial construction
- Use/design of the airport building must be considered/conceptualised (e.g. art, trade, sports, residential)

### 3.4 Spatial statements on the maps of the subject groups

Notes on the results of „Spatial statements on the maps“ in the dialogue workshops Further maps and more detailed information can be found in the documentation of the dialogue workshops.

Below are the photos of the results of the 5 subject groups. In the respective sub-groups of the map, three dimensions were discussed and presented:

- A (red) Areas which, because of their characteristics, should not be modified or are to be protected in the context of the specific subject area,
- B (yellow) Areas where (targeted) transformation potential is envisioned,
- C (green) Areas that are eligible for transformation.

Notes on the map base, the radii around the public transport stops have a radius of 1,000 m. From a participatory perspective, further framework conditions, which are explained in Part 2, were not presented in the map basis.

The maps were digitally prepared for improved readability in the documentation (which is part of the competition task) and provided with notes and keys.

### Subject group 1: Green spaces, climate and nature



Abb. 47 Truck tarpaulin theme: Green spaces, climate, and nature, source: nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research GmbH



## Subject group 2: Housing and residential quarters

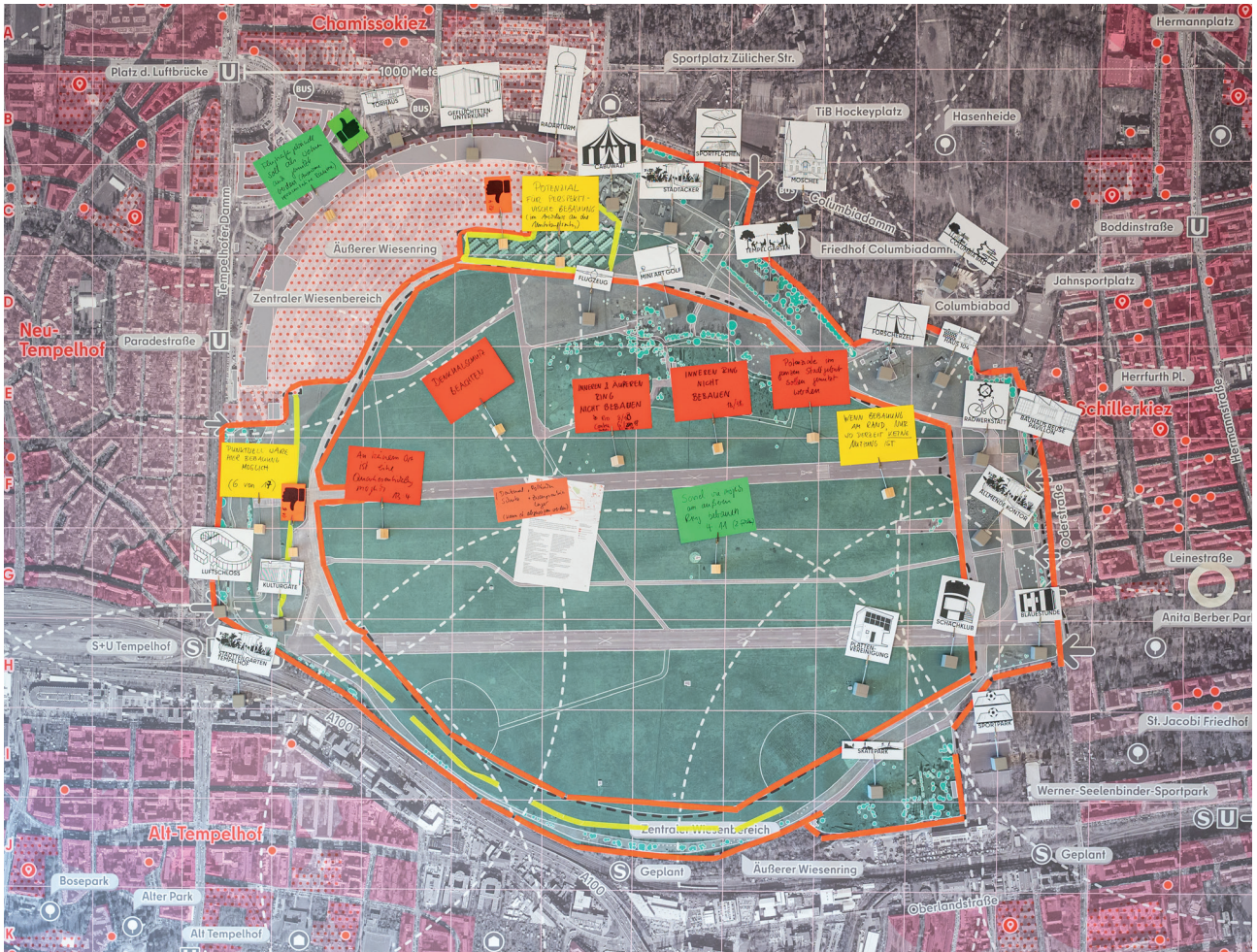


Abb. 48 Truck tarpaulin theme: Housing and residential quarters, source: nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research GmbH



### Subject group 3: Public interest and significance for the city as a whole



Abb. 49 Truck tarpaulin theme: Public interest and significance for the city as a whole, source: nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research GmbH



