

Route der 
Industriekultur
Berlin



Rediscover
the Metropolis
Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage



i Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage

Berlin the Electropolis

With Prussia's first railroad, one of the first three-phase electric power plants in Europe, and the first electric streetcar line in the world, Berlin was a hub of international economic, technological, and architectural transformation. Beginning in the 1880s, this development was driven especially by the electrical industry. Berlin was a center not only of production but also of research and development, and it served as a testing ground for new technologies. Its power, water, and transportation systems set the standard around the world. Around 1900, Berlin was for a time the largest metropolis in continental Europe. The cityscape and society underwent rapid changes.

Berlin is Industrial Heritage

Old factory buildings, industrial sites, and substations – many of them now repurposed – are an essential component of Berlin's unique flair. From the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in Prussia to the decline of the "Electropolis" after the Second World War, the evolution of technology and industry put its stamp on Berlin more than on any other European capital. There is more physical evidence of this development in Berlin than anywhere else in Europe. Several of the city's neighborhoods are described in this brochure. We hope you will investigate the remarkable density and diversity of Berlin's industrial heritage on your own.

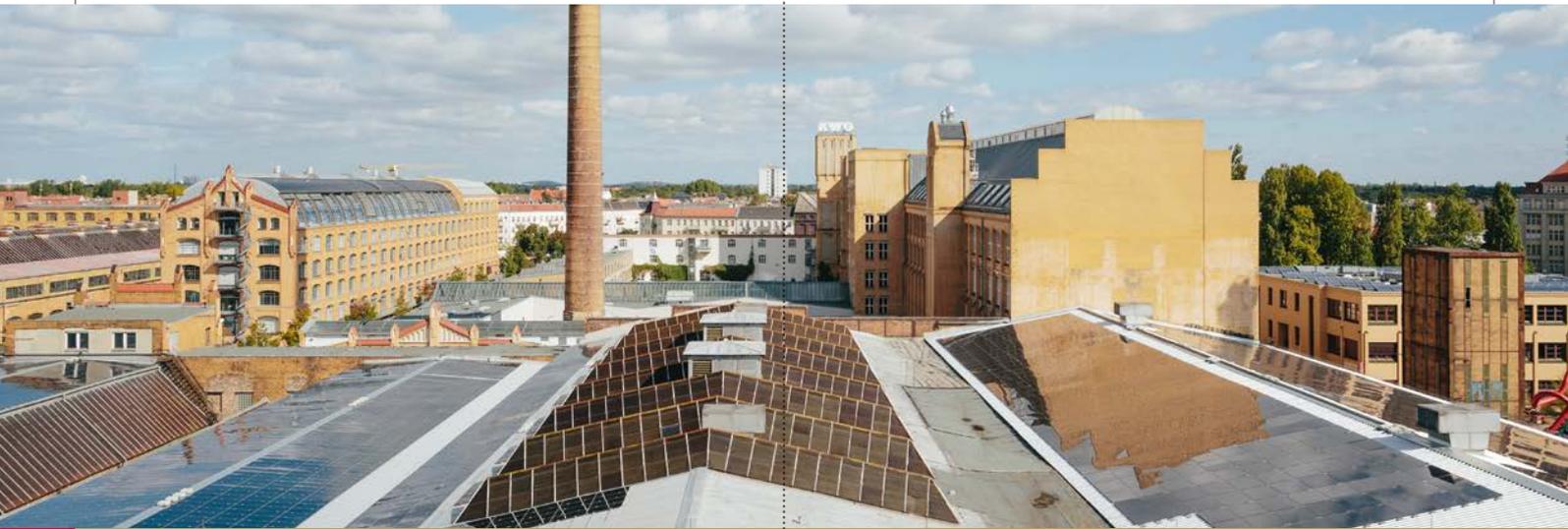
The Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage

The sites and related locations on the Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage are landmarks of the city's technological, economic, and social history. One new site is the royal porcelain manufactory Königliche Porzellan-Manufaktur Berlin (KPM), once a model of early industrialization. Today it continues to operate at its historic location, thus making it a special symbol of continuity and change. In many cases, citizen initiatives are to thank for preserving important monuments of Berlin's industrial heritage. Visitors are sure to meet knowledgeable enthusiasts there whom they can engage in conversation. Some sites can only be visited as part of a guided tour or by making an appointment ahead of time. The information in this brochure is subject to change. Please confirm it before making your visit!

More information and tips on Berlin's industrial heritage can be found on our website:
www.industriekultur.berlin/en/

We at the Berlin Center for Industrial Heritage hope you enjoy exploring the city.

May 2019



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The sites on the Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage are landmarks of the city's technological, economic, and social history. The thematic routes can also be found on our interactive map: → www.karte.industriekultur.berlin/en/



Active Industry and Innovation

Industry is not only concerned with production but also with research and development. Berlin's excellent infrastructure and numerous universities make it an attractive location for traditional businesses and startups alike.



Everyday Life

Living conditions in the city changed radically during industrialization. Tenements were built, as were market halls, swimming pools, hospitals, and other such institutions and facilities. Many still serve Berlin today.



Beyond the Socket

Power plants, power lines, and substations are only a few of the points along the path electricity takes to the sockets in our homes and workplaces. Electrification drove Berlin's industrial development. The city's extensive electrification set the standard for the rest of the world.



War and Peace

Armaments production facilities, labor camps, bomb shelters, and the divided city – the grand conflicts of the 20th century have left their mark on the city. A critical approach to this history is encouraged by memorial sites as well by the new meaning that civilian reuse has endowed on such landmarks.



Mobility

A metropolis requires a transportation system that is reliable, quick, and environmentally friendly. The indispensable infrastructure is constantly being updated to ensure that it will continue to meet residents' needs in the future.



Beer and Bread

A rising population also meant an increased demand for beer and bread. With the industrialization of brewing, Berlin became the world's largest center of beer production around 1900. What once were malting factories, breweries, and baking factories are now venues for art and culture.



The Music and Media Industry

The first broadcasting studio in Europe and the first ever transmission of a television program are only two of the historic milestones the media capital of Berlin can boast of. Today the city is a prime location for music and media companies, as well as for book and magazine publishers.



Public Health and Sanitation

Beginning in the late 19th century, the building of public baths, hospitals, and sewage systems kept pace with the growing population. Public health and sanitation became increasingly important issues. Hence the trend to building housing and industrial facilities in different parts of the city.



