



PETER JOSEPH LENNÉ PRIZE 2016

Landscape Architecture and Open Space Planning Competition

TASK A – REGIONAL

SPREEPARK BERLIN – From “Lost Garden” to a new type of park

Scenery for a new definition of park

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1.1 Reason and objective



Spreepark Berlin

The Spreepark was opened in 1969 as the “Kulturpark Plänterwald” right next to the River Spree. It was the only amusement park in former East Germany (the German Democratic Republic, or GDR) and after reunification, also the only facility of this type in the whole of Berlin to remain open all-year-round. The Spreepark closed in 2001 after an eventful history. In 2002 the site was fenced off and, so to speak, “fell into a deep slumber”.

It was not until February 2014 that the City State of Berlin was able to acquire the building lease for the site in Berlin’s Treptow-Köpenick district. The key task for the future is now to develop a new usage, design and operating concept for the former East German amusement park.

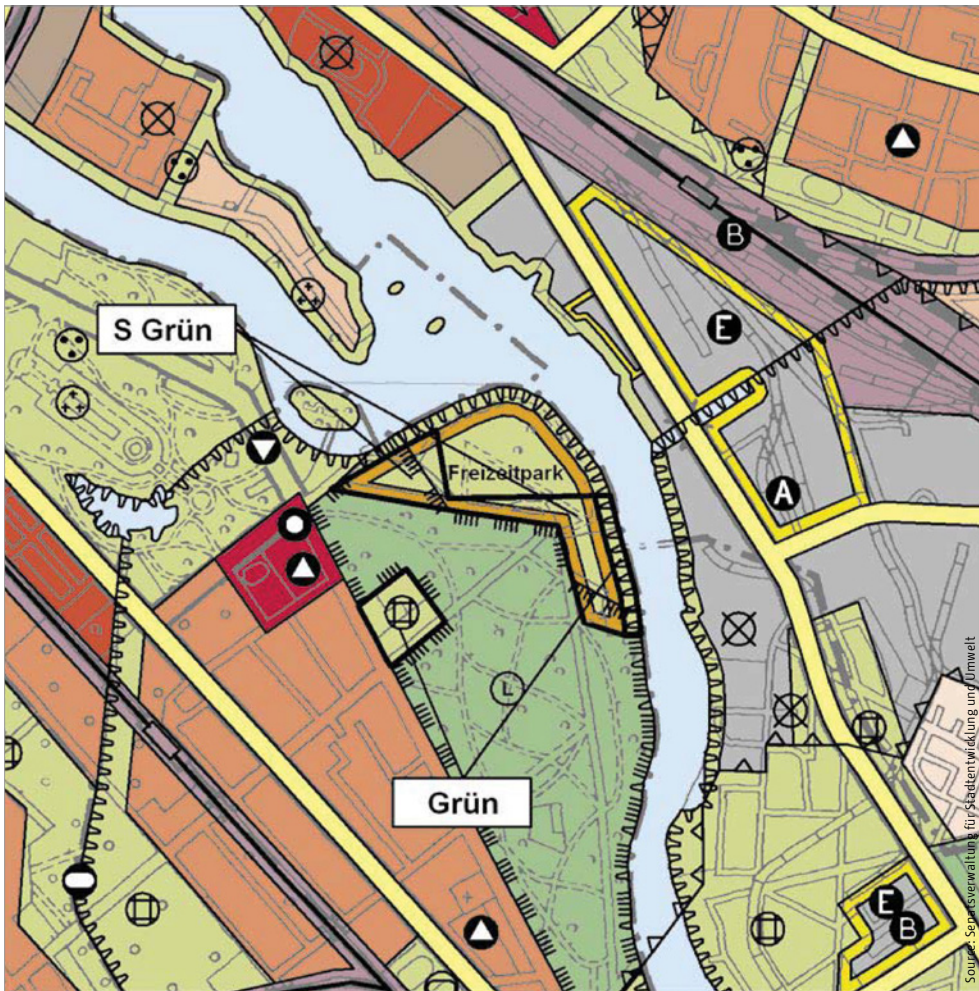
In the land-use plan published in 2006 the site was shown as a recreational park (no funfair). The aim is to develop a high quality and environmentally friendly culture and recreation park on the site, adapted to the fragility of the sub-area (which among other things has an adjacent conservation area immediately to the south) and to breathe new life into the so-called “Egg House” (Eierhäuschen) as a major attraction for those seeking relaxation. The historic Eierhäuschen was a firm favourite with Berliners for outings on the bank of the Spree.