## Subject group 4: Opportunities and open spaces

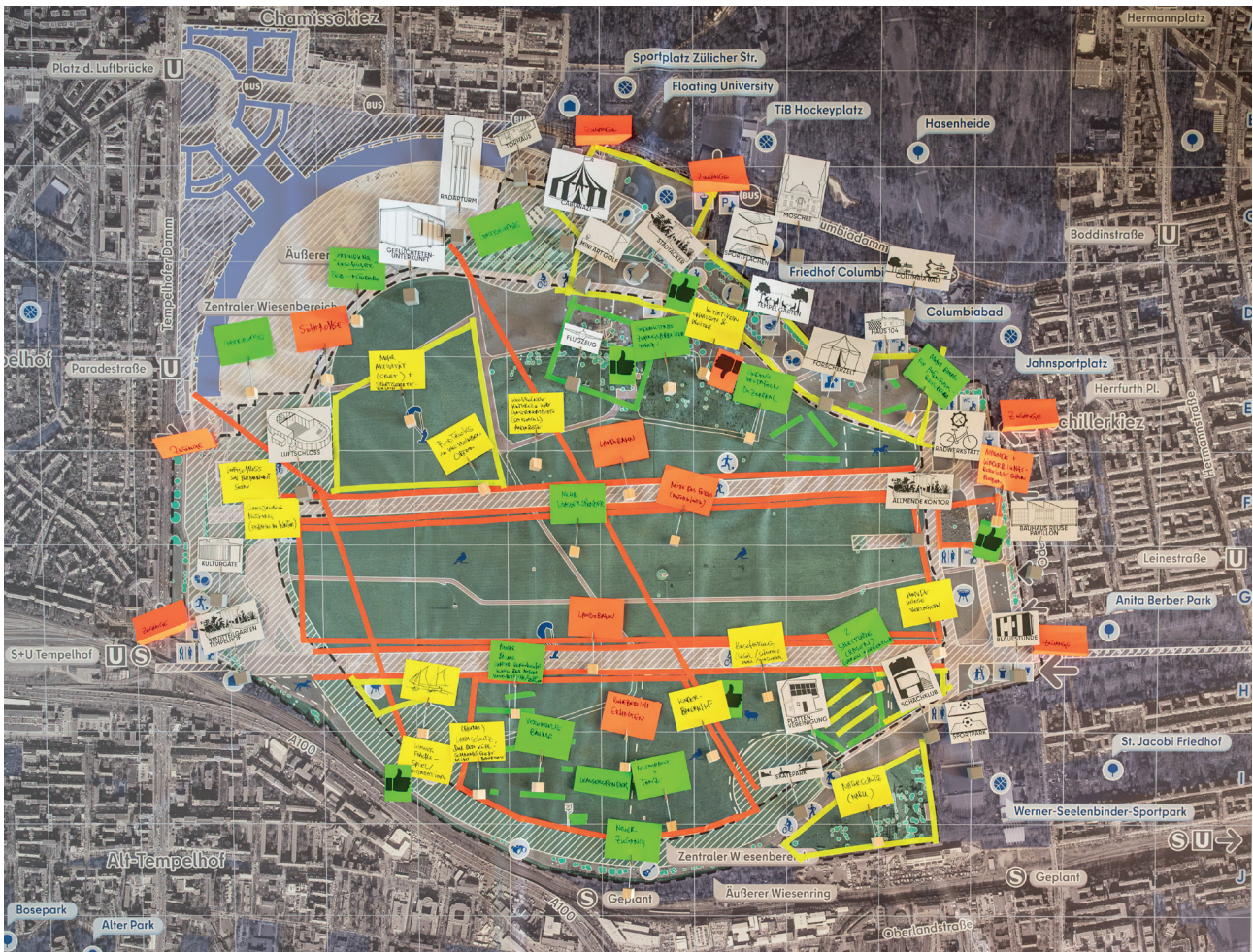


Abb. 50 Truck tarpaulin theme: Opportunities and open spaces, source: nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research GmbH