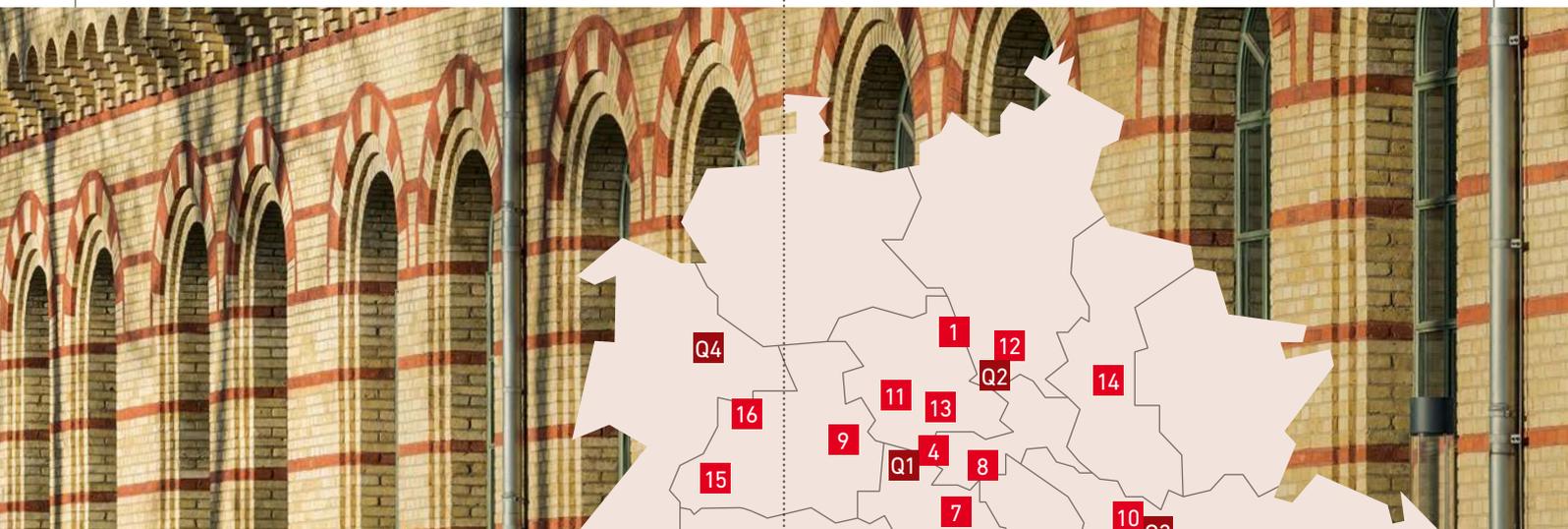
The Networked City

Public transportation and systems for distributing gas and electricity are examples of urban networks. The workings of such networks are complex, and the structures that comprise them are often hidden in the cityscape.



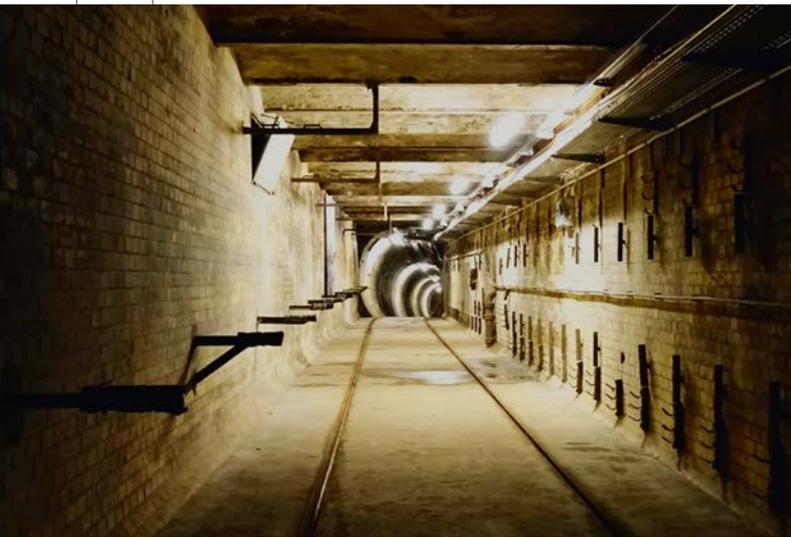
European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH)

The European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH) is a network of noteworthy locations in European industrial history that can be visited by the public. The Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage is a regional route within this larger network. The ERIH logo identifies sites that are individual members of the European network.



i Sites & Neighborhoods

- 1** AEG-Tunnel | *AEG Tunnel* 
- 2** Altes Wasserwerk Friedrichshagen | *Friedrichshagen Old Waterworks*  
- 3** BMW Group Werk Berlin | *BMW Group Plant Berlin*  
- 4** Deutsches Technikmuseum | *German Museum of Technology*       
- 5** Dokumentationszentrum NS-Zwangsarbeit | *Nazi Forced Labor Documentation Center*   
- 6** Energie-Museum Berlin | *Berlin Energy Museum*  
- 7** Flughafen Tempelhof | *Tempelhof Airport*   
- 8** Gasometer Fichtestraße (Fichtebunker) | *Fichtestraße Gasometer (Fichte-Bunker)*    
- 9** Haus des Rundfunks des rbb | *Haus des Rundfunks (rbb Studios)* 
- 10** Industriesalon Schöneweide | *Schöneweide Industry Salon*   
- 11** Königliche Porzellan-Manufaktur Berlin (KPM Berlin) | *Royal Porcelain Manufactory Berlin* 
- 12** KulturBrauerei | *KulturBrauerei (former Schultheiss Brewery)*  
- 13** Museum für Kommunikation Berlin | *Museum for Communication Berlin*   
- 14** Museum Kesselhaus Herzberge | *Herzberge Boiler House Museum*   
- 15** Naturschutzzentrum Ökowerk Berlin e.V. | *Ökowerk Nature Conservation Center*  
- 16** U-Bahn-Museum | *U-Bahn Museum*  
- Q1** Areal Gleisdreieck | *The Gleisdreieck Area*
- Q2** Brauereiquartier Prenzlauer Berg | *Prenzlauer Berg Brewery Quarter*
- Q3** „Elektropolis“ Oberschöneeweide | *Oberschöneeweide “Electropolis”*
- Q4** Siemensstadt und Spandauer See | *Siemensstadt and Spandauer See*



1

AEG-Tunnel

AEG Tunnel

In 1894, the electric company AEG began building a heavy machine works south of Humboldthain Park. Designed by prominent architects like Franz Schwechten and Peter Behrens, over time it became a miniature city of sorts. A 295-meter tunnel was built to connect the works with the appliance factory on Ackerstraße, thus allowing electric trains to transport workers and materials back and forth. At the same time, the goal was to prove that a tunnel-based train system like the London Underground could also be built in Berlin. In 1984 the AEG complex was closed and many factory buildings were demolished. Those left intact are now preserved as historic monuments; among other things, the Berlin Innovation and Start-up Center is located there. The tunnel was flooded for a time but was eventually reopened by the Berlin Underworlds Association. Visitors receive an introduction to the history of the AEG complex before exploring the “first subway tunnel in Germany.”

i Address: Voltastraße 5–6 (courtyard next to staircase 12.1) | 13355 Berlin
 Opening hours: Visits only as part of a tour, guided tours only in German.
 Website: www.berliner-unterwelten.de/en
 Contact: +49 30 49 91 05-18 | info@berliner-unterwelten.de
 Admission: €12 (plus booking fee)
 Tickets: www.reservix.de | No ticket sales at the location
 Tours: Sat. 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. | Subject to change on holidays
 Disabled access: No
 Public transportation: U-Bahn: U8 (“Voltastraße” station)

+ Tour participants must be at least 14 years old | Warm clothing is recommended, sturdy footwear required



2

Altes Wasserwerk Friedrichshagen

Friedrichshagen Old Waterworks

When the waterworks in Friedrichshagen began operating in 1893, it was the largest and most modern facility of its kind in Europe. And it was necessary. For the Spree had become polluted as a result of industrialization and could no longer be used as a source of drinking water for the growing metropolis. Müggelsee was located far enough away from the city to provide clean water. Henry Gill was the engineer and first director of the waterworks. Eventually new groundwater treatment plants were built, and the historic facility was shut down. It has been a museum since 1987. The tour through this engineering landmark provides insight into the fascinating history of water distribution and sewage treatment in Berlin. When one of the compound steam engines on display begins to puff, it's obvious how much effort used to be required to supply and treat water. The waterworks complex can only be visited as part of a guided tour.

i Address: Müggelseedamm 307 | 12587 Berlin
 Opening times: See below under “Tours” | Reservations required
 Website: www.bwb.de/fuehrungen
 Contact: +49 30 86 44 63 93 | fuehrungen@bwb.de
 Admission: Free
 Tours: Wed. 10 a.m., Fri. 1 p.m., 1st Sat. of the month 10 a.m.
 For children: Tours for school groups
 Disabled access: Tour not accessible
 Public transportation: Streetcar: 60 (“Altes Wasserwerk” stop)



3 BMW Group Werk Berlin

BMW Group Plant Berlin

Behind a historic brick facade in the shadow of the Julius Tower in Spandau lies the birthplace of BMW motorcycles. The gates are open to visitors from Monday to Friday, and a guided tour of the factory provides first-hand experience of the fascinating world of state-of-the-art automotive production. The history of the site goes all the way back to the mid-18th century, when Friedrich Wilhelm I had an armaments and munitions factory built there for the Prussian army. Later the complex was taken over by the Brandenburg Motor Works (Bramo), which built aircraft engines there. The Bavarian Motor Works (BMW) acquired the factory in 1939, and motorcycle parts have been produced there since 1949. The first BMW motorcycle made completely in Berlin rolled off the line in 1969. The factory is constantly being updated. In this 220,000-square-meter plant, which includes several landmarked buildings, about 2,000 workers currently produce up to 800 motorcycles each day. Around 25 different models are manufactured simultaneously. In 2018 over 130,000 vehicles were produced, some as kits of parts for final assembly at production facilities around the world.