Ferris wheel



White water ride



Spreepark section
from Land-Use Plan, 2006

The public and the media are following ongoing action and plans for the Spreepark with great interest. The task for the 2016 Lenné Prize dovetails with this intense public debate on the Spreepark's future.

Ideas are being sought for a new type of park, the utilisation of which has yet to be defined, that will give new momentum to the recreational landscape along the Spree. The creative scene for which Berlin is well-known – “off-culture”, clubs, etc. – is to be taken into account and interact with the Eierhäuschen which will be a venue for restaurants and events. The relatively independent position of the site within the functioning natural and relaxing landscape in the Plänterwald locality presents a unique opportunity to consider a new Spreepark in terms of form, function and use.

1.2 Object of the call for tenders



Photo: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt

View of the Spreepark Berlin

1.2.1 Location

The Spreepark is in East Berlin on the city's largest and most important river, the Spree (for more information see for example <https://berlinerverlag.atavist.com/diespree>).

The site's independence from urban development is a key feature. Nestled in a well-functioning local relaxation and woodland area, it is neither subject to special requirements relating to (non-existent here) neighbouring buildings, nor to a usage profile as there is currently no lack of open spaces.

The site is nestled in the Plänterwald, a former forest covering around 89 hectares and characterised by existing old tree stock. To the west, it connects to the much-frequented Treptower Park, a traditional "Volkspark" (people's park) dating from 1888 and has a riverbank walk leading to Treptower Park station on the suburban railway line (S-Bahn). The station is also the site of the passenger cruise harbour where a great many excursion boats depart from and/or moor.

The "Haus Zenner" marks the transitional area from Treptower Park to the Spreepark and houses a restaurant and the Jazzclub "Eierschale". In an easterly direction there is a newly built play area, the "Insel der Jugend" (The Isle of Youth) and a large boat rental operation that is very popular with Berliners for short rowing trips on the Spree.

Insel der Jugend (Link: www.inselberlin.de) upstream of the Spreepark is accessed via Abteibrücke – Germany's oldest steel composite bridge. It is used for picnicking, sunbathing on the boardwalk and is one of Berlin's excursion destinations, with an established name for holding events. Alongside a residential home project, it hosts regular cultural events such as concerts, parties, theatre performances, children's festivals and film evenings.



Spreepark Berlin and Insel der Jugend in an urban context



Klingenberg Heat and Power Plant 1927



Power plant and cement factory

On a pier at the end of Bulgarischen Strasse is the Klipper restaurant, a seaplane port and a stopping point for Spree cruises. Along the Spree is a continuous riverbank path from Treptower Park train station to Baumschulenweg.

The rest of the project area starts in the west with the “Haus Zenner” and “Wasserweg” forms its southern boundary. This small paved road also provides access to the historical “Eierhäuschen”, a traditional location for outings in the 1900s, which is to take on new cultural and gastronomic importance as part of the Spreepark development.

To the north-west of the Spreepark is the Halbinsel Alt-Stralau (a peninsula), where there is a recently built housing development. The Spree itself has several small islands, Kratzbruch, Liebesinsel and Bullenbruch. To the north of the Spree is the Klingenberg Heat and Power Plant and other industrial businesses characteristic of the landscape north of the Spreepark. In this urban district of the town (Oberschöneweide) is the Funkhaus Nalepastrasse, which has garnered a reputation for its state-of-the-art sound studios as well as a variety of events and clubs (e.g. Sysiphos). Four boat rental stations provide an effective link to the Spree area.

<http://www.sisyphos-berlin.net/impressum.html>

Funkhaus Nalepastrasse

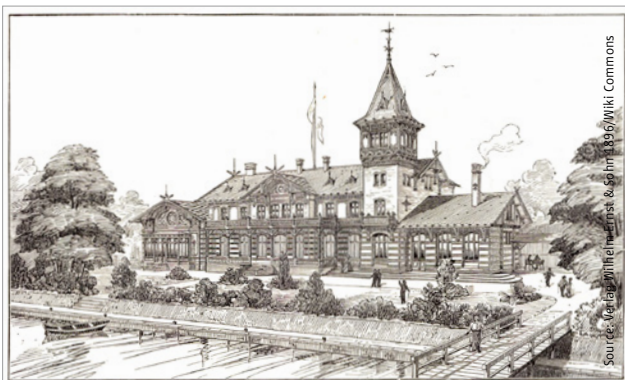
<http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/berlin-oberschoene-weide-hollywood-und-honecker-ziehts-in-die-nalepastrasse/11978152.html>