### Subject group 5: Neighbourhoods and connections

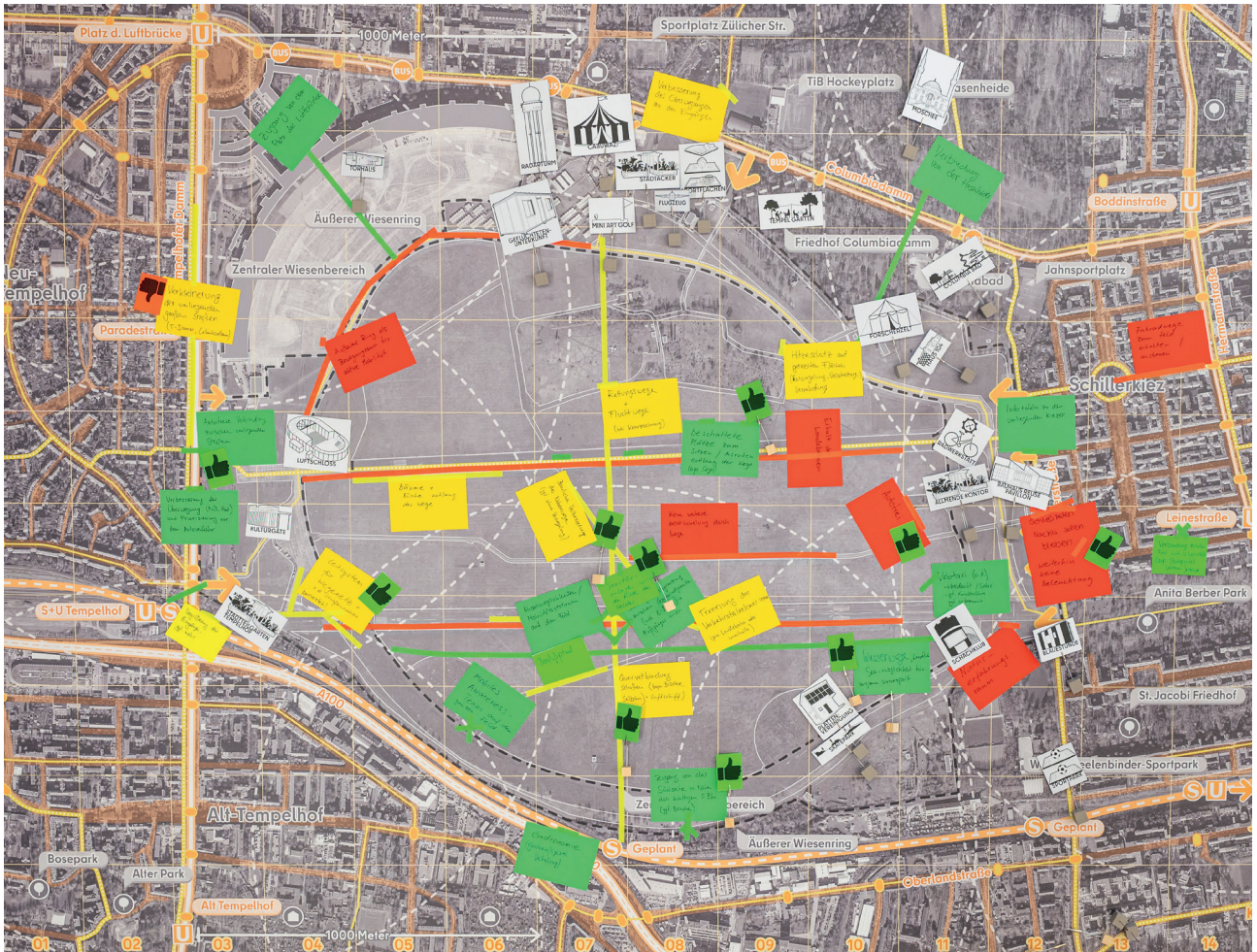


Abb. 51 Truck tarpaulin theme: Neighbourhoods and connections  
source: nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research GmbH

### 3.5 The competition task between the poles of the indicated objectives and the discussion results

As part of the mandate set out in the Guidelines of Government Policy 2023 – 2026 for the „Debate on the future of Tempelhofer Feld“, the Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development, Building and Housing regards it as its task to actively promote public dialogue on this issue. The Law for the Preservation of Tempelhofer Feld (ThFG) forms the legal basis for this. In the effort to face upcoming challenges, it has become clear that urban development is a process that requires both the careful exploration of existing options and the continuous review and adaptation of these options to changing societal expectations and realities.

A review of the framework conditions, objectives and discussion results described in the call for submissions reveals a large contested space between...

...the challenges of urban development in the growing metropolis of Berlin with regard to an urgent and increasing need for building land for (social) infrastructure and housing,

...the challenges of climate change and the requirements for climate adaptation of urban and open spaces, including protection against overheating,

...the historical significance of Tempelhofer Feld and the responsibility associated with this,

...the desire of the users and local stakeholders of Tempelhofer Feld to continue to use and preserve a space that is greatly appreciated and used in many ways in the whole of its present expanse and demarcation, and its existing protection according to the Law for the Preservation of Tempelhofer Feld (ThFG)

...its existing functions for the ecosystem and the responsibilities associated with nature and species protection, particularly in view of the existing protected biotopes and habitats of protected species that have established themselves on the site.

It is clear that the recommendations and development prospects from the dialogue workshops presented here and the Guidelines of Government Policy approved by the Berlin House of Representatives set different priorities in this contested space.

A detailed examination of the results of the dialogue workshops (see documentation) also shows a divergence of opinion here. Regarding the question of peripheral development in particular, a clear majority were opposed to it, but a minority were in favour of peripheral development with certain uses based on social criteria or spatial alterations to the periphery at selected locations. This is particularly evident in the spatial statements on the plans.

The central task of the ideas competition is to find a position in this contested space and to develop coherent concepts with or without peripheral development against the background of the current challenges, framework conditions and goals mentioned above.

The task of the competition participants is to evaluate the 26 key recommendations and the challenges to urban development presented here and to make their own selection and compilation of these to form the basis of their competition draft.

The development perspectives and their presentation on the maps can serve as a guide and orientation for incorporating the suggestions and proposals contained in them into the consideration process. The planners are free to develop their own planning perspective from the totality of the information and results.

It is important that the jury is able to understand how the designs relate to information from the call for submissions and the results of the dialogue workshops.

In order to ensure this, a component part of competition entry is the submission of the completed form „Engagement with information from the call for submissions and the results of the dialogue process“. In this form, the competition participants should present and justify the considerations on the basis of which they have developed their own perspective for Tempelhofer Feld. The form will be part of the preliminary examination and will be available to the jury in its deliberations.