- i** **Address:** Am Juliusturm 14–38 | 13599 Berlin
- Opening times:** The plant can only be visited as part of a tour
- Website:** www.bmw-werk-berlin.de/en
- Contact:** +49 89 38 21 57 50 | info@bmw-besucherwesen.de
- Admission:** Individual tickets from €8 | Discounts available | Group rates
- Tours:** Mon.–Fri. | Minimum age 14 | Reservations required
- Disabled access:** Yes (with advance notice)
- Public transportation:** U-Bahn: U7 (“Haselhorst” station)



4 Deutsches Technikmuseum

German Museum of Technology

Diesel locomotives and steam engines, sailboats and windmills, the first submarine cable, and the world’s first computer – a visit to the Deutsches Technikmuseum is an exciting expedition through the cultural history of technology. The relationship between technology and the culture of everyday life unfolds across 26,500 m² of exhibition space. Daily demonstrations and activities attract visitors from around the world. The adjacent Science Center Spectrum boasts 150 hands-on experiments. The expansive museum grounds, featuring windmills and water mills, a forge and a brewery, are a green oasis in the urban landscape. Overgrown train tracks and platforms, two round-houses, and a freight depot that once belonged to the Anhalter Bahnhof freight yard testify to the area’s important role in transportation history. Indeed, in the past it was part of one of Berlin’s largest and busiest railway junctions. The combination of the historic site with the modern architecture of the museum extension makes for an intriguing juxtaposition.

- i** **Address:** Trebbiner Straße 9 | 10963 Berlin
- Opening times:** Tue.–Fri. 9 a.m.–5:30 p.m. | Sat. and Sun. 10 a.m.–6 p.m. | Closed Mon.
- Website/Contact:** www.sdtb.de/en | +49 30 9 02 54-0 | info@sdtb.de
- Admission:** Adults €8 | Discounts available
- Tours:** Sat., Sun., and upon request | Daily demonstrations
- Disabled access:** limited
- For children:** Tours | Workshops | Vacation programs, etc.
- Public transportation:** U-Bahn: U1, U3, U7 (“Möckernbrücke” station), U1, U2, U3 (“Gleisdreieck” station) | S-Bahn: S1, S2, S25, S26 (“Anhalter Bahnhof” station)
- +** The Deutsches Technikmuseum is an ERIH Anchor Point.



5

Dokumentationszentrum NS-Zwangsarbeit

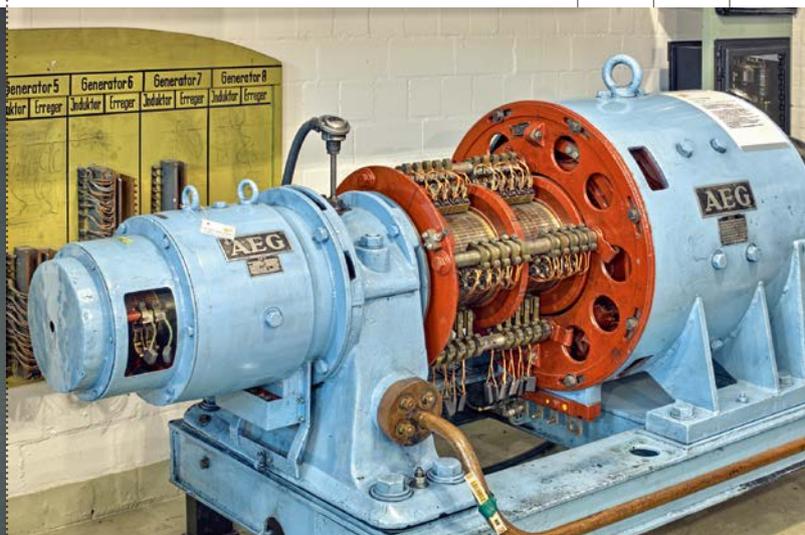
Nazi Forced Labor Documentation Center

During the Second World War, around 13 million people from nearly every corner of Europe were deported to the German Reich and forced to work by the Nazi regime.

In Berlin there were more than 3,000 mass lodgings for forced laborers. The only camp to survive largely intact, in the district of Schöneeweide, housed over 400 Italian military internees. It also held civilians abducted from various countries and, in the final months of the war, about 200 Polish women from the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. All were forced to work on construction sites and in nearby armaments factories.

After the war the barracks were used for document storage by the Soviet military administration, as well as for civilian purposes. In 2006 the Nazi Forced Labor Documentation Center was opened on a portion of the landmarked site. In addition to its exhibitions, the Center features an archive, a library, events to foster historical and political awareness, and an international youth center.

i **Address:** Britzer Str. 5 | 12439 Berlin
Opening times: Tue.–Sun. 10 a.m.–6 p.m.
Website: www.ns-zwangsarbeit.de/en
Contact: +49 30 63 90 28 80 | schoeneuweide@topographie.de
Admission: Free
Tours: Every 1st and 3rd Sun. of the month, 3 p.m. and by appointment
Disabled access: Yes
Public transportation: S-Bahn: S8, S9, S45, S46, S47 (“Schöneeweide” station) |
Bus: 165 (“Dokumentationszentrum NS-Zwangsarbeit” stop)



6

Energie-Museum Berlin

Berlin Energy Museum

Visitors to the Berlin Energy Museum can get answers to all their questions about electrical production and distribution. The museum itself attests to the multifaceted history of the city's public power supply. At the beginning of the 20th century, Steglitz, then an independent municipality, started building public utility installations. In 1911 a power plant began supplying electricity for the tram system, an ice factory, and other locations. When Steglitz was incorporated into “Greater Berlin” in 1920, the power plant became part of the electric company Berliner Städtische Elektrizitätswerke AG (BEWAG). The city was divided during the Cold War, and as a result West Berlin became an “electricity island” in 1952. In January 1987 the world's largest battery storage facility, with an emergency reserve of 17 megawatts, was unveiled at the Steglitz location. In 1994 West Berlin's power grid was hooked up to the European synchronous grid, and the battery complex was ultimately repurposed as the Energy Museum in 2001. Volunteer staff have used their profound expert knowledge to present the exciting stories behind more than 5,000 individual exhibits.

i **Address:** Teltowkanalstraße 9 | 12247 Berlin
Opening times: The museum can only be visited as part of a guided tour
Website/Contact: www.energie-museum.de | info@energie-museum.de
Admission: Free | Donations are welcome
Tours: By appointment | Use the contact form on the website or send an email
Express tour: Usually the last Sat. of the month, 11 a.m.–12 p.m.
Disabled access: limited
For children: Tours for school groups
Public transportation: Bus: 186, 283 (“Teltowkanalstr.” stop), 380 (“Mozartstr.” stop)



7

Flughafen Tempelhof

Tempelhof Airport

Tempelhof Airport is slated to become a new location for art, culture, and creative industry. It is Europe's largest architectural monument, and many visitors to Berlin consider a tour through it to be a highlight of their trip.

Ferdinand von Zeppelin's LZ 6 circled the field in Tempelhof in 1909. The first airport buildings sprang up there in 1923. The Nazi regime began constructing the massive terminal building of the new airport in 1936; it was never finished. Barracks were set up on the edge of the airfield for forced laborers from occupied countries.