Overview plan of amusement park (VEB Kulturpark)



View of the Spreepark from the west



Prospect „Eierhäuschen“ 1896



Eierhäuschen renovation

1.2.2 History

The Spreepark was inaugurated on 4th October 1969 on the 20th anniversary of the GDR. A “publicly owned culture park”, it was the only fairground open all-year-round. “People could go on rides here that you couldn’t find anywhere else because they came from the West” (source: www.spreepark.de). The range of fairground rides and attractions (concerts, dances and children’s entertainment) was gradually expanded. The main attraction was the 40 m high Ferris wheel with 36 gondolas, which allowed a total of 216 people to take in the view over Berlin. It had around 1.5 million visitors a year is testament to the huge popularity of this amusement facility, which is still very closely associated with personal memories for many Berliners today.

After the fall of the Berlin wall, the Berlin Cultural Senate wanted to install a “Western-style amusement park” and sought a contractor. The contract was awarded to Spreepark GmbH, who redesigned the site as such, keeping few of the attractions from the GDR. Aside from the landmark Ferris wheel, only the cottages at the entrance and the toilets were retained. Around 40 million deutschmarks (€20.5 million) was invested in the first year on a pirate ship, a family roller coaster and a vertical loop roller coaster, while the former concrete square on which the fairground stood gave way to lakes and grassy areas.

Despite all the conversion measures the Spreepark was unable to attract the previous levels of visitor numbers and went into insolvency in 2001. The search for new investors proved unsuccessful. Berlin State bought the site in February 2014. A variety of scenarios were drafted for future use (including housing and cultural use) but were not followed up.

The Spreepark was left to itself, and nature covered many of the areas over again, which at the same time has resulted in valuable ecosystems. This “romantic ruin” has garnered many friends and fans as evidenced on YouTube, Facebook and other networks. It also receives ongoing enquiries from professional TV and film producers as well as photographers. Before the site was fenced off and secured in 2014, it was used for a large number of classic Berlin activities in the interim, not all of which were legal. The offering ranged from gastro-nomic events to art activities and urban golf.

However, €7 million in funding has already been provided for the renovation of the Eierhäuschen.



Spreepark – English Village



Spreepark – Boat



Spreepark – Park Railway



Spreepark – Kiosk

1.2.3 Condition

If the site of Spreepark was a great attraction for fans of romantic ruins until a few years ago, it must be now be said that it has fallen into much greater decline since it was fenced off and secured. Films and internet images often don't reflect its actual condition. The site is dilapidated and in a state of decline, and it is likely that only parts of bridges or sections of the part that were used as an amusement park could be carried over to a new park design.

Keeping attractions such as the water ride or the Western town would be very costly and go against the fact that it is no longer to be used as a fairground. All the buildings, too, have been so severely affected that demolition is the only option. The tracks of the park railway could be brought back into use after renovation, while the stations would require total restoration or rebuilding in the event of plans to go on using them. There is a list and evaluation of the former attractions in the documentation for your own assessment.

The vegetation can be split into two categories. First there are the edges of the Spreepark along the Spree and the Plänterwald, which have been preserved, as they are contiguous areas of old tree stock from the forest. Then there is the centre of the site, which has been reshaped many times and heavily used, and is a mixture of seemingly mismatched ornamental trees such as junipers, firs, summer shrubs and ground cover, with stylistic but often dilapidated poplars and black poplars and the spontaneous vegetation of the last two decades. The condition of the wood and trees is generally questionable and not very viable. Therefore it is likely that massive intervention in the inner vegetation stock would be required later on to meet public safety obligations.

So in its present state one might anticipate creating a space using the old tree stock on the edge of the area and after whatever tree care measures are feasible, open areas in the middle.

1.3 General planning conditions

1.3.1 Land-use plan

The land-use plan only sets the general objective “to develop a high quality and environmentally friendly culture and recreation park on the old Spreepark site, adapted to the fragility of the sub-area, and to breathe new life into the Eierhäuschen as a major attraction for those seeking relaxation.”

The boundaries of the conservation area and water conservation area are to be retained (see plan). Emphasis is placed on the fact that the ecological function of the (surrounding) woodland should be maintained. The green corridor along the riverbank should take this into account but could be expanded in the process.