The aim of this approach is to achieve the widest possible range of competition designs that show very different ideas and visions of how Tempelhofer Feld can develop in the future and offer added value for the entire Berlin population. The drafts are intended to stimulate the further dialogue process and provide new impetus.

### **3.6 Feasibility and viability of ideas**

The aim of this ideas competition is not to realise any one selected design, but rather to develop the widest possible range of different visionary and forward-looking ideas for the reassessment of Tempelhofer Feld, as a basis for discussion in the third dialogue workshop.

At the same time, the design development process and the resulting publicity for the submitted plans and ideas entail a great deal of responsibility. When the competition participants, as experts, develop concrete designs based on the recommendations of the dialogue workshops, they should think in a visionary manner, but not present utopias that are not realistic. It is therefore important that the submitted concepts are technically well thought out and feasible.



## Part 4 Appendices

### 4.1 Nature conservation monitoring

Nature conservation monitoring of Tempelhofer Feld in Berlin has been carried out since the site was opened to the public in 2010. The aim of this monitoring is to review the effectiveness of the measures put in place to protect valuable species populations and to evaluate the impact of different open space uses on biodiversity. The following species groups are examined annually (birds) or every two years, and biotope types every five to six years.

Holistic monitoring was last carried out in 2021. The next is planned for 2025. In future, the avifauna will also only be evaluated every 5 years.

The figure below provides an overview of the species groups studied in each monitoring year since 2010. In 2021, a complete mapping took place, the results of which are summarised below (SWUP GmbH, 2022).

Artengruppe	Untersuchungsjahre											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	
<b>Vögel</b> (flächendeckend)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Heuschrecken/ Grillen</b> (Probeflächen)	x	x	x			x		x		x		x
<b>Tagfalter / Widderchen</b> (Teilflächen)	x	x	x			x		x		x		x
<b>Zauneidechsen</b> (Teilbereiche)	(x)	(x)	(x)		(x) <sup>P</sup>	(x) <sup>A</sup>		(x)	(x)	x		x
<b>Wildbienen</b> (Teilbereiche)										x		x
<b>Vegetation</b> (Probeflächen)	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x
<b>Leitarten</b> (flächendeckend)	x	x	x			x		x		x		x
<b>Biotoptypen</b> (flächendeckend)	x					x						x

Abb. 52 Scope of investigation from 2010 onwards, source: SWUP GmbH

#### Keystone species of flora:

- The common carnation (*Armeria maritima* subsp. *elongata*) benefited from the dry weather between 2017 and 2020 and showed positive development.
- The dwarf everlast (*Helichrysum arenarium*) has not been found since 2017.
- Jagged chickweed (*Holosteum umbellatum*) showed weather-related fluctuations. In favourable weather conditions, it could possibly recur in several locations.
- Crested hair-grass (*Koeleria macrantha* s.l.) has declined sharply and appears only occasionally in the fenced-off area of the former radar station.
- Rue-leaved saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*) is regularly found on partially sealed semicircular areas in the south of the field.
- The grey field-speedwell (*Veronica polita*), which could not be confirmed between 2010 and 2015, was found again in 2016. By 2019, the population grew to about 100 plants, but declined to about 20 by 2021.

### Vegetation in the permanent sample areas:

- Low overall biodiversity was found in the 65 permanent sample areas. 17 of these areas correspond to the Habitat Type 6510 „Lean lowland mowing meadows“ and six to the Habitat Type 6120 „Dry calcareous sand grasslands“.
- Since 2015, narrow-leaved meadow-grass (*Poa angustifolia*) is the most common species.
- The hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*), a bellwether indicator, has increased since 2019.
- False oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) showed a higher frequency in 2012 after declining in 2011, but coverage decreased compared to 2010 and has remained stable from 2019.
- In 2021, the open spaces in the northern part of the Tempelhofer Feld were identified as the most biodiverse type of use due to extensive mowing and disturbances caused by excavations.

### Protected biotopes:

- The dry grasslands (biotope type 0512122) decreased from 12.5 hectares in 2010 to 8.5 hectares in 2021, representing a loss of 32%.
- Species-rich fresh meadows decreased from 41.3 hectares in 2010 to 39.6 hectares in 2021, with an increase of 6.8 hectares compared to 2015.
- Overall, a loss of 5.7 hectares of protected biotope areas was documented between 2010 and 2021, corresponding to a decrease of 10.5%.
- The protected dry grasslands are mainly located in the western part of the „Meadow Sea“ and in the southern part on both sides of the cross path. The protected meadows are focused on the eastern part of the „Meadow Sea“.