The Soviet army seized the airport in April 1945, eventually turning it over to the Americans in July. The Berlin Airlift of 1948/1949 made the airport world famous. While Germany was a divided country, it became a symbol of hope and freedom for many people. The airport was opened to civil aviation in 1951 and closed in October 2008.

i **Address:** Tempelhofer Damm 9 | 12101 Berlin (General Aviation Terminal)

N.B.: In Nov. the entrance will be moved to Platz der Luftbrücke 4–6 | 12101 Berlin

Opening times: The terminal can only be visited as part of a guided tour

Website/Contact: www.thf-berlin.de/en | +49 30 2 00 03 74 41 | tour@thf-berlin.de

Admission: Tour €15 | Discounts available

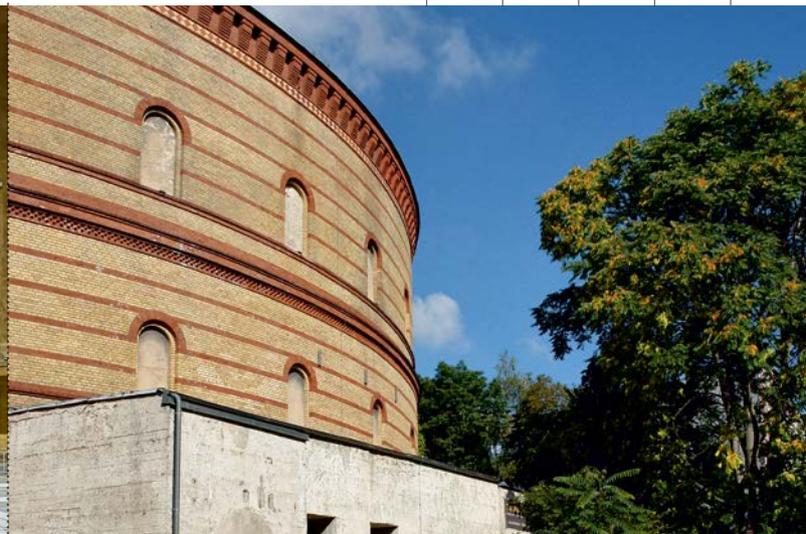
Tours: Daily | Group tours available upon request

Disabled access: no accessible tours are being offered at the moment

For children: Tours for children and school groups upon request

Public transportation: U-Bahn: U6 | Bus: 104, 248 ("Platz der Luftbrücke" stop)

+ Tours in German and English | Other languages available upon request



8

Gasometer Fichtestraße (Fichtebunker)

Fichtestraße Gasometer (Fichte-Bunker)

A colossus rises above Fichtestraße: the last remaining brick gasometer in Berlin. Gazing at its exterior, time appears to have stood still. But the tour through the interior is a journey through 130 years of the city's history. The gasometer was built in 1883/1884 to supply illuminating gas for street lights and remained in operation down to the 1930s. At the end of 1940 it was converted into a large air-raid shelter for mothers working for the war effort and their children. After the war, the gasometer served as a stopping point for refugees, a nursing home, and a homeless shelter. In the 1960s it was turned into a storehouse for the West Berlin Senate, which used it to stock emergency supplies of canned goods and toiletries. The Berlin Underworlds Association has been leading tours through this "storehouse of history" since 2008.

i **Address:** Fichtestraße 6 | 10967 Berlin | Only with guided tours in German
Website: www.berliner-unterwelten.de/en

Contact: +49 30 49 91 05-18 | info@berliner-unterwelten.de

Admission: €12 (plus booking fee) | Discounts available

Tickets: www.reservix.de | Ticket sales on site subject to availability

Tours: Jan.–June/Sept.–Dec.: Thur. 4 and 6 p.m., Sat. and Sun. 12 and 2 p.m. |

July/Aug.: daily 12, 2 and 4 p.m., Thur. also 6 p.m. (except for June 15 and

16, 2019) | Subject to change on holidays

Disabled access: No

For children: Children's tours available upon request

Public transportation: U-Bahn: U7 ("Südstern" station) | Bus: M41

("Körtestraße" stop)

+ Tour participants must be at least 7 years old | Warm clothing recommended, sturdy footwear required



9 Haus des Rundfunks des rbb

Haus des Rundfunks (rbb Studios)

“The ship is set to sail!” – with these words of the radio pioneer Alfred Braun in 1931, the Haus des Rundfunks inaugurated the first radio program in the German Reich, the Berlin Radio Hour. The unusually shaped triangular structure is one of architect Hans Poelzig’s best-known buildings. A short time later the Haus des Rundfunks would play a dubious role in German history. Propaganda was produced here under the National Socialists. After the Second World War the building was controlled by the Soviets, and its technical equipment was removed. After a costly renovation, the “frontier station” Sender Freies Berlin (SFB), or Radio Free Berlin, began transmitting from the building on Masurenallee in 1957. The building’s optimally designed features continue to provide excellent production conditions for programs broadcast by the local radio station Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg (rbb). The tour of the Haus des Rundfunks also includes the television center.

i Address: Masurenallee 8–14 | 14057 Berlin

Opening times: Site can only be visited as part of a guided tour

Website/Contact: www.rbb24.de/besucherservice | +49 30 9 79 93-1 24 97

Admission: Tours are free

Tours: Mon. 6 p.m. and Sat. 3 p.m. | Reservations necessary

Disabled access: With advance notice

For children: Tours during school vacations | Activities for school groups

Public transportation: U-Bahn: U2 (“Theodor-Heuss-Platz” station) | S-Bahn: S41, S42 (“Messe Nord/ICC” station) | Bus: M49 (“Haus des Rundfunks” stop)

➤ Groups of 15 people or more from the Berlin/Brandenburg area can arrange for a private tour.



10 Industriesalon Schöneeweide

Schöneeweide Industry Salon

The days are long gone when thousands of workers streamed through the factory gates and the Bullenbahn, or “bull train,” pulled heavily loaded freight cars along Wilhelminenhofstraße. Over a century of industrial development, and then the abrupt closure of large companies after 1990, have left their mark on Schöneeweide. Large portions of the industrial facilities were given protected status, but that did not always save them from demolition. A group of concerned neighbors, historic preservationists, and local businesses banded together in 2009 to found the Industriesalon Schöneeweide. What was once a production hall now serves as a museum, information center, and the starting point for tours that explore the area. The goal of the non-profit organization is to campaign for a sensible and sustainable approach to locations of significance to industrial history, and thus to secure the future of this particular site.

i Address: Reinbeckstraße 9 | 12459 Berlin

Opening times: Wed.–Sun. 2–6 p.m.

Website: www.industriesalon.de

Contact: +49 30 53 00 70 42 | tourismus@industriesalon.de

Admission: Donations welcome | Tours are fee-based

Tours: Fri. 2 p.m. | Sun. 12 p.m. | Please check our website and sign up

Disabled access: Limited

For children: Programs for school groups and during school vacations, birthday parties, rallies

Public transportation: Streetcar: 27, 60, 67 (“Firlstraße” stop), M17, 21, 27, 37 (“Wilhelminenhofstraße/Edisonstraße” stop)

➤ Tours in English, bicycle tours, and city rallies are available upon request



11

Königliche Porzellan-Manufaktur Berlin (KPM)

Royal Porcelain Manufactory Berlin

Ever since Prussian King Friedrich II acquired the porcelain manufactory in 1763, the cobalt-blue scepter has stood for exclusive porcelain from Berlin. KPM became a shining exemplar of early industrialization and stood at the forefront of technological innovation in Prussia. The company did not use child labor but instead guaranteed its employees regular working hours, a pension, and health insurance. In 1871 it opened a new location at the edge of the Tiergarten, near the Spree. Now raw materials and finished products could be transported by boat. Today KPM is privately owned. Production continues at the historic location, and each piece is still made by hand.