1.3.2 Plänterwald conservation area

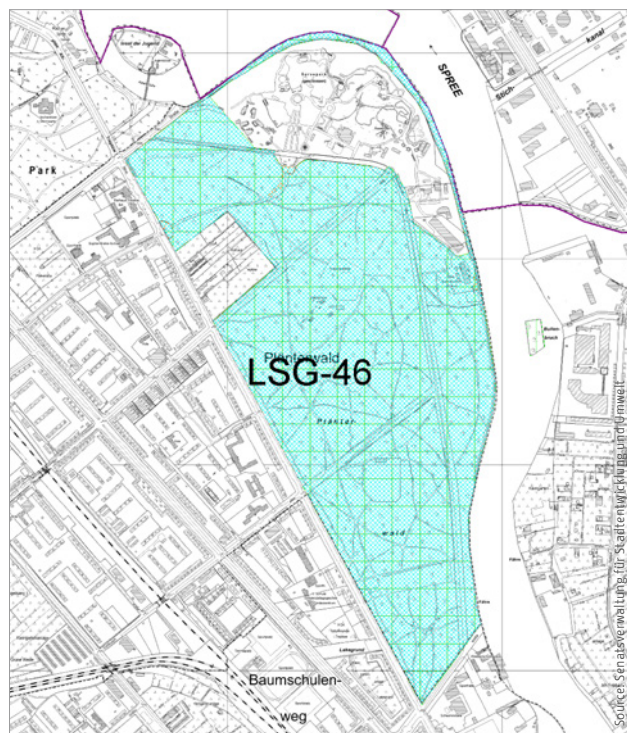
The Plänterwald, in the south of the project area, is designated a conservation area and so has special protected status under the German Federal Nature Conservation Act. An additional protection ordinance summarises the key parameters of the ordinances applicable in the conservation area (extract of main points):

- The installation of buildings
- gardens or riding arenas, fencing or other stockades is not allowed.
- Tents, caravans or similar equipment such as mobile stalls may not be set up or parked.
- Actions with a dehydrating effect may not be carried out.
- Floors or floor components may not be added or removed, nor the ground design modified in any other way. Ground cover must not be damaged, solidified or sealed
- except in order to drive motorised vehicles to streets dedicated to public transport, or park in such streets, or ride horses in the area.
- Plants or parts thereof, particularly flowers, hedgerows or bushes may not be introduced, modified, cleared, destroyed or removed.

This also applies to the riverbank area whereas the actual Spreepark is explicitly exempted from protection and is not subject to any other nature conservation regulations.

1.3.3 Access

Going forward, the Spreepark should be as easily accessible as possible to a large number of visitors. With this in mind, Berlin State plans another pier for the Spree navigation in the area of the Eierhäuschen. The exact location of this is to be



conservation area „Plänterwald“

specified by participants. Treptower Park and Baumschulenweg railway stations are relatively far away, which means that provision should be made for another access route for public transport (buses). As regards passenger car parking spaces, only disabled parking spaces and car-sharing stations should be taken into account.

Where access is concerned, consideration should also be given to whether there should be one or several entrances. Either the former entrance of the recreational park could be used for this or a more economical solution proposed depending on the design. In this regard, given that the area is accessible from the riverbank walk and that there is a requirement for fencing, provision should be made for a main entrance with ticket kiosks and information buildings in a position which makes sense strategically.

1.4 The task

We are looking for suggestions as to the new character of a park facility appropriate for Berlin today, with its club, cultural and creative scenes, as a home to families and a tourist destination, and as a cosmopolitan city. Factors such as the city's former East German heritage as part of its cultural history play a central role here along with its location on the Spree in a recreation area, and obviously, the special character of the current ruins in the landscape.

Considerations should focus on the relationship between its former use as an amusement park and the remnants thereof, plus the potential and requirements of its relatively independent location in the urban district of the city. As part of this, competitors should check to what extent the site can be appropriately tied in with contemporary Berlin and its characteristic style.

Going forward, using the park as a commercial amusement park in the sense of a fairground is not an option. Only the Ferris wheel is to be retained (mandatorily) as an integral part of the location's history. Whether the Ferris wheel should be renovated and recommissioned or simply kept as a landmark, and whether other site installations should be retained, is for participants to evaluate and shall be considered part of the design task.