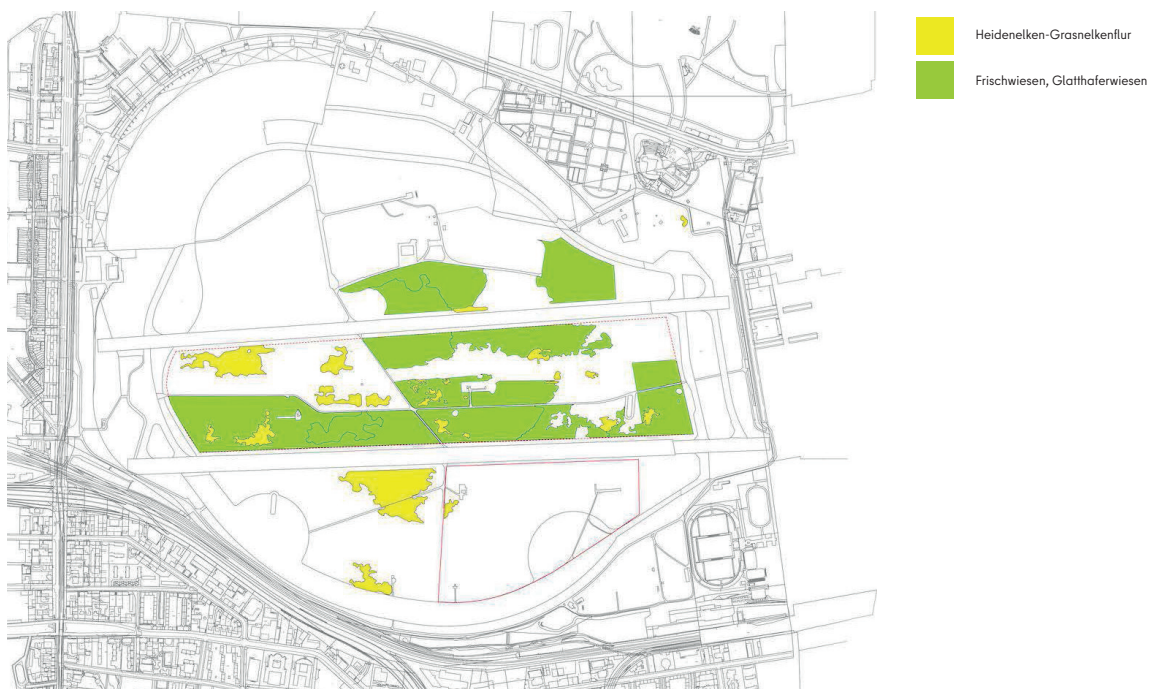


Abb. 53 Inventory of protected biotopes 2021, source: SWUP GmbH

**Birds:**

- see above, more recent results 2022
- Based on the monitoring results, it is recommended to maintain access restrictions, in particular the closing of the area between the former airstrips with warning tape during the breeding season, as well as carrying out a large-scale single-cut mowing as an appropriate compromise between species protection and human use (Altenkamp, 2024).

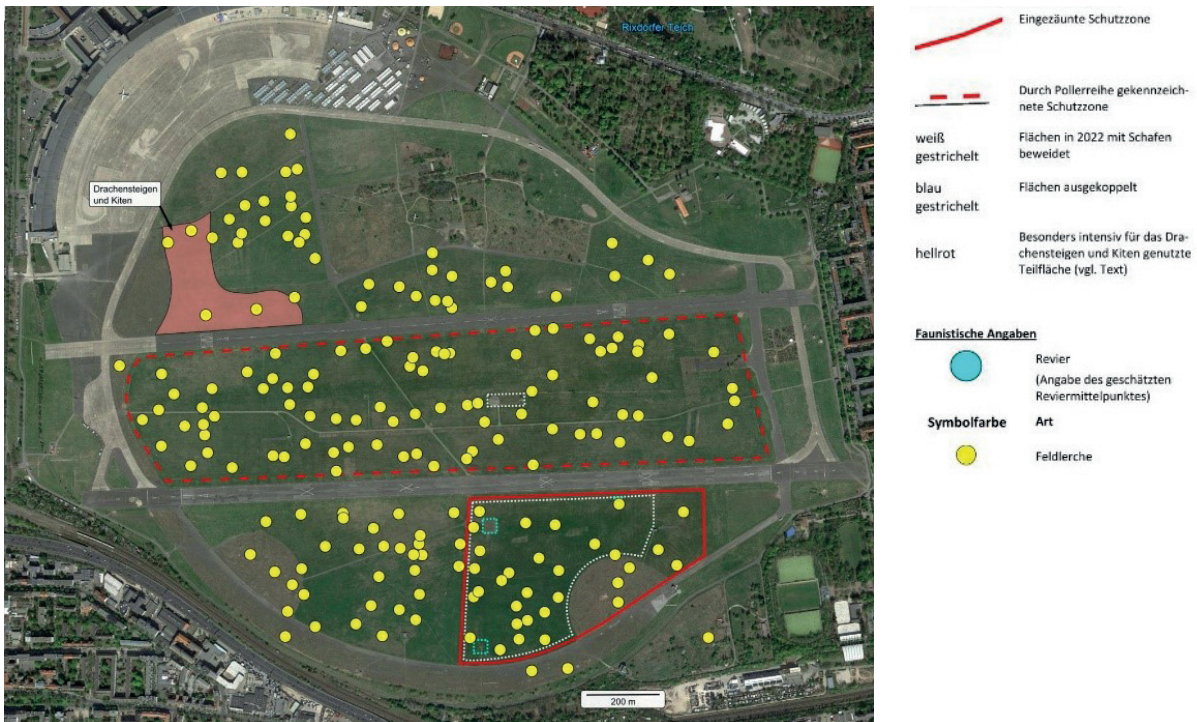


Abb. 54 Avifauna Tempelhofer Feld 2022, breeding birds and skylark, source: Altenkamp, 2024

**Grasshoppers and crickets:**

- 23 species of grasshopper were found in 2021. The species spectrum remained constant, with dry grassland species dominating. Of these, eight species are classified in an at-risk category of the Berlin Red List and six species are classified in an at-risk category of the German Red List.
- Xerothermophilic species such as the Italian locust and the blue-winged grasshopper, both protected according to BartschVO, showed negative development which is mainly due to the decline of scattered vegetation areas.