Visitors to the exhibition will discover the secrets of this “white gold.” High points are the landmarked Historic Ring Chamber Kiln Hall and the Do-It-Yourself Manufactory, in which porcelain-making workshops are offered. Come into direct contact with KPM’s handmade porcelain in the KPM Café and the flagship store.

- i** **Address:** Wegelystr. 1 | 10623 Berlin
- Opening times:** Mon.–Sat. 10 a.m.–6 p.m.
- Website/Contact:** www.kpm-berlin.com/en/manufactory
- Contact:** +49 30 3 90 09-472 | counter@kpm-berlin.com
- Admission:** Free | Audio guide available
- Tours:** Public tour every Sat. 3 p.m., €12 | Group tours available upon request
- Disabled access:** Yes
- For children:** Workshops in the KPM Do-It-Yourself Manufactory
- Public transportation:** S-Bahn: S3, S5, S7, S9 (“Tiergarten” station)
- +** Workshops in the KPM Do-It-Yourself-Manufactory are also available for adults



12

KulturBrauerei

KulturBrauerei (former Schultheiss Brewery)

Around 1900, the Schultheiss brewery was the largest in Europe. It contained a brewhouse, warehouse, cooper’s workshop, horse stable, restaurant, and a child care center. The uses of the various buildings are still written on the walls of the historic complex. Plans for Schultheiss’s modern production facility were drawn up by architect Franz Heinrich Schwechten, and building began in 1878. Richard Roesicke, the owner of the brewery, proved to be a successful businessman with a progressive social mindset. Workers and employees benefited from workshops for disabled people, childcare facilities, bath areas, and other services. The brewery was nationalized after the creation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and beer continued to be brewed there until 1967. Today, the 25,000-square-meter complex is animated by creative industries and a wide range of cultural offerings, including concerts, a movie theater, and a museum devoted to everyday life in the GDR. The Tourist Information Center can tell you what’s going on in the KulturBrauerei, and in the northeast part of Berlin in general.

- i** **Address:** Schönhauser Allee 36 | 10435 Berlin
- Opening times:** Tourist Information Center: Mon.–Sun. 11 a.m.–7 p.m.
- Website:** www.kulturbrauerei.de
- Contact:** +49 30 44 35 21 70 | info@kulturbrauerei.de
- Admission:** Entrance to the complex is free of charge | Tours are fee-based
- Tours:** Every first Sat. of the month 4:15 p.m. and upon request
- Disabled access:** Limited
- Public transportation:** U-Bahn: U2 (“Eberswalder Straße” or “Senefelderplatz” stations) | Streetcar: M1, M10, M12 (“Eberswalder Straße” stop)
- +** Free tour guide app for mobile devices



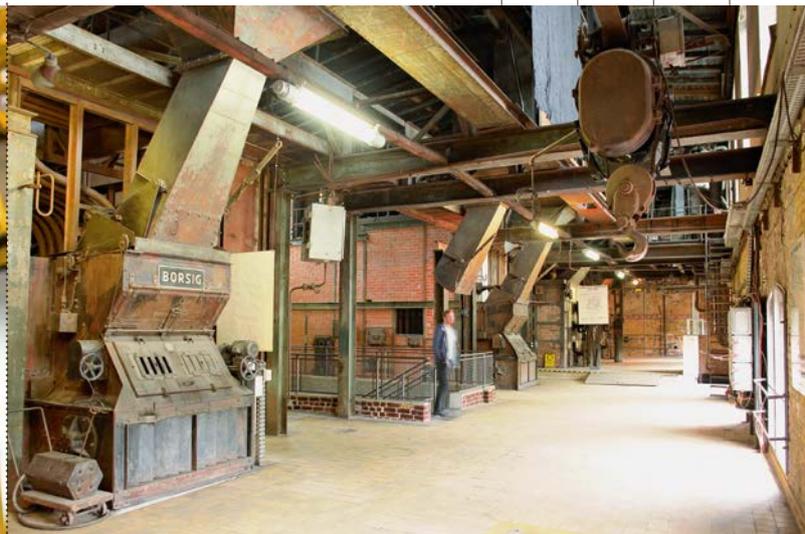
13

Museum für Kommunikation Berlin

Museum for Communication Berlin

From bullroarer and smoke signals to Morse code and smart-phone – human life has always been shaped by how we communicate. The Museum für Kommunikation Berlin traces the fascinating development of media, presents the history and future prospects of the information society, and turns the abstract concept of communication into something tangible and immediately intelligible. The museum began as the first postal museum in the world, founded in 1872 by Heinrich von Stephan, Postmaster General of the German Reich. The classic collection of historical objects contains precious exhibits, including a Blue Mauritius postage stamp and the world's first telephone, invented by Philipp Reis. The museum building, constructed in 1898, is itself the largest object in the collection. It is full of interactive exhibits. You can send a letter using a pneumatic tube system, try out a green screen studio in the FREIRAUM Future Lab, or speak to friendly robots in the monumental atrium.

i Address: Leipziger Straße 16 | 10117 Berlin
 Opening times: During the week: Tue. 9 a.m.–8 p.m. | Wed.–Fri. 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
 Opening times: Sat./Sun./holidays: 10 a.m.–6 p.m. | Closed on Dec. 24, 25, 31
 Website/Contact: www.mfk-berlin.de/en | +49 30 20 29 40 | mfk-berlin@mspt.de
 Admission: Adults €6 | Discounts available | Free admission for children
 Tours: every Sun. and upon request
 Disabled access: Limited
 For children: Workshops, birthday parties, vacation programs, etc.
 Public transportation: U-Bahn: U2 ("Mohrenstraße" or "Stadtmitte" stations), U6 ("Stadtmitte" station) | Bus: M48, 265 ("U Stadtmitte/Leipziger Straße" stop), 200 ("Mohrenstraße" stop)



14

Museum Kesselhaus Herzberge

Herzberge Boiler House Museum

Herzberge Park is a green oasis in the middle of the city. Its sculpted landscape surrounds the red brick buildings of the Königin Elisabeth Herzberge Hospital. One of those buildings is an industrial treasure: the boiler house, which for 100 years provided heat (and initially electricity, too) to the hospital complex. The boilers that produced the necessary steam – from three different generations (1892, 1938, 1960) – are preserved here. They nicely illustrate the development of technology over time and are the highlight of the exhibition.

In addition, the museum provides insight into the history of the hospital, whose founding in 1893 is closely linked to Berlin's development as a rapidly growing industrial metropolis in the late 19th century. An important role in this history was played by architect and building commissioner Hermann Blankenstein. Today the boiler house is open to the public as an engineering landmark, as a museum, and also as an event location.

i Address: Herzbergstraße 79 | 10365 Berlin
 Opening times: Tue. and Thur. 2–6 p.m.
 Website: www.museumkesselhaus.de
 Contact: +49 30 54 72 24 24 | kontakt@museumkesselhaus.de
 Admission: Adults €2 | Discounts available
 Tours: By appointment
 Disabled access: Limited
 Public transportation: Streetcar: M8, 37 ("Evangelisches Krankenhaus KEH" stop), 21 ("Herzbergstraße/Siegfriedstraße" stop) | Bus: 256 ("Herzbergstraße/Siegfriedstraße" stop)



15

Naturschutzzentrum Ökowerk Berlin e.V.

Ökowerk Nature Conservation Center

An idyllic natural setting on the banks of Teufelssee is home to the oldest surviving waterworks in Berlin. The city established a centralized water system in 1852. Before that, Berlin was supplied by about 5,600 wells. The Grunewald waterworks began supplying water to the residential suburb of Westend in 1872, and later to households in Zehlendorf and Neukölln as well. A public outcry prevented the waterworks from being demolished after it shut down in 1969. It is now home to Ökowerk, which offers its visitors hands-on activities, lectures, theme gardens, and other programs relating to the conservation of nature. The ensemble of buildings, including a machine hall, filter rooms, aeration buildings, and a 50-meter chimney, was restored and still includes much of the technical equipment. In the Water Life Information Center, visitors can carry out their own water experiments. The historic buildings and machinery can only be viewed as part of a guided tour.