Uses might include themes based around art and culture which could take the form of events, exhibitions and new forms of use (to be defined) for integration into the park and/or the design concept per se. At the same time, the park facility should also appeal to day-to-day visitors with a character all its own.

Berlin State wishes to fence off the central area and this may be combined with commercial use if applicable. Whether this will require an entry ticket, possibly combined with entry to specific events, must be made clear in the usage and design concept along with exactly where the fencing installation would be. The riverbank is a public footpath and as such is always to be open and should not be fenced off. The Eierhäuschen restaurant and events venue should be integrated into the park facility but must also, for example, be accessible from outside for events.

The site of the Berlin Spreepark has clear potential as a space for new, thought-provoking contemporary landscape architecture. The scenery of this particular parkland presents an ideal opportunity to reflect on a new type of park. The Spreepark could potentially provide the impetus to rethink the whole concept of a park in the context of green space.

- Does the scenery provide a cornerstone for defining a new type of park?
- Do new types of use, form and function define innovative parkland?
- Can a park be “typical” of Berlin and reflect the city's dynamic?

The Lenné Prize is a suitable framework for this contemplative style of approach, in that Lenné, with his Arcadian utopia, was a pioneer of the notion of a landscape park, starting with the redesign of the Glienicke Landscape Park exactly 200 years ago.

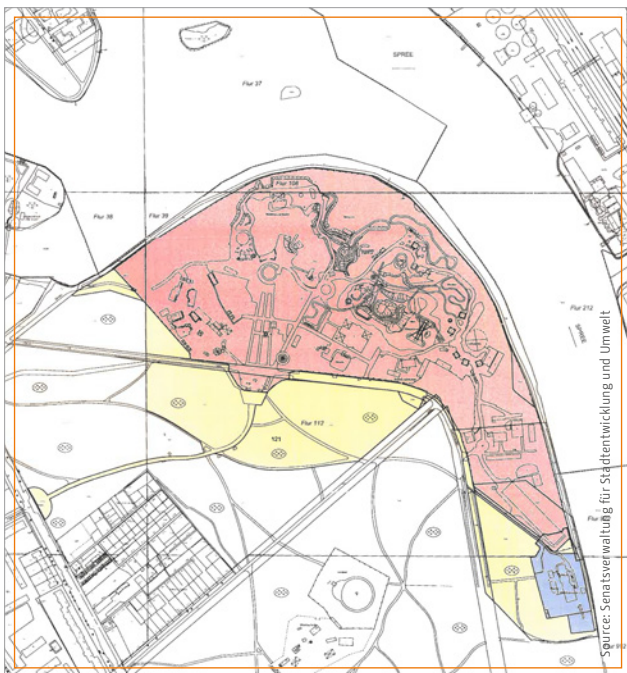
1.4.1 Park concept task, scale 1 : 2 000 and 1 : 500

Project area

The project area incorporates the Spreepark (marked in red) and the Eierhäuschen (marked in blue). The adjacent area of the city (Plänterwald, Treptower Park with the Insel der Jugend) the Spree area and the bank opposite should all be taken into consideration.

Our expectation is of a structural concept that transforms the Spreepark into a holistic open space concept of particularly high-quality design. The historical relics of the former amusement park, especially the Ferris wheel, should be staged using appropriate measures and become appreciable again. Competitors should provide an explanation on how the Spreepark will be linked to the urban district.

In doing so they should present what kind of new identity the Spreepark could take on and how the particular character of the area could be enhanced with a certain emphasis, for example by integrating new offerings. Consideration should also be given here to the operational aspects (profitability, fencing, facilities, care, etc.).



Project area

Overall design

- A programme-based explanation is required on the following themes: How the various levels of the park's heritage will be addressed and how new offerings will be integrated (e.g. cultural and, if applicable, club/musical offerings, gastronomy, sport and recreation.)
- Structural consideration and presentation of an overarching landscape architecture design and development concept, taking account of the surroundings and neighbouring open spaces: Treptower Park, Plänterwald (Berlin forest) and the landscape of the River Spree (Insel der Jugend and the bank opposite).
- Development of a functional, spatially structured design concept for the Spreepark in terms of building a new identity (USP) in the city of Berlin, including potential user focus, the road/pathway network, elaboration of viewpoints and vistas, etc.
- Networking the Spreepark with the neighbouring urban space (Ostkreuz/Rummelsburger Bay and the bank of the Spree opposite) and moorings along the Spree. The existing regional and national pathway/route network should be adapted and/or extended if applicable, in order to ensure that the area is accessible. These considerations should include ferry connections and stops.
- Presentation of an overarching open space and planting concept (creation of structure and spaces, dealing with existing vegetation, lead plants that give the area an identity if applicable, facilities, etc.).
- Statements on the type and position of potential fencing installations and entrances and exits, taking account of open access to the riverbank (path).
- Consideration of the mode of operation and forms of entertainment, such as park management, an events calendar, incorporation of activities and initiatives, etc.
- Sheet 1 should cover the complete Spreepark at a scale of 1 : 2 000, and include relevant connections to the surrounding environment and urban structures.
- Sheet 1 should also include a substantial extract from the Spreepark which is of importance for the design concept at a detailed scale of 1 : 500, the exact location of which can be chosen by the author.