**Butterflies and moths:**

- In 2021, 21 species of butterflies and two species of moths were observed, eight of which are particularly protected according to the BNatSchG. The evolution of the populations of the individual species was uneven; the negative population trend for the three species classified as critically endangered in Berlin, 8 the purple-shot copper, the green forester and the six-spot burnet 9 is considered to be a cause for concern.
- Initial findings in 2021 include the orange tip butterfly and the Queen of Spain fritillary.





Abb. 55 Grasshoppers and crickets 2021, source: SWUP GmbH



Abb. 56 Butterflies and moths 2021, source: SWUP GmbH



**Wild bees:**

- 108 wild bee species were found in 2021, including 14 species that are on the German Red List and 16 species that are on the Berlin Red List. Heat-loving open country species predominate. 23 species were found for the first time, including the long-fringed miniature mining bee (*Andrena niveata*), the mason bee (*Osmia brevicornis*), the sweat bee (*Lasioglossum palles*) and the European small-woolcarder (*Pseudoanthidium nanum*).
- A positive trend has been observed for heat-loving species, which benefit from a high flower density, especially in the area of the Alte Gärtnerei.

**Sand lizards:**

- In 2021, sand lizards were found on only two of the four areas examined for reptiles, with positive population development in the area of the Alte Gärtnerei and along the fence of the S-Bahn line.



Abb. 57 Sand lizards 2021, source: SWUP GmbH

**Alte Gärtnerei:**

- The biotope structures in the Alte Gärtnerei were mapped in small sections. The dominant types are ruderaly formed semi-dry grasslands, which are mostly without woodland growth. A two-year mowing process keeps woodland growth in the open area low.
- In this context, reference is made to the decision of the Advisory Board of Experts on Nature Conservation and Landscape Conservation of 2 July 2024, which will be included with the planning documents.



Lufttemperatur in °C

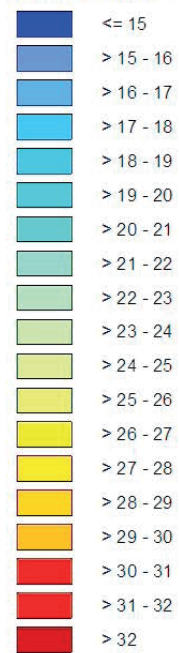


Abb. 58 Air temperature 14.00, source: Geoportal Berlin



Abb. 59 Air temperature 4.00, source: Geoportal Berlin

## 4.2 Events at Tempelhofer Feld

In order to realise the leisure and recreational purposes of the site, a maximum of 60 approved special uses are permitted per calendar year according to the ThfG. These include both small civic events and large city-wide events.

Every year, Grün Berlin GmbH receives 300 to 400 applications for special use, with the Tempelhofer Damm subdivision recording the highest demand. Up to 250,000 visitors are received there in total each year. The events cover a wide spectrum, from art and culture to charity events and large family festivals, such as the largest inner-city family festival in Europe.

A balanced mix of events ensures that both local citizens and visitors from all over Berlin and beyond benefit from the range of events on offer without unduly affecting the primary use of the site as a recreation area.