- i** **Address:** Teufelsseehaussee 22 | 14193 Berlin
- Opening times:** Summer: Wed.–Fri. 10 a.m.–6 p.m. | Sat., Sun., holidays 12–6 p.m.
- Opening times:** Winter: Wed.–Fri. 10 a.m.–4 p.m. | Sat., Sun., holidays 11 a.m.–4 p.m.
- Website/Contact:** www.oekowerk.de | +49 30 3 00 00 50 | info@oekowerk.de
- Admission:** Admission to the grounds is free | Water Life Information Center €2.50 | Discounted tickets €1
- Tours:** Waterworks and tours on other topics | Please check our website.
- Disabled access:** Limited
- For children:** programs for school groups, holidays, birthdays etc.
- Public transportation:** S-Bahn: S3, S9 ("Heerstraße" station), S7 ("Grunewald" station) | Bus: M19, 186, 349 ("Grunewald" stop) | Then a 30-minute walk from each stop/station



16

U-Bahn-Museum

U-Bahn-Museum

A major city without functioning public transportation is unthinkable. The first electric streetcar in the world was mounted on rails by Siemens in Lichterfelde, then a suburb of Berlin. In order to not overburden the increasingly congested streets, further innovative ideas were sought. One obvious solution was to put the streetcar underground, or to run it on elevated tracks above the road. Thus was born the Berlin U-Bahn, the first rapid transit railway in Germany and one of the first in the world.

The museum is located in the historic interlocking tower at the Olympia-Stadion station. Its many exhibits depict the more than 100-year history of the Berlin U-Bahn, providing an overview of many technical aspects of its operation and their development over time. Many exhibits are still operational and can be seen in action.

A collection of historic train cars, which is not part of the exhibition, comes alive several times a year as part of a special tour.

- i** **Address:** Rossitter Platz 1 | 14052 Berlin
- Opening times:** Second Sat. of the month | 10:30 a.m.–4 p.m.
- Website/Contact:** www.ag-berliner-u-bahn.de | kontakt@ag-berliner-u-bahn.de
- Admission:** Adults €2 | Children €1
- Tours:** Upon request | +49 30 2562 7171
- Disabled access:** No | Entrance via stairs
- For children:** Tours for preschool and school groups
- Public transportation:** U-Bahn: U2 ("Olympia-Stadion" station) | The entrance is located in the station



Q1

Areal Gleisdreieck

The Gleisdreieck Area

A Landscape of Iron and Steel

"It's the heart of a world whose life is belt drive and clockwork, piston rhythm and siren scream." Thus wrote journalist Joseph Roth about the area in 1928 in his "Bekennnis zum Gleisdreieck," or *Praise of Gleisdreieck*. The tracks of the Potsdamer and Anhalter Bahnhof train terminals once stretched over an area of more than 100 hectares. Over the middle of it hulked a triangular junction, or "Gleisdreieck," of the elevated railway. But the area was not only a workplace for hundreds of people. From the beginning, Anhalter Bahnhof in particular was also a symbol of longing for Berliners. It was their "gateway to the south" with destinations as far as southern Italy.

From Transport Hub to Urban Wilderness

In 1838 the railroad line between Berlin and Potsdam opened, inaugurating the railway age in Prussia. Three years later, the Anhalter Bahnhof train station was built in close proximity to Potsdamer Bahnhof in Berlin. Both stations – thoroughly expanded and redesigned between 1869 and 1880 – were unmistakable fixtures of the city's south side. Down to the 1930s, the railroad hub was the largest and busiest in Berlin. But the Second World War and the subsequent division of the city changed things. The train stations in the Allied sectors were cut off from their connections outside the city and for all intents and purposes ceased to function. The "landscape of iron and steel" (Joseph Roth) became a grassy wilderness.

Discover the Area

With the opening of the Deutsches Technikmuseum (German Museum of Technology) in 1983 and the later the creation of the Park am Gleisdreieck (Gleisdreieck Park), the area once again became officially accessible to the public. Traces of its past are everywhere to be found. Upon emerging from the "Anhalter Bahnhof" S-Bahn station, one is immediately confronted by the ruins of the old terminal's portico. The small Elise Tilse Park still contains the old platforms from which trains once departed for destinations in Saxony, Austria, and even Italy. On the other side of the Landwehr Canal is the Deutsches Technikmuseum (p. 11), whose train collection is on display in the old Anhalter Bahnhof roundhouse. The museum's freight depot, with its two 330-meter-long sheds, also testifies to the importance the station once had for provisioning the city. Park am Gleisdreieck lies just behind the old depot and gives a sense of how expansive the track system once was.

i

Further information: See the entry for the Deutsches Technikmuseum
Address: Trebbiner Straße 9 | 10963 Berlin
Website: www.sdtb.de/en | www.gruen-berlin.de/en/park-am-gleisdreieck
Public transportation: U-Bahn: U1, U7 ("Möckernbrücke" station), U1, U2 ("Gleisdreieck" station) | S-Bahn: S1, S2, S25 ("Anhalter Bahnhof" station)

Digital reconstruction, 1838–2018:
www.gleisdreieck.industriekultur.berlin



Q2 Brauerei-Quartier Prenzlauer Berg

Prenzlauer Berg Brewery Quarter

From Fields to Industrial Buildings and Tenements

Over the course of a few decades in the 19th century, what were once simple fields, homes to farmers and windmills, were transformed into an urban residential and industrial district. Apartment buildings sprang up. The front sections were for high-wage earners, whereas the side and back courtyard sections were tenements populated by men employed in nearby factories, who lived in cramped quarters with their families. The courtyards also accommodated craftsmen's workshops, horse stables, and cowsheds. Noteworthy was also the high number of breweries. There were more than a dozen here around 1900. The hillside location facilitated the construction of large cellars, which provided the necessary refrigeration for industrial beer production.

Prenzlauer Berg – From Ugly Duckling to Bird of Paradise

The area suffered relatively little war damage. The buildings were neglected, however, and by the 1970s and 1980s many people left the neighborhood. At the same time, Prenzlauer Berg became a magnet for artists and intellectuals. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, the inspiring locations, open spaces, and non-conformist lifestyle attracted many young people to the area. Over time, the Wild West of youth culture has yielded to sober commercial ventures, although in many places these attempt to preserve the charm of earlier years. The former working-class neighborhood has now become a trendy quarter.

A Walk through the Brewery Quarter

The former breweries are still central to life in Prenzlauer Berg. Not only do the historic buildings themselves loom large, but they have also been put to a wide range of new uses and have been renovated in a variety of interesting ways. At Pfefferberg (p. 34), a brewpub is once again serving up beer brewed on the premises. Bavarian brewmaster Joseph Pfeffer introduced the industrial production of beer there in 1841. Today the complex is owned by a non-profit organization. In contrast, the old Königsstadt brewery, built in 1850, is now a commercial center that is being carefully renovated and managed by a cooperative. Julius Bötzwow's brewery on Prenzlauer Allee opened in 1884 and eventually became the largest privately owned brewery in northern Germany. The facility is currently being renovated. The KulturBrauerei is a site on the Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage (p. 19). Its Tourist Information Center is an ideal place to start exploring the neighborhood. The staff speaks many languages and can get you set up with an architectural or cultural tour.

i **Further information:** tic Tourist Information Center in the KulturBrauerei
Address: Schönhauser Allee 36 | 10435 Berlin
Opening times: Mon.–Sun. 11 a.m. –7 p.m.
Website/Contact: www.tic-berlin.de/en | +49 30 44 35 21 70 | info@tic-berlin.de
Tours: Group tours of the Brewery Quarter are available upon request
Public transportation: U-Bahn: U2 ("Eberswalder Straße" or "Senefelderplatz" stations) | Streetcar: M1, M10, M12 ("Eberswalder Straße" stop)



Q3 „Elektropolis“ Oberschöneeweide

The Oberschöneeweide “Electropolis”

From Pleasant Pasture to Electropolis

The “schöne Weyde,” or pleasant pasture, outside Berlin’s city gates became a center of industry in the late 19th century. Its waterfront location and proximity to railroad lines made Schöneeweide ideal for new factories. Under the direction of its founder Emil Rathenau, the electrical equipment producer Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (AEG) became the most important player in the area. Beginning in 1897 the company quickly opened a series of plants, including the first three-phase electric power plant in Europe and a state-of-the-art electric cable factory. AEG followed up with its own supply business and companies involved in radio and telecommunications, machine and automobile production. Architects like Peter Behrens, Osmar Klemm, and Ernst Ziesel created an ensemble of factories and utility, administrative, and residential buildings that served as a model for how an industrial city should be built.