1.4.2 Design detail, scale 1 : 250, Plan 2

The in-depth work aims to detail and specify the overall concept in a selected sub-area. It shows the level down to which the content and design of the overall task penetrates and provides an opportunity to add an individual design/artistic note.

The initiator is providing the Eierhäuschen area for this, which could serve as an illustrative solution for an integrative park and cultural landscape. However, we are deliberately leaving the participants to select another representative section with which to elucidate their design solution on the same scale.

Details are to be provided for the design elements and spatial parts of the overall concept which are of particular importance to the desired ideational, design, ecological and functional objectives. Key elements and sub-spaces can be explained in views, sections or sketches using a scale of 1:250.

Detail

- The specifics of the design including a breakdown by function and space, basic facilities, lead plants, infrastructure, pathways and access areas.
- Eierhäuschen concept: a usage concept including restaurants, cultural installations and consideration of compatible operation.
- Illustrative examples of how historical relics could be incorporated into the concept and given visibility.
- Presentation of the new target identity of the Spreepark (relics, buildings, lead plants, cultural spaces, river area, etc.) in any way that competitors choose.

1.4.3 Use of plants

Use of plants as a design tool for open space architecture is of great importance in the Peter Joseph Lenné process. The initiator does not wish to see simply a list of plants but instead expects confident use of plants from aesthetic, design, seasonal and sustainable standpoints.

The existing tree stock, ecologically valuable areas and partial conservation area present particular design challenges. In addition, the detail area around the Ferris wheel presents an opportunity to provide for special or intensive planting.

It is important to the municipality that care and maintenance costs be reduced. This does not mean that complex or special planting should be excluded but rather that competitors should demonstrate creativity and use planning resources to show how the care of sophisticated plant use can be achieved at manageable cost.

We expect a conceptual or detailed breakdown of the planting concept from the solutions for the whole design, plus detail on species and varieties, as part of a model planting plan if applicable (e.g. for borders or scrubland).

Plant use design

- Development of a key theme for the Spreepark with reference to the adjacent city and river spaces.
- Vegetation concepts in keeping with spatial planning and idea.
- Location-adapted planting concept with details for selected areas.
- Presentation of important design details relating to plant use (e.g. seasonal sequence of particular aspects – blooms, colour, fruit, habitus, diversity, character plants, formation of identity, etc.).
- Care: drafting of a low-maintenance design and planting concept with reference to the basic design idea.
- Presentation of ecological, urban climate and sustainable functions as well as aesthetic qualities.

1.5 Formats/sheet lines/design

- Both plans (plan 1 – Overall concept and plan 2 – In-depth), require a DIN A0 format (portrait), 841 mm wide and 1189 mm high with North at the top. Plans, models and texts beyond the work required (2 plans) are not included in the assessment.
- Any form of graphic depiction may be used but the form selected must allow the work to be reduced in size for publication in documentation without too much meaning being lost. Text-based explanations on the plans must be brief and succinct. The work focuses on graphic depictions.
- The work should be submitted on a flat piece of paper, rolled up. It must not be produced on cardboard or any other backing. Work submitted on digital data carriers only will not be assessed.

1.6 Work required

- 1. Plan 1 – Overall concept scale **1 : 2 000**
and Park Detail scale **1 : 500**
- 2. Plan 2 – In-depth work scale **1 : 250**
 - Project planning
 - Use of plants (planting plan and plant list)
 - Additional explanations can be submitted as text and drawings/visualisations, lines on both DIN A0 plans
- 3. CD with printable pdf and jpeg files (300 dpi) of both plans, format DIN A0
- 4. Covering letter with declaration(s) of authorship

This section only details the technical and organisation aspects of how the Peter Joseph Lenné Prize operates.