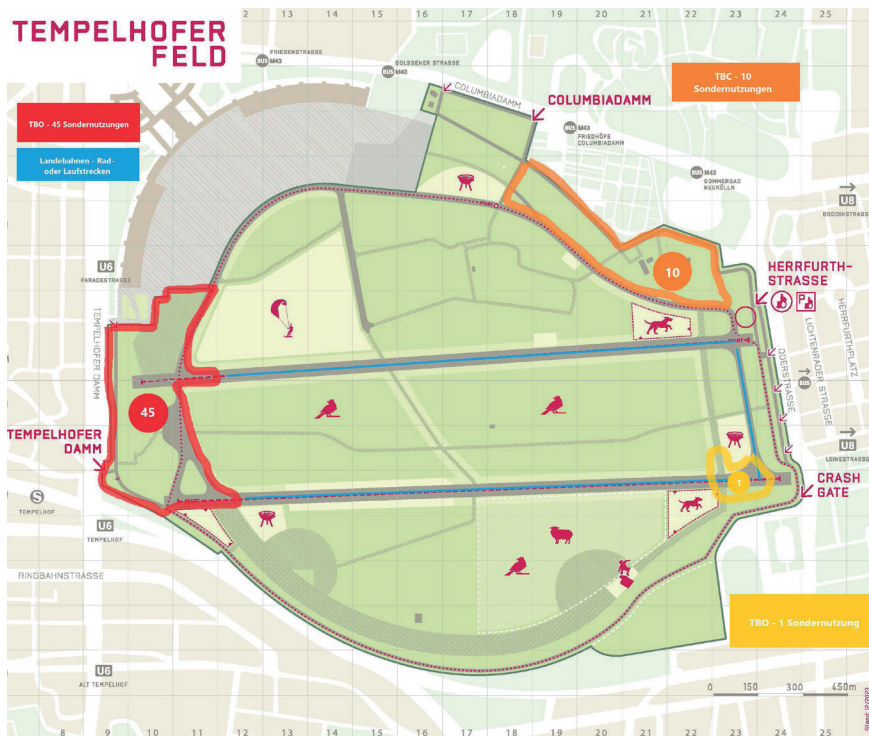


Abb. 60 Uses of Tempelhofer Feld 2023, source: SenStadt



Veranstaltung	Anzahl der Tage	Inhalt / Beschreibung	Besucher/Teilnehmer	Verortung / Planquadrat
Fallschirmsprung Spendenaktion (Nur Landung)	1	Ein Fallschirmsprung mit 3 Absprungturm. Neben Sportspringern, sollen auch Tandemspringer versteigert werden, sodass Spenden für den Verein Wild Wasser e.V. gesammelt werden	1.500	TBT
Festival der Riesendracen	1	<b>Größtes innerstädtisches Familienfest Europas</b> Hier lädt die STADT UND LAND alle Ihre Mieter und Berliner*innen zum gemeinsamen Drachensteigen ein. Als Rahmenprogramm wird ein internationaler Auszug von professionellen Drachentänzern eingeladen, welche Themenbezogen für dieses Festival Drachen entwerfen und bauen. Neben dem Drachensteigen, -basteln und -schauen gibt es eine Reihe von Ständen mit Essen und Trinken, sowie eine Rede des Regierenden Bürgermeisters.	120.000	TBT
Life Run - Benefizlauf der Berliner Aids-Hilfe e.V.	1	Mit dem Life-Run möchten wir ein Zeichen setzen für mehr Akzeptanz gegenüber Menschen mit HIV/HCV/Aids und anderen chronischen Erkrankungen. Sport fördert die Gesundheit und die Gemeinschaft. Die Erlöse aus dem Life-Run kommen zu 100% der Berliner Aids-Hilfe e.V. zugute.	4.200	TBC
Rheinländisches Figurentheater	51	Traditionelles Puppentheater in modernem Gewand. Gegründet 1801 mit selbstgebauten Marionetten, befindet sich das Theater immer noch im Familienbesitz.	pro Show 1.000 Zeitraumgebunden ca. 45.000	TBT
SoVD-Inklusionslauf	1	Auch 2024 heißt es wieder: Gemeinsam Rollen, Walken und Skaten. Jeder*r nach seinen und ihren Möglichkeiten und Vorlieben und natürlich auch wieder im Team beim Staffellauf.	1.200	TBT
PSD Herfahrt	1	Gemeinsam tragen wir dazu bei, dass auch die Kleinsten die beste medizinische Versorgung erhalten.  <a href="https://www.psd-berlin-brandenburg.de/Nachhaltigkeit/soziale-nachhaltigkeit/psd-herzfahrt.html">https://www.psd-berlin-brandenburg.de/Nachhaltigkeit/soziale-nachhaltigkeit/psd-herzfahrt.html</a>	2.100	TBT

Berlin Circus Festival	12	<b>Das Berlin Circus Festival ist das größte Festival für zeitgenössischen Circus in Deutschland.</b> 17 Produktionen mit 47 Shows aus ganz Europa auf dem Tempelhofer Feld mitten in Berlin.  Wir zeigen euch renommierte Produktionen, spektakuläre Shows, großartige Nachwuchstalente und vieles mehr. Erlebt die Vielfalt und Kreativität dieses Genres! Beim Berlin Circus Festival verschmilzt Circus mit Elementen aus Theater, Tanz, Musik und bildender Kunst zu einzigartigen Performances. Mehr über Circus hier.  Neben unserem vielfältigen Programm bieten wir eine jährlich wechselnde Kunstausstellung, Livemusik, Publikumsgespräche, ein reichhaltiges gastronomisches Angebot und Vieles mehr. Mehr dazu unter circus & mehr.  <a href="https://www.berlin-circus-festival.de/">https://www.berlin-circus-festival.de/</a>	pro Show 2.200 Gesamt ca. 25.000	TBT
Theater Anu	25	Theater ANU erforscht seit über 25 Jahren poetische Theaterformen im Öffentlichen Raum. 1998 gegründet in Heppenheim, an der Hessischen Bergstraße, hat die Compagnie ihren Hauptsitz seit 2007 in Berlin. In Zusammenarbeit mit zahlreichen Künstlerinnen und Künstlern bespielt sie unter der Leitung von Bille Behr und Stefan Behr Parkanlagen, Plätze und besondere Orte – wie beispielsweise Tunnel oder Industriehallen – in Deutschland und Europa. Jedes Jahr erleben viele Tausend Besucherinnen und Besucher die sinnlichen und leisen Inszenierungen von Theater ANU.	pro Show 500 Gesamt ca. 10.000	TBC
Airfield Race	2	Rennrad Rennen verschiedener Altersklassen und Könnenstufen. Als bekanntester Fahrer ist hier Roger Kluge (UCI Classementfahrer ehemals bei Lotto Soudal, aktuell bei rad-net Oßwald)	1.200	TBT
Andalusisches Festival	2	Veranstaltung der Spanischen Botschaft. Kulturaustausch und Darbietungen von traditionellen Getränken, Speisen und Kulturformen.	2.500	TBT
Bike Polo Turnier	3	Internationale Meisterschaften Bikepolo ist eine junge, rasant wachsende Trendsportart die mittlerweile in über 300 Städten der Welt gespielt wird. Von Fahrradkurieren aus Seattle ins Leben gerufen, hat sich Bikepolo in den letzten Jahren zu einer der größten urbanen Trendsportarten entwickelt und ist Teil des andauernden Booms rund um das Fahrrad.	4.000	TBO
Charity:Water Run - Kindness Projekt	1	We believe in a world where everyone has access to clean water. For the last 13 years we've supported Charity: Water, through our annual Charity:Water Run. Together we've seen 18 Water Projects been established in countries like Nepal, Malawi and Ethiopia. This year again, we will run for Clean Water.	500	TBC