Hard Times

The fate of the people forced by the Nazi regime to work in factories in Berlin is described at the Nazi Forced Labor Documentation Center in Niederschöneeweide (p. 12). After the Second World War, production continued in Schöneeweide. Beginning in the 1950s, businesses there were nationalized and run as publicly owned companies. With about 30,000 workers, Schöneeweide was the largest urban industrial area in East Germany. Thousands of jobs were lost there after 1990, and today many of the great “cathedrals of work” are still waiting to be put to new use.

Strolling through “AEG City” in Schöneeweide

Small and medium-sized business are now the staple of the Schöneeweide industrial area. Some have a long history there, like the cable factory (with its smaller specialty operations) and the battery company BAE Batterien GmbH, but there are also young startups. In 2009 HTW Berlin opened its Wilhelminenhof campus in part of the old Oberspree Cable Factory (KWO) complex, thus serving as a catalyst for development in this section of the city. The creative scene is attracting attention and giving Schöneeweide a name as a home of art and culture. Today this collection of industrial buildings, much of which has landmark status, is perfect for visitors looking to take an excursion or discover unknown parts of the city. The Schöneeweide Industry Salon (p. 17) is an ideal place to begin exploring the neighborhood. It’s the starting point for regular tours, which in the summer months can be taken in combination with boat tours offered by Reederei Riedel.



Further information: Industriesalon Schöneeweide

Address: Reinbeckstraße 9 | 12459 Berlin

Opening times: Wed.–Sun. 2–6 p.m.

Website: www.industriesalon.de

Contact: info@industriesalon.de | +49 30 53 00 70 42

Tours: www.industriesalon.de/fuehrungen

Public transportation: S-Bahn: S8, S9, S45, S46, S47, S85 (“Schöneeweide” station) | Streetcar: 27, 60, 67 (“Firlstraße” stop) M17, 21, 27, 37 (“Wilhelminenhofstraße/Edisonstraße” stop)



Q4

Siemensstadt und Spandauer See

Siemensstadt and Spandauer See

The Fortress City of Spandau

When residents of Spandau say they're driving downtown, they usually mean the historic center of Spandau, not Mitte or Kurfürstendamm. With the creation of Greater Berlin in 1920, Spandau, which was older and up to then had been an independent city, was incorporated into Berlin. The Citadel was built in the 16th century to protect the nearby capital. Military industries such as powder mills, munitions factories, and a cannon foundry were deliberately located there. Spandau ceased to be a working fortress in 1903, and this invited civilian industrial concerns like Orenstein & Koppel AG and Kaiser's Kaffee Rösterei to settle there.

Siemensstadt

When Berlin got too cramped towards the end of the 19th century, Siemens began moving its production facilities to Spandau. The result was not only new factories and workers' housing but a brand new city district, one that would decisively shape the myth and the iconography of the "electropolis" Berlin. The rationally designed factory buildings provided ideal conditions for production. The brainchild of architect Hans Hertlein, the Siemens buildings set new standards for industrial architecture after World War I. Walking through Siemensstadt and the "Ring Estate," now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, one can still feel the innovative momentum and creative power that drove the area's development.

Discovering Spandauer See

Siemens electrical appliances, props from the old CCC film studios, and other illustrious witnesses to Spandau's industrial history are on display at the City History Museum at the Citadel. Visitors to the nearby BMW plant can observe state-of-the-art motorcycle production (p. 10). Also open to the public is the industrial complex known as the Havelwerke. The complex is now home to a climbing gym and an antique car garage. A certain amount of risk was involved in working in the various munitions factories, such as the fireworks laboratory on Eiswerder Island. From 1953 to 1990, some of the buildings there were used as warehouses for the Senate Reserve to supply the people of West Berlin in case of a blockade. Today Eiswerder is an attractive location for artists, film production, events, and private residences. Information about the former Schultheiss brewery on the west bank of the Havel is available in the lobby of the centrovital Hotel.



Further information: Spandau tourist information center in the Gotisches Haus
 Address: Breite Straße 32 | 13597 Berlin
 Opening times: Mon.–Sat. 10 a.m.–6 p.m.
 Website www.visitspandau.de
 Contact: info@visitspandau.de | +49 30 3 33 93 88
 Public transportation: Berlin-Spandau train station | U-Bahn: U7 ("Zitadelle" or "Altstadt Spandau" stations) | Bus X33 ("U Zitadelle," "Zitadelle Spandau," or "U Altstadt Spandau" stops)

Berlin S-Bahn-Museum

The museum is currently in the process of moving from the rectifier plant to the Berlin-Lichtenberg train station. In the meantime, the Berlin Underworlds Association is co-hosting a special exhibition near the Gesundbrunnen station that is devoted to the North-South S-Bahn line. More than any other rail line, it perfectly mirrors the eventful history of Germany in the 20th century. Further information regarding the exhibition's opening times and location is available on the website.

Website: www.s-bahn-museum.de

Contact: info@s-bahn-museum.de

BSW Gruppe Bahnstromanlagen der Berliner S-Bahn

The exhibition is currently being overhauled and will reopen in fall 2019 in the Pankow rectifier substation. It focuses on the electric S-Bahn and the evolution of its energy supply from the beginning of operations in 1924 to the present. There are many technical exhibits on display, including a model of the "Ostkreuz" S-Bahn station from the pre-war era. Please send an email if you are interested.

Website: www.s-bahnstromgeschichten.de

Contact: info@s-bahnstromgeschichten.de | +49 30 29 72 25 60

Computer Museum

The history of computing is as old as humanity itself. In every era, human beings have used tools to make it easier to deal with numbers and dates. HTW Berlin's Computer Museum features computing aids and computers both old and new. Visitors can view them, try them out for themselves, and see demonstrations of their use. To visit the museum, please make an appointment.

Address: Wilhelminenhofstraße 75A, Room C 610 | 12459 Berlin

Website: computermuseum.htw-berlin.de

Contact: Frank.Burghardt@HTW-Berlin.de | +49 30 50 19 32 19

Dampflokfreunde Berlin e.V.

"Berlin macht Dampf" (literally, "Berlin has a head of steam"). That's the motto of the steam engine association Dampflokfreunde Berlin e.V., which offers tours through the city and day trips to more distant locations. Riding in one of the nostalgic cars of the historic steam train, you'll get a feeling for what travel was like in the past. Come take a tour of the landmarked Schöneeweide railway depot at the railroad festivals. Individual Tours by appointment.

Address: Bahnbetriebswerk Schöneeweide | Landfliegerstraße 1 | 12487 Berlin

Website: www.dampflokfreunde-berlin.de

Contact: +49 30 6789 7340



Denkmalpflege-Verein Nahverkehr Berlin e.V.

Public transportation in Berlin began in 1847 with the first horse-drawn omnibus line. Since then, mass transit has been a mainstay of the city's streetscape. The Denkmalpflege-Verein Nahverkehr Berlin e.V., devoted to the historical preservation of public transportation, keeps a part of that history alive. From April to November, historic streetcars are used for thematic tours through the city, and they can also be rented for special occasions. Please see the website for further information.

Website: www.dvn-berlin.de

Contact: info@dvn-berlin.de | +49 30 25 63 38 80

GBSL e.V.

Preserving sites of importance to the history of German aviation is the mission of the Gesellschaft zur Bewahrung von Stätten deutscher Luftfahrtgeschichte (GBSL e.V.). It is thus fitting that GBSL is located where that history began: in Johannisthal and Adlershof. On behalf of the Adlershof Science and Technology Park it leads tours through technical monuments of aviation history. The large wind tunnel is one of many highlights.

Tours: www.adlershof.de/eventservice/fuehrungen | +49 30 63 92 22 95

Website GBSL e.V.: www.luftfahrtstaetten.de

Contact GBSL e.V.: gbsl@luftfahrtstaetten.de | +49 173 6 10 40 56

Malzfabrik

The Schultheiss malt house was opened in 1921 and continued to malt barley under its distinctive kiln hoods until 1996. Today the Malzfabrik (malting factory) is a pulsating island of creativity and culture in the middle of the city. The 50,000-square-meter facility, including a park, a biotope, and a beach is open to the public. Historical tours are offered two Saturdays a month.

Address: Bessemerstrasse 2–14 | 12103 Berlin

Website: www.malzfabrik.de/en

Contact: info@malzfabrik.de | +49 30 755 124 800

Pfefferberg

Pfefferberg owes its name to Bavarian brewmaster Joseph Pfeffer, who opened a brewery there in the mid-19th century. The production facility was later home to a chocolate factory, a wholesale bakery, and, after the Second World War, the publisher Neues Deutschland. Today it is a center of art and culture and boasts various accommodation and nightlife options. A brewpub serves up beer brewed on the premises.

Address: Christinenstraße 18/19, Schönhauser Allee 176 | 10119 Berlin

Website: www.pfefferberg.de

Contact: info@stp.w.org | +49 30 6730 5454

Saubere Zeiten e.V.

Horse-drawn dust carts, garbage trucks, street sweepers, and snow loaders. The collection of the non-profit organization Saubere Zeiten, or “Tidy Times,” documents the history of street cleaning and garbage collection in Berlin. Changing exhibitions highlight technical developments and changes in the way society deals with the issue of garbage. Notification before visiting is appreciated.

Address: Ringbahnstraße 96 | 12103 Berlin | open daily 8 a.m.–3 p.m.

Website: www.saubere-zeiten.berlin

Contact: sz-berlin@t-online.de | +49 30 7592 2852

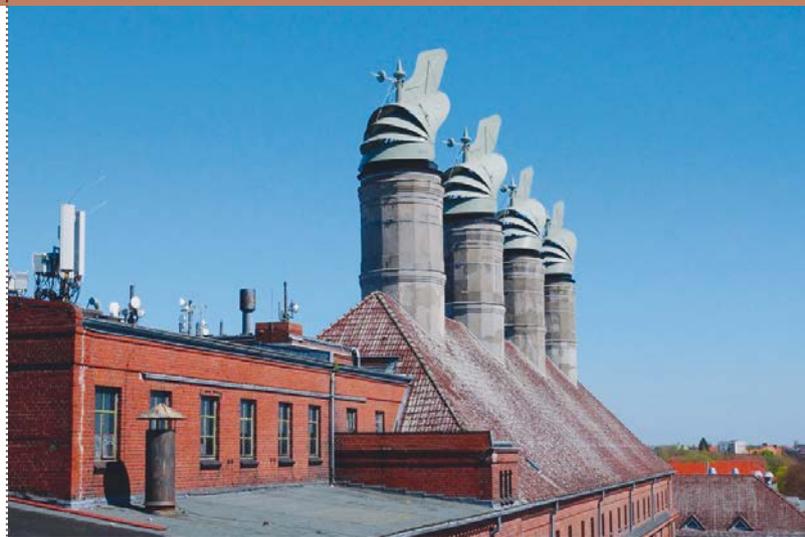
City History Museum Spandau

Weapons and munitions, a working Hudson Essex, historic Siemens household appliances, and props from the CCC film studio that was once located here all testify to the exciting modern history of Spandau. The City History Museum, located in the Spandau Citadel, is a good place to start exploring the borough's industrial history (p. 30).

Address: Am Juliierturm 64 | 13599 Berlin | daily 10 a.m.–5 p.m., Thur. 1–8 p.m.

Website: www.zitadelle-berlin.de/en/museums/city-history-museum-spandau

Contact: info@zitadelle-berlin.de | +49 30 3594 4297



Traditionsbus Berlin

Traditionsbus Berlin is an initiative dedicated to the city buses of the public transport company Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG). The historic vehicles are maintained in roadworthy condition and can be rented. One classic bus runs every day on BVG route 218. On Sundays in September, classic buses provide a shuttle service between the Deutsches Technikmuseum (German Museum of Technology) and the museum's depot on Monumentenstraße, then open to the public.

Website: www.traditionsbus.de

Contact: info@traditionsbus.de | +49 30 72 02 57 18

Industriekultur im Land Brandenburg

Berlin's rapid development into a metropolis would have been unthinkable without resources from Brandenburg. Many things indispensable to the growing city came from the surrounding region, especially food, coal, and building materials. For example, roof tiles for Berlin's apartment buildings were produced in Mildenberg. Frosted glass for lampshades in the city's salons came from the glassworks in Baruth. Stoves were fired with briquettes from Lausitz, such as those manufactured at the LOUISE briquette factory. With over 20 select sites, Brandenburg has much to offer in the way of industrial heritage. Concise guides to the area, called “Entdeckertouren” (Explorer Tours), can be downloaded from the website (only in German).

Website: www.industriekultur-brandenburg.de

Contact: info@industriekultur-brandenburg.de



Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage

Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage – Program for Primary and Secondary School Students

From “A” for architecture to “W” for waterworks, we bring industrial heritage to life! Discover and experience our city’s industrial heritage with your students. Berlin’s emergence as a major world capital was driven by the development of technology and industry. Interactive formats like guided tours, rallies, city walks, and workshops highlight the links between politics and economy, industrialization and social diversity. A ride on the Circle Line in an historic steam train provides first-hand experience of this history.

The program is aimed at school and other educational groups from the fourth to the 12th/13th grade. It fits concretely into the Berlin framework curriculum in many subjects, including social studies, history, civics, social sciences and economics, as well as natural science and STEM subjects. Activities focusing on different themes will take place from June 3 to 20, 2019, and can also be booked by appointment until the beginning of the 2019 fall vacation.

The sites involved in our program are looking forward to your visit! Further information and current booking availability can be found on the website of the Berlin Center for Industrial Heritage:

www.industriekultur.berlin/en/



Program for School Students



Who? School groups fourth grade and up, and other educational groups

What? More than 100 free activities all over Berlin. The full program can be found at: www.industriekultur.berlin/en/

When? June 3–20, 2019, and by appointment until the beginning of the 2019 fall vacation

Industrial Heritage as European Cultural Heritage

The 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage was the impetus for creating a program for primary and secondary school students that would focus on Berlin’s development into a European metropolis. The program, featuring over 100 free activities, will also take place in 2019 thanks to the sponsorship of Ramona Pop, Senator for Economy, Energy, and Business. The Federal Commissioner for Culture and the Media will support the project through the end of 2019.

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i Imprint



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Did you know that around 1900 Berlin was considered the most modern metropolis in continental Europe? Urban planners from all over the world traveled to the “Chicago on the Spree” for inspiration. For example, they wanted to know how infrastructure and transportation systems for a rapidly growing city had to be designed in order to keep pace with rising demand. Hard to believe? Old factory buildings, substations, and industrial areas are still an essential component of Berlin’s special flair. The sites, neighborhoods, and related locations of interest on the Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage are landmarks of the city’s exciting technological, economic, and social history. Visit them and rediscover the metropolis!

Route der
**Industriekultur
Berlin**



European
Route
of Industrial
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The Berlin Route of Industrial Heritage is a regional route within the Europe Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH). www.erih.net