2.1 Initiator

The initiator of the Peter Joseph Lenné Prize is the state of Berlin, represented by the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment. The assessment is carried out at Grün Berlin GmbH, Columbiadamm 10, 12101 Berlin, Germany.

2.2 Committee of experts for the Peter Joseph Lenné Prize

The process of the Peter Joseph Lenné Prize is monitored by a committee of experts from the following institutions:

- Akademie der Künste (Academy of the Arts), Berlin
- Federation of German Landscape Architects (BDLA)
- Technical University of Berlin, Landscape architecture/Green space planning department
- Beuth-Hochschule, Life Sciences and Technology department, Landscape architecture department
- Karl Foerster Foundation

2.3 Type of process

The Peter Joseph Lenné Prize follows the form of a single-stage open competition of ideas on open space architecture and landscape planning. The process is governed by the call for tenders and is not a process according to GRW (Principles and guidelines for competitions) or RPW (Guidelines for planning competitions).

The process is anonymous until the jury reaches its decision. The competition is held in German. English is also accepted.

Through their involvement in the process and by obtaining the call for tenders documents, the participants, members of the jury, experts and guests consent to their data being held in relation to the Lenné Prize in the form of automated files. Data is first captured when the call for tenders documents are obtained from the online download portal and then when participants are recorded after submitting work. The following details are held: name, date of birth, address, phone number, e-mail address, details of education and current job.

2.4 Principles

The principles of the process are:

- the initiation documents, including the task descriptions and
- the criteria of the Karl Foerster Commendation

2.5 Karl Foerster Commendation

Within the Lenné Prize, Karl Foerster Commendations can be awarded by the Karl Foerster Foundation for work involving very high quality use of plants. Commendations are only awarded if the proposed use of plants can be integrated into good or very good solutions in line with design and ecological principles.

2.6 Announcement/information/deadlines

Binding announcement of the Lenné Prize is made online

<http://www.competitionline.com/lenne>

During the process please check occasionally to see if additional important information about the process has been published.

Validity

The complete call for tenders by the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, in this version, is decisive. Any other publications, including those from third parties, are informative only.

Deadlines

Issue of call for tenders from 8 January 2016.

Work must be submitted on 1 July 2016 up to 6 p.m. to Grün Berlin GmbH, Columbiadamm 10, Tower 7, 12101 Berlin, Germany.

2.7 Eligibility

Participation in the competition requires compliance with and acknowledgement of the tendering conditions and submission of the required work.

The conditions of the call for tenders are acknowledged by obtaining the document – even if via third parties and/or as a copy.

Natural persons and groups of natural persons are eligible if they are (all) under the age of **35 on 1 July 2016**. Each person or group may only take part in one of the three tasks. There is no need to demonstrate any particular professional competence. People or groups from anywhere in the world may take part.

People or groups of people who were involved in producing the tasks are not permitted to take part.

There are no other restrictions. The abilities of the participants, conveyed through the work submitted, and the quality of the work are decisive.

2.8 Access to documents

The documents can be downloaded from the Peter Joseph Lenné Prize website at

<http://www.competitionline.com/lenne>

They cannot be posted out.

2.9 Understanding the call for tenders documents

The participants undertake to only use the digital data and plans or print-outs of them for the purpose of the competition, regardless of how they obtained the call for tenders documents. The call for tenders documents may only be disseminated and reproduced for participation in the Lenné Prize. People are also considered to have taken part in the process if the call for tenders is only used for informative purposes and/or the work required is broken off and the results not submitted.

2.10 Submitting work/identification

The work must be submitted, in full and packaged, on 1 July 2016 (by 6 pm).

It can be delivered by post or courier or by handing it in to the service building of Grün Berlin GmbH, Columbiadamm 10, Tower 7, 12101 Berlin (Reception).

The participant is responsible for ensuring that the documents are sent in good time before the deadline. Work received late cannot be assessed. The covering letter and declaration(s) of authorship must be enclosed with the work.

To ensure anonymity, the work must be handed in sealed without details of the sender or any other indication of the author, but labelled with the reference number, the number of the chosen task (A, B or C) and the wording “Lenné Prize”. The sender must be specified as the recipient (Grün Berlin GmbH).

The CD containing the pdf **and** jpeg files (300 dpi) for both plans should be sent separately. The stipulations that apply to the plans with regard to the process, identification and deadlines also apply here.

Identification

The work submitted must not provide any clue as to the author/authors. The participant must select a six-digit reference number and state this in the top right of every page (up to 1 cm in height and 4 cm in length). This reference number must also appear on the declaration of authorship, on the outside of the sealed envelope containing the declaration of authorship and on the CD containing the pdf and jpeg files.

Once the jury has met, a text box (maximum 8 x 8 cm) will be added to the bottom right of the plans for display purposes. Important information should not be positioned here.

Declaration of authorship/covering letter

The declaration of authorship (predefined form in the initiation) must be completed, legibly, and enclosed with the work in a sealed envelope (covering letter). The declaration of authorship must be signed by the author and dated.

A separate declaration of authorship must be completed by each participant. Please attach the covering letter such that it cannot be lost and will not be damaged when the packaging is opened! A complete and sealed copy of the covering letter must be enclosed with the CD.

2.11 Jury/process/results

The jury will be put together by the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment. It has 5 or 7 members. Minutes of the jury meeting will be created. The report will contain the decisions reached but not the detailed voting results.

Upon receipt, the work will be given an internal number which will be assigned to the corresponding reference number. This number and reference number will be registered.

Timely receipt of the work will be registered. The work will be checked to ensure it meets all the requirements and the age of the participants will be checked. The work will be presented anonymously for assessment by the jury.

The jury will select the best solution for each task. This will then be awarded the Peter Joseph Lenné Prize. The letters containing the declarations of authorship will then be assigned to the work, opened and the names of the authors established.

The prizes will be awarded in line with the jury's decisions. The jury's decision is final. The jury will also decide whether Karl Foerster Commendations and Peter Joseph Lenné Commendations are to be awarded.

The winners will be informed immediately after the jury has met and will be awarded their prizes at a ceremony in Berlin. Information about the results of the Lenné Prize will also appear on the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment's website. <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/aktuell/wettbewerbe/lenne>

2.12 Data capture/data protection

The initiator will hold an address file containing details of all participants (requirements/work submitted) for the purpose of the competition. This complies with data protection legislation.

Details accessible to the public in publications about the prize will only contain the names and place of residence of participants. The initiator is entitled to share the full address for the purposes of the competition. The participants in question will be informed should this happen.

2.13 Ownership/copyright

The Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment holds all copyrights pertaining to the task. All rights to documents provided by third parties during the Lenné Prize competition are retained by these parties. The work submitted becomes the property of the initiator. The copyrights and rights of publication of designs remain with the author or authors.

Once the competition is complete (in this case once the jury has met), the initiator is entitled to document, publish and exhibit the work approved for assessment (this also applies to third parties if the initiator or participant(s) in question agrees) without payment. The author/authors will be named in such cases.

2.14 Further use

Wherever possible, the best results and work will be passed onto the towns and institutions which provided the themes and planning areas for the Lenné Prize task.

The designs and suggestions put forward by the participants in the Lenné Prize should promote discussions amongst the public and planners.

2.15 Liability and return of work

The initiator is only liable for damage to or loss of work if it can be demonstrated to have behaved culpably. Work will not be returned. We would therefore recommend that the participants make copies of their work.

2.16 Prizes

Peter Joseph Lenné Prize

The prize consists of a certificate and prize money. A Lenné Prize amounting to 5,000 Euro can be awarded for each task.

Peter Joseph Lenné Commendations

Other highly commended designs for the tasks may be awarded Peter Joseph Lenné Commendations. The commendations consist of a certificate and book.

Karl Foerster Commendation

Very good and good designs with particularly good use of plants may be awarded Karl Foerster Commendations. The commendations from the Karl Foerster Foundation are worth a total of 1,500 Euro.

3.1 Work plans

The plan decisive to the work is made available.
The section of the plan required must be produced by the candidate.

3.2 Documents

The documents required are made available online for download.
All digital data, maps and pictures are only permitted for the purpose of the competition.

3.3 Form

Declaration of authorship

3.4 Address of the initiator

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Further Informationen

Please occasionally refer back to the website for updates:
www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/aktuell/wettbewerbe/lenne/
and www.competitionline.com/lenne

Sources

Conservation area ordinance text

http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/natur_gruen/naturschutz/downloads/rechtsgrundlagen/landesvo/lsg/lsg46.pdf

Conservation area map

http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomToMapById&mapId=nsg_lsg@senstadt&Id=LSG-46&minvalue=200&maxvalue=100