Zu- & Abwegungen	5	Wenn auf der Vorfeldplatte von Tempelhof Projekt ein zum Beispiel Konzert stattfindet, wird die Zu-, Abwegung, sowie Flucht- und Rettungswege und Teile der Einlass- und Secucheckflächen vom Tempelhofer Feld in Anspruch genommen, bzw. nach ThfG unter Umständen genehmigt. Dazu wird ggf. auch ein Böschungüberbau in die Thf Zaananlage bei der Buswendeschleife eingebaut um die Gästeanzahlen rechtskonform zu handhaben.	bis 65.000 pro Showtag	TBT
div. Veranstaltungen auf Projektflächen	1	Auf den Projektflächen des THF (zum Beispiel: Allmende Gärten - TBO, Nature Art - TBC, Westfeldgarten - TBT und Haus 104) finden kleinere Bürger*innenveranstaltungen auf das Jahr hinweg verteilt statt.	Gesamt ca. 5.000	TBO/TBC/TBT
Inklusionslauf - SoVD	1	Der SoVD-Inklusionslauf 2024 ist eine Sportveranstaltung auf dem Tempelhofer Feld für Menschen mit und ohne Behinderung. Jeder ist willkommen und kann auf seine individuelle Weise teilnehmen.	1.200	TBT
Sportcheck Run	1	<b>Deutschlands größte Stadtläufer</b>	6.500	TBT
Tanz im August - HEBB+A1EL Theater	2	Bei Tanz im August 2024 wurden 18 Produktionen an 10 Veranstaltungsorten präsentiert – darunter 3 Weltpremiere, 10 Deutschlandpremiere sowie 7 Berliner und internationale Koproduktionen innerhalb von insgesamt 46 Vorstellungen.  Das "Outbox Me Fusion Dancebattle" bringt Bewegungskünstler*innen aller Art zusammen. Von Floorwork bis Bauchtanz, Hip-Hop, Breaking und Contemporary Dance ist alles vertreten. Das Miteinander und die gemeinsame Improvisation der Tänzer*innen steht im Fokus, und das Publikum ist eingeladen, anzufeuern und in den Pausen zu jammen. <b>Magie auf der Tanzfläche ist garantiert!</b>	4.500	TBC
Zumba Open Air	2		500	TBT



## 4.3 Digital attachments

### Call for submissions

#### Work plans

1. Aerial view
2. Dwg, surveying basis
3. 3D plans of Tempelhofer Feld

#### Information

1. Ground plans
2. Landscape programme
3. Park plan
4. Development and maintenance plan
5. Study of the social value of Tempelhofer Feld
6. Development strategy for Tempelhofer Feld
7. Economic impact of a rejection of the partial development of the Tempelhof airfield
8. Social infrastructure concept Tempelhof-Schöneberg
9. Social infrastructure concept Neukölln
10. Updated planning assumptions for social infrastructure as follow-up facilities in case of new housing construction (12/2013) as well as selected information (information for the record) on guideline values for day care centres and schools
11. High-rise design
12. New construction of schools: Site sizes
13. Citizens' report on planning cells for the development of the district at Tempelhofer Damm
14. Nature conservation monitoring 2021
15. Results of nature conservation expert opinions 2005
16. Water management consultancy 1st report
17. Water management consulting 2nd report
18. Action plan for integrated sustainable water management
19. Technical paper on urban climate in the context of the amendment of the land use plan
20. Climate-ecological study on the THF 2012 framework plan
21. Air pollution study for urban planning framework
22. Acoustic study for urban planning framework
23. Ecological criteria for competitions/projects/construction projects

#### Legal bases and regulations

1. Administrative Regulation for Parking Spaces
2. Thf Act
3. Land use plan

#### Form sheets

1. Key recommendations and challenges form
2. Area calculation
3. Author's declaration
4. Template layout

#### Documentation

1. Documentation of dialogue workshops
2. Documentation of child and youth participation

3. Launch event documentation
4. Spatial statements on maps

### Digital Links

Urban Development Plan Centres 2030

<https://www.berlin.de/sen/stadtentwicklung/planung/stadtentwicklungspläne/step-zentren-2030/>

Urban development climate planning

<https://www.berlin.de/sen/stadtentwicklung/planung/stadtentwicklungspläne/step-klima-2-0/>

Green highways Berlin

<https://www.berlin.de/sen/uvk/natur-und-gruen/landschaftsplanung/gruene-hauptwege/die-wege-im-ueberblick/>

Competitions and selection procedure Berlin

<https://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/aktuell/wettbewerbe/>

Regulation on nature restoration and amendment of the regulation (EU) 2022/869

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1991/oj/deu>

Dialogue process Tempelhofer Feld

<https://thf-dialog.berlin.de/>

Geoportal Berlin (FIS Broker)

<https://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp>