

# Where are you Wandse?

**OTTO LINNE AWARD 2019**

**International competition of ideas for students and young graduates in the fields of landscape architecture and landscape planning in cooperation with other disciplines**

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## **Organiser**

Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg  
Department of Environment and Energy  
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in consultation with  
Hamburg-Wandsbek district office


## **Competition management**

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# 1. The Otto Linne Award

## 1.1 Reason and objective

In line with Otto Linne's basic approach, participants in 2019 are again called upon to work on a task which has deliberately been kept open-ended. Instead of working on a concrete problem set by the organiser, it's about identifying relevant challenges and anchoring them in a macrosocial discourse. The objective is to design inspiring solutions to these challenges which also react to future economic, technological and social changes. What's new is this idea of thinking on a large scale, seeing the big in connection with the small. The format is also different this year – the competition is taking place on the level of ideas and includes a proposal of implementation which will be put into effect in a summer workshop.

The prize winners will be given the opportunity to flesh out their design proposals which they entered in the competition in a project workshop on location together with local stakeholders and the HafenCity University Hamburg. The focus is on process-based thinking, which will culminate in the realisation of a prototype on location as part of the summer workshop. This year's task focuses on a Hamburg green corridor: the Wandse green belt in Hamburg. For this landscape zone in an urban location, central issues need to be identified and then addressed with innovative ideas, thereby referencing a personal approach to urban landscape architecture.

At the heart of the Otto Linne Award 2019 is the development of green corridors as spacious, connected green and open spaces which extend between the residential areas from the

surrounding countryside to the city centre. Participants are encouraged to grapple with the perception of and ways of experiencing this type of area and develop concepts which make the features, quirks and potential of the Wandse green belt visible and productive. As well as landscape architecture approaches, urban development, architectural, ecological, traffic development, sociological and artistic perspectives can and should also play a role.

The organiser is firstly expecting proposals which show strategic content for this type of landscape, secondly differentiated project ideas which do justice to the area under consideration and last but not least the formulation of a pilot project which can be implemented in the short term as part of a summer workshop. The selected contributions will be checked for their feasibility on location and will be evolved and at least temporarily realised. Where appropriate, other recommendations will also be drawn up for implementation which can be continued, building on from the competition results and project workshop, and in consultation with the authors. Willingness to participate in a 5-day summer workshop in Hamburg (September 2019) is required.

## 1.2 Otto Linne – an important Hamburg garden designer and landscape architect

Otto Linne, born on 2 December 1869 in Bremen, learned gardening at the Royal Gardens in Dresden. After his military service in Rostock, he attended the Gardening Instruction and Research Institute at the Game Park in Potsdam. Brief stints followed as a gardening technician at the municipal gardens departments in Berlin-Treptow, Lübeck and Dresden-Blasewitz. In 1894, Linne became chief municipal gardener in Magdeburg for five years. From there, aged 29, he was appointed director of gardens in Erfurt. Here he completely reformed the administration of gardens and created numerous new facilities. After nine years, he transferred to Essen, where he worked in the same capacity. The last major German city to do so, Hamburg established its own gardens department at the beginning of the year 1914. Up until then, gardening and cemetery management had been the responsibility of the engineering department of the building authority. Otto Linne was chosen as Hamburg's first director of gardens. Under Linne's stewardship, the plans for Hammer Park were advanced and Hamburg Municipal Park (Stadtspark) opened to the public.

Otto Linne's work in Hamburg was interrupted by the outbreak of the First World War. After the war ended, he dedicated himself to restructuring the parks and gardens in Hamburg. As a result of post-war changes in society, the vast majority of people were unable to make much use of the existing parks and green spaces. The poorer sections of the population in particular lacked both time and money to visit the more distant parks. Thus Linne's main priority was to create a tight network of smaller parks in direct proximity to the densely populated housing areas where, instead of purely decorative gardens,



Portrait Otto Linne

local residents would have spaces for recreation, games and sports. An office was set up to deal with allotments; it was tasked with the provision of assistance to allotment gardeners, fair allocation of the gardening land and the designation of additional sites. Under Linne's management, numerous outdoor spaces, some of them quite considerable, were created in Hamburg between 1914 and 1929:

- 6 parks, including the transformation and re-planting of Horner Park, Wehbers Park, Trauns Garten, Hayns Garten and Hammer Park,
- 3 green corridors,
- 13 grass playgrounds and sun-bathing lawns
- 78 children's playgrounds (including the first adventure playground in Jungiusstraße),
- 42 sand pits and 15 paddling pools,
- 9 gardens for senior citizens,
- 38 sports grounds,
- 91 permanent lease gardens.

Otto Linne's artistic designs for the Municipal Park (Stadtpark) and his extension to Ohlsdorf cemetery were both much admired (1914-1920). Otto Linne retired on 31 December 1933 and he died three and a half years later on 4 June 1937 in Klein Flottbek. Linne's garden design was typical of the "New Garden Architecture" of the opening decades of the 20th century. Otto Linne is considered an important garden reformer of the early 20th century. Otto Linne was a pioneer in the design of public gardens that could develop and cleverly utilise existing open spaces for the benefit of the people, while attaching great importance to leaving the landscape's natural elements intact.

### **1.3 The organiser: The Department of Environment and Energy (BUE) – subsequent administrator for Otto Linne**

As a result of the Greater Hamburg Act in 1937, the different garden administrative offices of the formerly autonomous towns and municipalities were amalgamated and centralised. After 1949, Hamburg emerged as a single municipality with seven districts. The BUE (Department of Environment and Energy), formerly BSU (Ministry for Urban Development and the Environment), with its specialists in urban green spaces, today regards itself, together with the garden administrative offices in the districts, as following in the tradition of green management which has its origins in Harburg, Wandsbek, Altona and also in old Hamburg. The Hamburg authority organised the awards previously in 2009 and 2013 together with igs internationale gartenschau hamburg 2013 GmbH. After the end of igs 2013 GmbH in Hamburg, the coordination and continuance of the Otto Linne Award was assumed by the Department of Environment and Energy. The department also organised the Otto Linne Award 2016.

### **1.4 Aspirations and perspectives of the Otto Linne Award**

The following questions should convey the aspirations of the Otto Linne Award for urban landscape architecture and present perspectives for the profession:

1. What are the current issues in future-oriented landscape and open space planning?
2. What suitable development stages/phasing approaches are there in future-oriented landscape and open space planning?
3. What approaches and methods appear to be suitable to provide convincing arguments to the recognised challenges – reduction in biological diversity, climate change, use of resources, information overload, the fast pace of society, an ageing population and increasingly disparate lifestyles – from the perspective of landscape architecture?
4. In which direction could and should the profile of a modern "landscape architecture" profession develop? Which role/position could planners adopt?
5. Which media seem suitable to convey contemporary landscape architecture to different stakeholders and to encourage them to cooperate or participate?
6. To what extent can contemporary and future designs respond to Otto Linne's planning philosophy?

The Otto Linne Award encourages a perspective analysis of the profession of landscape architecture. The work should stimulate debate about how the field of urban landscape architecture has changed in recent years and decades, and how this professional field should or must develop in future.



## 2. Description of the area



The district of Hamburg-Wandsbek

### 2.1 Short profile of the district

The Wandse green belt runs to a large extent through the district of Wandsbek and thereby affects the neighbourhood of the same name as well as the other districts of Tonndorf, Rahlstedt and the southern area of Farmsen-Berne. In the central area of Wandsbek, the Wandse green belt runs predominantly as a broad link route surrounded by a very concentrated urban area. Hamburg's most densely populated district with 435,235 inhabitants (as of 2017) features very heterogeneous housing structures with varying levels of population density. From north to south, the urban landscape of the district is

shaped by characteristic housing structures such as the Walddörfer (lit. woodland villages) with their naturalistic and garden-based living and remains of old villages, areas of detached houses with a provincial character, large housing estates and tightly-packed housing developments with tower blocks in the districts of Steilshoop and Rahlstedt as well as the prevailing tower blocks and industrial estates in the centre of Wandsbek. Following the course of the Wandse from west to east, the density of housing reduces at the perimeter and the open space broadens out into parkland (Eichtal Park, Botanischer Sondergarten and Fischers Park).

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Housing developments along the Wandse green belt document a cross-section of the history of Hamburg's housing construction. Towards the city centre, perimeter developments with a high residential density dominate; towards the outskirts, typical housing styles of the post-war period can be found in rows of apartments and tower blocks.

### **District codes for Hamburg Wandsbek**

- Area: 147,5 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population: 435.235 inhabitants (as of 2017)
- Population density: 2,951 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> (as of 2017)
- Average dwelling size: 83.6 m<sup>2</sup>
- Public green spaces: 659 ha
- Public green space per inhabitant: 15 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant



“

Eastern Hamburg  
is perhaps the

# MOTLEY COLLECTION

most normal part of the city that Hamburg has to offer. There's no St Pauli district, no port, no Hanseatic townhouses – instead there are inhabitants from all walks of life and every continent, as well as industry, open spaces and water. But it's the Wandse and not the Alster. The rather unplanned, motley collection which winds its way along the Wandse valley to Hamburg is a complex social and ecological system in which simple typifications are of little help. The worthy aim of the Otto Linne Award is to design a process here which is robust and open enough so that it can be further developed and pursued by the many stakeholders involved. And therein lies the difficulty.

Martin Kohler, Landscape architect

**Wandse green belt – Impressions**

# CONNECTION

Like a string of pearls, Mühlenteich Park, Eichtal Park, Fischers Park/Botanischer Sondergarten and Pulverhof Park all follow on from one another. They are linked by green spaces which are very narrow in parts and bisected by roads.

Although the linking element, the course of the River Wandse, follows it all the way, the Wandse green belt is rarely perceived as a contiguous green space.

I think it would be nice to bring out the special features and identities of the parks mentioned above, while at the same time finding solutions which strengthen the overall perception of the Wandse green belt as a continuous green space.

Lutz Fischer, Wandsbek district office

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# THE GREEN BELT

## Sequences

The landscape which accompanies the Wandse can be divided up into different subspaces: the section along the canalised area which flows into the Outer Alster to the section with various parks, the section along the road and finally the last section in the conservation area.

In the process, the reference to and view of the water changes considerably in the different phases. Towards the city, the volume of water increases considerably, whereas in the conservation area the riverbed can sometimes dry up completely in hot summers. A variety of dams and weirs, which were originally built to serve the mills, have shaped the course of the river and the differing quantities of water. Numerous reservoirs still bear witness to this today.

The Wandse is a small trickle in the conservation area and turns into a broad canal where it flows into the Alster. As a result, its contours change completely. For instance, near the city, clear edges with long sides and visual references are distinct, whereas in the parks and lakeland areas curved forms and naturalistic design predominate.

### A ALONG THE CANAL

The mouth of the Wandse can be found in this area of the Outer Alster, near Schwanenwik. The river has previously run its course through the Mundsbürger Canal, the Kuhmühlenteich and the Eilbek Canal. From Eilbek Park onwards, it regains its name once again. In terms of urban planning, this inner-city section is characterised by a high density of buildings with perimeter block developments and rows of apartments. The predominantly higher shore areas of the canals are largely passable.

### B IN THE PARK

From a strongly urban shaped, canalised (shore) area, the Wandse meanders in this subregion through various parks and flows into small and large reservoirs. The grassy and overgrown shore areas and parks can break away more strongly from their urban environment in this subregion and serve as recreation and leisure areas for residents.

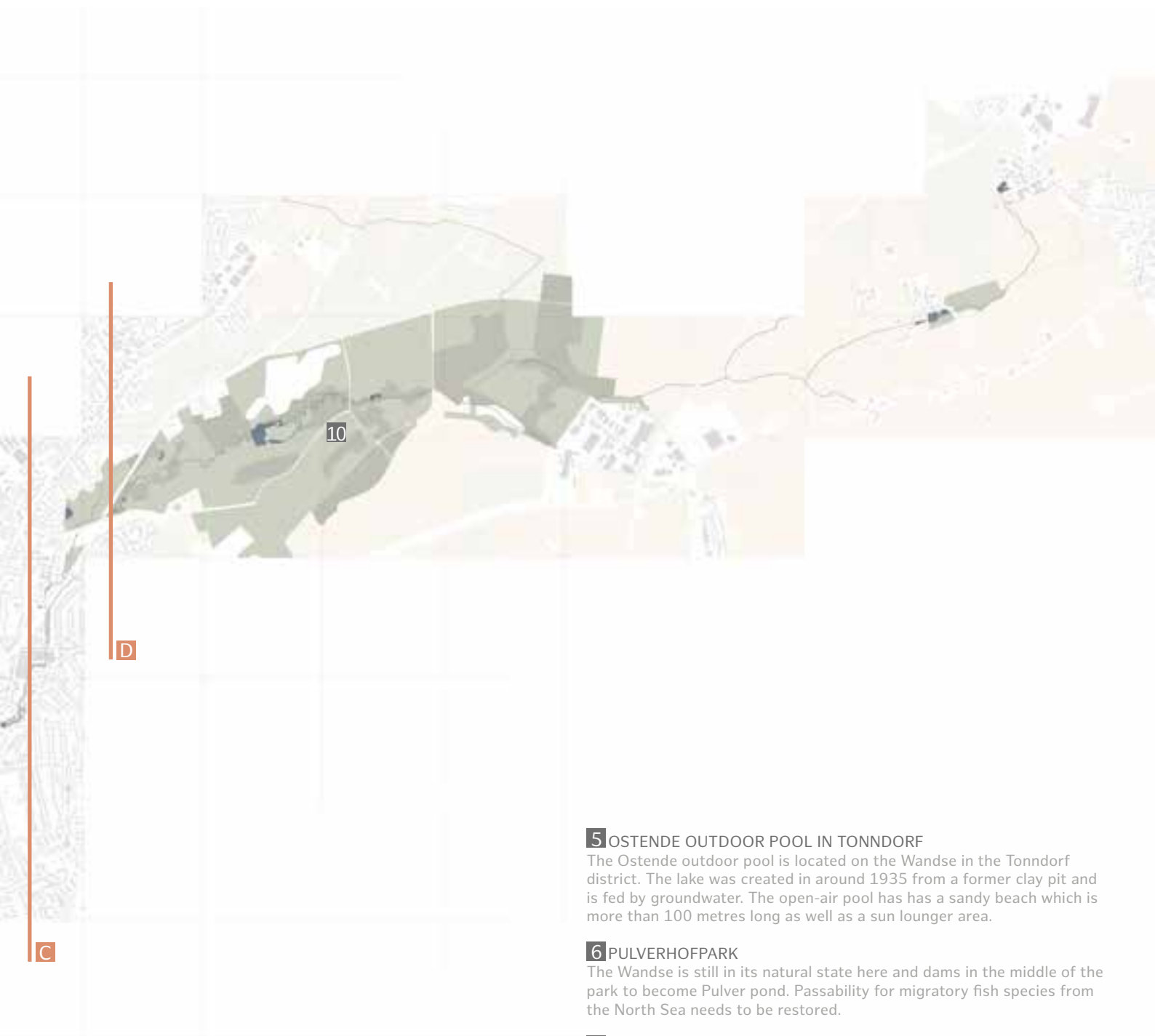
### C ON THE STREET

The Wandse is isolated in this subregion and runs in part under the Rahlstedt Center and the railway tracks. With the exception of the Rahlstedt Center, the Wandse is surrounded by areas with detached houses and townhouses. Direct access is made difficult by the private land here. The course of the Wandse can only be identified at a few road crossings.

### D IM NATURSCHUTZGEBIET

The Schleswig-Holstein section of Höltingbaum was designated a conservation area in 1997 and the designation on Hamburg ground followed in 1998. Through extensive land management over several decades without the use of fertilisers and pesticides, an area was created where nature could flourish largely untouched. This meant that rare animal and plant species could survive in Höltingbaum. In this subregion, the Wandse meanders through nature. The topography of the land ensures a varied picture. During the previous century, the terrain was repeatedly used as military grounds. Even today, concrete roads and wheel ruts caused by tanks as well as battle mounds and a helicopter landing pad are testimony to this history.





#### 1 EILBEK PARK

Eilbek public park is an approximately 1.5-hectare public open space reserve in the district of Eilbek in Barmbek-Süd. The central area of the elongated park in the Eilbek valley consists of public lawns, a children's playground and several sports facilities. On the edges, promenades lined with ancient trees have been preserved.

#### 2 MÜHLENTEICH PARK

The Mühlenteichpark ist an approximately 3-hectare public open green space between Wandsbeker Königstraße and Königsreihe. A new playground has been built in 2011.

#### 3 EICHTALPARK

Spanning almost six hectares, Eichtal Park on Ahrensburger Straße is one of the larger parks in the Wandse green belt. The current tree cover consists of more than ten different oak species.

#### 4 BOTANISCHER SONDERGARTEN

Indigenous plants are predominant at the "Botanischer Sondergarten". In the neighbouring Fischers Park, exotic trees such as the sequoia or the Japanese pagoda tree and camellias can be found.

#### 5 OSTENDE OUTDOOR POOL IN TONNDORF

The Ostende outdoor pool is located on the Wandse in the Tonndorf district. The lake was created in around 1935 from a former clay pit and is fed by groundwater. The open-air pool has a sandy beach which is more than 100 metres long as well as a sun lounge area.

#### 6 PULVERHOF PARK

The Wandse is still in its natural state here and dams in the middle of the park to become Pulver pond. Passability for migratory fish species from the North Sea needs to be restored.

#### 7 TONNDORF MARSHES

The Tonndorf marshes are the most ecologically important area of the green belt. Between Sonnenweg and Pulverhof Park, they provide a habitat to a multitude of animals and plants. As is true for the whole extent of the green belt, visitors to the wetlands include herons, hawks and the rare kingfisher.

#### 8 RAHLSTEDT MEADOW

The meadow behind Rahlstedt church is situated directly on the banks of the Wandse and also goes by the name of Rahlstedt Kirchenwiese. The large-flowered hemp-nettle blooms and even marsh warblers sing in the spring.

#### 9 LILIENCRON PARK

The pond integrated in the park was once a mill pond for a flour mill belonging to neighbouring farmers. Opposite the park, the mill building still stands, now converted into a residential building.

#### 10 HÖLTIGBAUM

Hötigbaum is a nature reserve. Through extensive land management over several decades without the use of fertilisers and pesticides, an area was created where nature could flourish largely untouched.

## 2.2 Description of the green corridor

The Wandse green belt extends over approximately 14 kilometres, from the Outer Alster (Hamburg's inland lake and former mill pond) in the heart of the city to Höltingbaum street on the north-eastern outskirts of Hamburg in the district of Rahlstedt. The green belt is characterised by an arrangement of parks ("green band") like a string of pearls along the Wandse and constitutes a morphologically distinct valley. The green corridor of the Wandse green belt is part of Hamburg's Green Network and crosses Hamburg's Second Green Ring.

The overarching objective of the Green Network is to link parks, playing areas and sports facilities, allotments and cemeteries as well as nature reserves through wide green belts or narrower green corridors. In addition, this includes the 245,000 roadside trees and 100 hectares of green roofs. The previous green corridor model is being replaced by the "The Green Network Hamburg" and systematically extended.

The River Wandse, which the green corridor is named after, originates in the nearby conservation area of Stellmoorer Tunneltal/Höltingbaum. After it is initially severely restricted in Rahlstedt due to the obstruction of the banks, it becomes a green belt from Liliencron Park to Eichtal Park with semi-natural areas and wetland areas as well as parks. The green belt is of outstanding importance for the provision of recreational areas and green spaces for the population of Wandsbek with the potential of a district park. It is a public recreational area and, along with the Alstertal, it is a connecting zone to the surrounding area. The 6-ha Eichtal Park is one of the larger parks in the Wandse green belt. The slope of Wandsbeker Geest from Ölmühlenweg shapes the landscape. In addition, along the

Wandse green belt there are a few ecologically important areas/biotopes, such as the Tonndorf marshes.

The Wandse valley was created about 15,000 years ago at the end of the Weichselian glacial period. The whole eastern part of Holstein was covered by a sheet of ice which came from Scandinavia. The resulting mass of meltwater created drainage channels which mapped out the current course of the Wandse. Due to the relatively steep gradient of the Wandse, many water mills emerged at the beginning of the Late Middle Ages; today the mill ponds still bear witness to this. Together with the ponds, the Wandse forms a water landscape which is accompanied almost continuously by a wetland development area of differing widths. In addition, the landscape programme features the whole "green" area from the Eichtal Park up to and including the accessible part of Rahlstedt meadow as a conservation area and designates the Wandse green belt between Liliencron Park and Alt-Rahlstedt as a water body ensemble.

The Wandse is one of the longest tributaries of the Alster and rises west of the village of Siek in Schleswig-Holstein and has a total length of approximately 20 kilometres. The Wandse flows via the Eilbek und Mundsburg Canal into the Outer Alster; from the mill pond in Wandsbek onwards, however, it is no longer called the Wandse but the Eilbek. As already mentioned, the green corridor only fulfils the function of an urban local recreation area from Liliencron Park onwards. Essential functions of the provision of recreational space for the adjacent populated residential areas are thus assumed by Pulverhof Park, the Ostende outdoor pool in Tonndorf, Eichtal Park and Eilbek Park in Wandsbek, among other places.



As someone who moved to the area, I don't know the Wandse and the spaces around the Wandse particularly well. During my first summer in the city, I once went for a walk along the Mundsburger Canal, coming from the Alster, and along the Kuhmühlenteich, but I never had the opportunity to get to know the Wandse valley better. Despite multiple visits to Wandsbek, the Wandse remained hidden. In contrast to the Osterbek Canal, until recently the Wandse played no part in Hamburg's cityscape or in my mental image of the city.

## COVERTLY

I set out to explore the Wandse valley on a dull winter's day. There was hardly any birdsong, little greenery, no beguiling shadow play – a naked Wandse. But to my great surprise, I was never alone. On one weekday, I met older people walking with or without dogs, joggers, mothers with buggies and cyclists who were using the paths along the Wandse for a short section.

I started on the Wagnerstraße bridge and the Otto Linne Award floated in my head. I had my architectural glasses on and was on the search for special spatial constellations or inspiring places. Two very different areas made a particularly strong impression on me.

The first area is the overpass from Eilbek Park to Mühlenteich at the crossroads to the city railway line. This area is extremely versatile and conceals – with the non-designed conclusion to Eilbek Park, the narrowing of the Wandse by the curving railway, the backs of the surrounding apartment blocks, the crossing of Brauhausstrasse, the traffic intersection on Friedrichsberg and, perhaps most importantly, the unusual inner city expanse on the Mühlenteich – a fascinating complexity. I think that the Wandse needs to be given a new look here, in order to initiate a new narrative of the green corridor in Hamburg's east. Here we need to dare to ask ambitious questions and develop bold responses.

The second area is the section between Wendemuthstrasse and Holzmühlenstrasse with the Holzmühlenteich, where the Wandse flows through an industrial area. The qualities of this area lie in its seclusion and its uniqueness along the green corridor. Here the Wandse is less of a space for recreation and natural environment, but instead you sense the Wandse's former "productivity". I think new creative and programmatic approaches could be tested here. I would be excited to see a new development of the surrounding industrial areas and the Wandsbeker Zollstraße with inspiration taken from the Wandse.

On the whole in the Wandse valley, I found numerous small unfinished situations or places that had not been designed in a well-thought-out way.

Tristan Lannuzel, Architecte D.P.L.G.

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### The Wandse green corridor

The Wandse is, along with the Elbe, Alster and the Bille, a smaller river that significantly structures and helps to shape the city of Hamburg as the “green metropolis on the water.”

The green corridor of the Wandse begins in the east of Hamburg in the Stellmoorer Tunneltal in Schleswig-Holstein. The valley was formed during the ice age and is now an area of conservation.

As a small  
natural

## SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURE

river, it enters an urban environment in the centre of Rahlstedt and as a result is obscured by the built-up area. Further on, the green corridor of the Wandse on its way to the Alster turns into a park-like, but still quite natural, municipal green area. With the adjoining Eichtal Park in Wandsbek, there is the additional use of green space typical for a city park. Accompanying paths keep the route open lengthways.

Further along en route to the Alster, the urban environment becomes more concentrated in Wandsbek. In part, industrial estates even border it right up to the banks of the Wandse. Downstream, the penetrability of the paths accompanying the Wandse is disrupted or needs improving in areas.

In the Friedrichsberg area (suburban railway station), the Wandse valley opens up into a larger green area with a pond-like backwater and, as a park, it passes through the grounds of Eilbek hospital.

This is followed by the complete canalisation of the Wandse up to the Eilbek Canal. Continuous waterside walls, parallel avenues with trees, urban peripheral development, partially with a villa-like character, and road bridges, some of which listed historical structures, are all characteristic for this route.

A special feature of this section is the evidence of moorings for houseboats along the riverside. At the same time, the shore area here is used by both the adjacent Hamburg Media School as well as the University of Fine Arts.

West of the Wartenau road, the river course opens up into a lake-like expanse of water with accompanying municipal green areas, to then flow into the open area of the outer Alster as a structured channel with a view of the city skyline near Schwanenwik.

Jan M. Runge, Landscape architect

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### **The Eichtal park– meeting place and recreation in Wandsbek suburbia**

The Eichtal – celebrated by poets or cherished as a gem in works of art, photos and old postcards – is sometimes an unknown beauty for natives of Hamburg. Walkers and cyclists sometimes need patience for the few kilometres upstream by the Wandse, from Wandsbek along the Eilbek Canal. Here they need to cross busy roads and pass commercial businesses and neglected brownfields. Yet behind the Church of the Cross, the Wandse valley opens up into charming parkland: Breathe easy in Eichtal Park!

The rare giant trees from ancient times alone are worth a visit. Botanists will also discover giant hogweed along the footpath and art lovers will see a “beauty” in a rose bed in a quiet corner. Along the idyllic riverside path, the oxbow of the Wandse entices you to look and dream. The once powerful stream which drove the mill wheel gently meanders here as a diversion trench. The “wave geometry” is also reminiscent of the almost 600-year-old milling heritage of the Eichtal mill. The mill building itself which dates from the late 19th century, is still there, together with the millpond, weir and scour pool. The waterwheel with which the Wandse created waves has unfortunately been removed.

On the edge of the drainage pool is the garden terrace of the present-day mill restaurant – an inviting place to linger in summer.

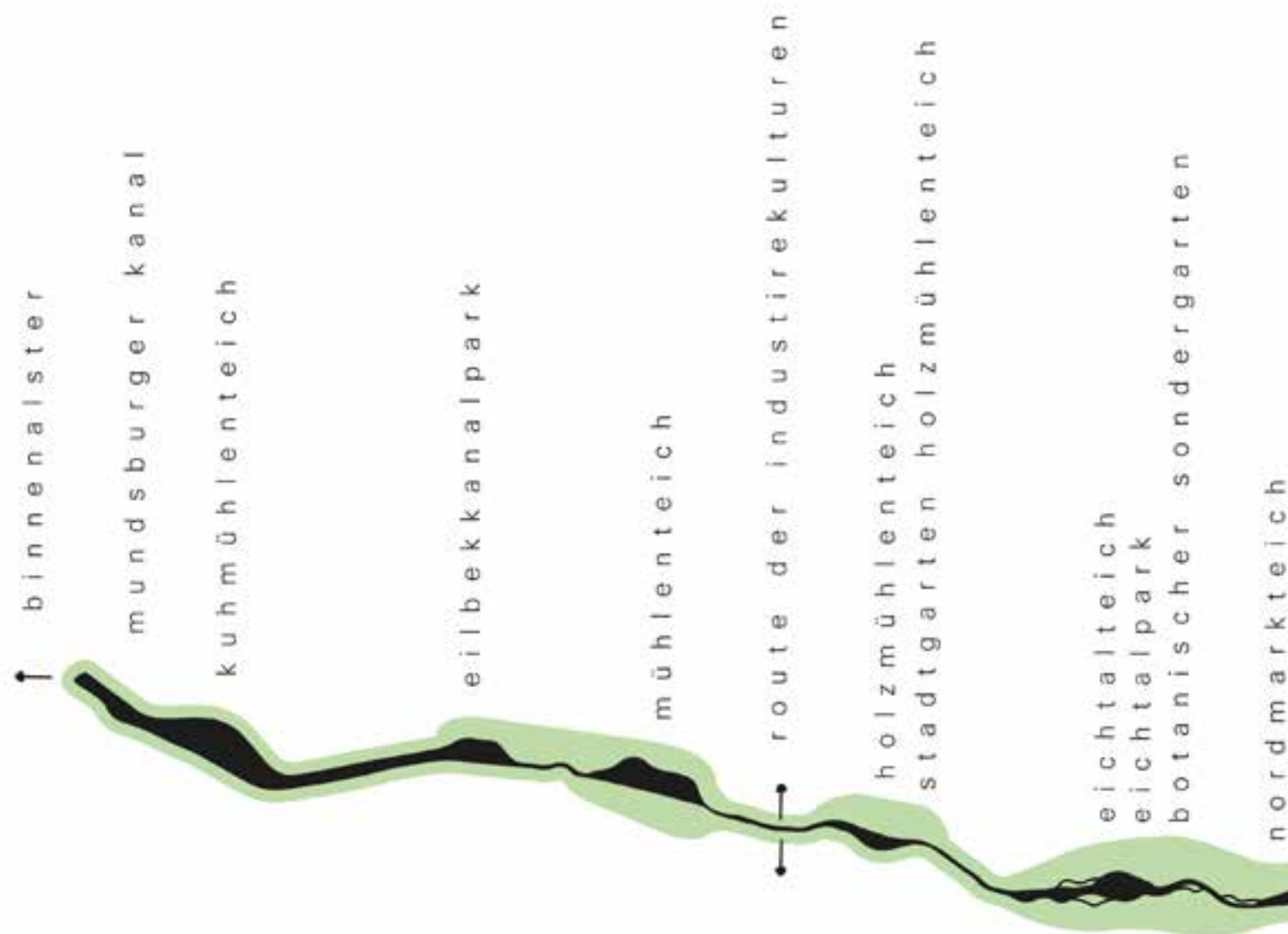
Natural history or historical tours convey the beauty of the culturally shaped river landscape to city dwellers. Soon there will be another gem in the Eichtal for residents and visitors to the park: the gatehouse with its 20th century-style arcades as an entrance portal to the park – ideal as a meeting place in the district.

The sound of children’s laughter comes from the playground. Until three years ago, goats were part of the fun here too. The artificial ponds are home to ducks and herons, to the delight of onlookers. Families from the densely populated districts meet on the central lawn to relax and have barbecues. Others simply enjoy the view from the hill. The benches on the former “chestnut avenue” are a popular place for neighbours to chat. Citizens currently desire a versatile and inspiring “multigenerational park” in Eichtal – here these wishes could become reality.

## GUIDING THREAD

Karl Grieser, Pastor of Ev.-Luth. Kreuz-Kirchengemeinde Wandsbek

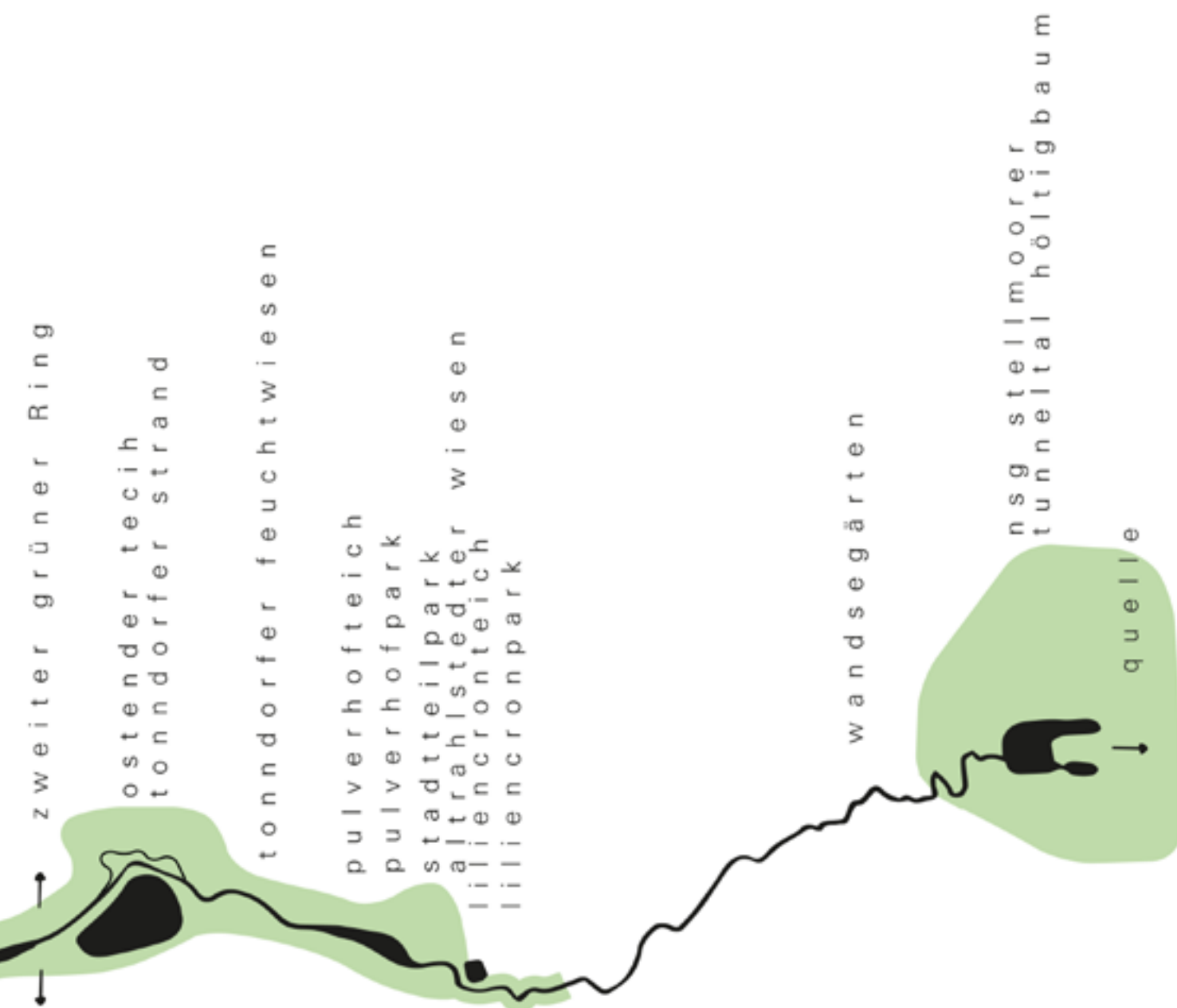
## The Wandse green belt at a glance





On the street

In the nature reserve



## 2.3 Subregions of the Wandse green belt and parks

The landscape which accompanies the Wandse can be divided up into different subspaces: the section along the canalised area which flows into the Outer Alster to the section with various parks, the section along the road and finally the last section in the conservation area.

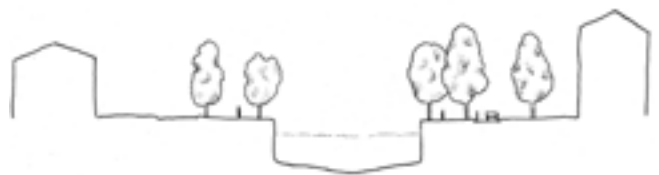
In the process, the reference to and view of the water changes considerably in the different phases. Towards the city, the volume of water increases considerably, whereas in the conservation area the riverbed can sometimes dry up completely in hot summers. A variety of dams and weirs, which were originally built to serve the mills, have shaped the course of the river and the differing quantities of water. Numerous reservoirs still bear witness to this today.

The Wandse is a small trickle in the conservation area and turns into a broad canal where it flows into the Alster. As a result, its contours change completely. For instance, near the city, clear edges with long sides and visual references are distinct, whereas in the parks and lakeland areas curved forms and naturalistic design predominate.

### Subregion A | ALONG THE CANAL



The mouth of the Wandse can be found in this area of the Outer Alster, near Schwanenwik. The river has previously run its course through the Mundsburger Canal, the Kuhmühlenteich and the Eilbek Canal. From Eilbek Park onwards, it regains its name once again. In terms of urban planning, this inner-city section is characterised by a high density of buildings with perimeter block developments and rows of apartments. The predominantly higher shore areas of the canals are largely passable.



Section Eilbekkanal

Atmospheric Videos of the Wandse green belt can be found via the following links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=424OeoaxKTs> – Auf die Wandse. Fertig. Los. Part 1

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BamnK61QGGI> – Auf die Wandse. Fertig. Los. Part 2

These films are made by Anna Holzinger and Philipp Rosenow, Study project: "Wandse ready. set. go." - Institute for Architecture and Landscape, Prof. Antje Stokman and Katharina Bajc. Master programme urban planning Hafencity University Hamburg. (Anlage 04).

## Subregion B | IN THE PARK

From a strongly urban shaped, canalised (shore) area, the Wandse meanders in this subregion through various parks and flows into small and large reservoirs. The grassy and overgrown shore areas and parks can break away more strongly from their urban environment in this subregion and serve as recreation and leisure areas for residents.

### Eilbek Park



Eilbek public park is an approximately 1.5-hectare public open space reserve in the district of Eilbek in Barmbek-Süd. It dates back to the former private estate of the businessman De-thard Kalkmann (father of archaeologist August Kalkmann), who built a prestigious villa here in the 19th century. When the grounds were to be subdivided and sold at the turn of the century, the city bought the land in 1902 and turned it into a public recreation park for the rapidly growing population of Eilbek. The villa served as a popular restaurant for day-trippers until it was demolished in 1911.

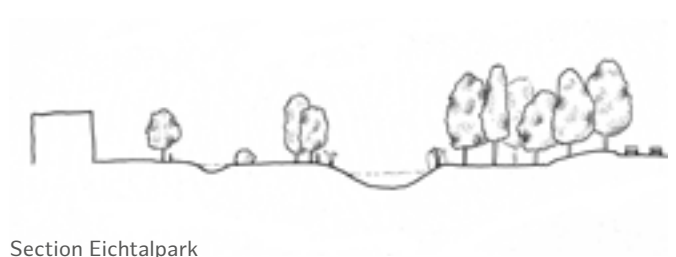
The central area of the elongated park in the Eilbek valley consists of public lawns, a children's playground and several sports facilities (basketball and five-a-side football). On the edges,

promenades lined with ancient trees have been preserved.

### Eichtal Park



Spanning almost six hectares, Eichtal Park on Ahrensburger Straße is one of the larger parks in the Wandse green belt. An oak forest was created as commercial timberland by industrial magnate Lucas Luetkens for the production of tanning agents for leather production. The course of the River Wandse was altered and a second straightened branch in the south was created for the operation of a mill which was used to grind the "tanbark". A small ditch is the only reminder of the northern course. In the post-war years after the destruction and deforestation, extensive replanting was carried out. The current tree cover consists of more than ten different oak species.



Section Eichtalpark

### Botanischer Sondergarten and Fischers Park

In 1926, a school garden was created on the site of a former stone quarry and it has been known as the "Botanischer Sondergarten" since 1956. The school garden was originally created for educational purposes with pupils from the adjacent school being responsible for the garden, looking after and planting the site. Even today, free events are still put on here to help give young botanists a first-hand understanding of nature. Indigenous plants are predominant at the "Botanischer Sondergarten". In the neighbouring Fischers Park, exotic trees such as the sequoia or the Japanese pagoda tree and camellias can be found. These green areas are surrounded by isolated businesses, areas with detached houses and allotments.



Section Nordmarkstraße

### Ostende outdoor pool in Tonndorf



The Ostende outdoor pool is located on the Wandse in the Tonndorf district. The lake was created in around 1935 from a former clay pit and is fed by groundwater. The open-air pool is situated in the north-eastern part of the lake

and is marked with buoys. There is a large area sectioned off for non-swimmers. The pool has a sandy beach which is more than 100 metres long as well as a sun lounge area.

### Tonndorf marshes

The Tonndorf marshes are the most ecologically important area of the green belt. Between Sonnenweg and Pulverhof Park, they provide a habitat to a multitude of animals and plants. Extended alder fens, reeds and marshes, among other things, can be found in the wetland areas. As is true for the whole extent of the green belt, visitors to the wetlands include herons, hawks and the rare kingfisher. Moreover, bats can be seen at Pulverhof pond.

### Pulverhof Park

Little Pulverhof Park in the district of Rahlstedt belongs to a former manor house and was originally laid out in the style of an English landscape garden. Its wooded groves include beautiful old sycamore trees and pines as well as a few rare species such as cypress oaks, tulip trees or sweetgum trees. The Wandse is still in its natural state here and dams in the middle of the park to become Pulver pond. Trout were reintroduced here, and river and bank areas were freed from disruptive factors and reshaped. Passability for migratory fish species from the North Sea needs to be restored.

### Liliencron Park in Rahlstedt

The small park on the Rahlstedt Bahnhofstraße was created at the initiative of community leader Heinrich Schulz and inaugurated in 1934. The park was named after Detlev von Liliencron. He lived in Rahlstedt until his death in 1909 and was a famous poet and playwright of his time. A memorial stone erected in the park is still a reminder today of one of Rahlstedt's most

famous citizens. The pond integrated in the park was once a mill pond for a flour mill belonging to neighbouring farmers. Opposite the park, the mill building still stands, now converted into a residential building.

### Rahlstedt Meadow

The meadow behind Rahlstedt church is situated directly on the banks of the Wandse and also goes by the name of Rahlstedt Kirchenwiese. Regular mowing helps maintain its biodiversity so that, among other things, the large-flowered hemp-nettle blooms and even marsh warblers sing in the spring. The Loki Schmidt Foundation runs this as one of their conservation projects and looks after the 0.3-hectare area.

### Subregion C | ON THE STREET



The Wandse is isolated in this subregion and runs in part under the Rahlstedt Center and the railway tracks. With the exception of the Rahlstedt Center, the Wandse is surrounded by areas with detached houses and townhouses. Direct access is made difficult by the private land here. The course of the Wandse can only be identified at a few road crossings.

### Subregion D | IN THE NATURE RESERVE



The Schleswig-Holstein section of Höltingbaum was designated a conservation area in 1997 and the designation on Hamburg ground followed in 1998. Through extensive land management over several decades without the use of fertilisers and pesticides, an area was created where nature could flourish largely untouched. This meant that rare animal and plant species could survive in Höltingbaum. In this subregion, the Wandse meanders through nature. The topography of the land ensures a varied picture. During the previous century, the terrain was repeatedly used as military grounds. Even today, concrete roads and wheel ruts caused by tanks as well as battle mounds and a helicopter landing pad are testimony to this history.



Section Höltingbaum



“

## We love our Eichtal park

As residents of a housing estate by the Wandse, we have been delighted every day for almost 43 years to be able to look out of our windows directly onto “our Eichtal Park and Wandse.”

We chose this as our place to live in 1976 as we had been looking for an area with little traffic for our deaf son and we found it here. On his way to school for the deaf, he could cycle along the Wandse to Wandsbeker Chaussee before he had to turn off into Hammer Straße.

The Botanischer Sondergarten has been “our garden” for decades and, with our visitors from near and afar, we love walking through the park towards town to the restaurant ZUM EICHTALPARK to enjoy good, simple food.

## MEET

Our son spent years playing tennis with his hearing-impaired friends on the courts of what is now TSV WANDESETAL and which used to be called WFC (Wandsbek Football Club).

We used to go with lots of children to feed the ducks, to the playground or to see the goats on Walddörfer Straße. We celebrated numerous children’s birthdays in the park and organised lots of treasure hunts in Eichtal Park with children, young people and adults.

We were always happy to be invited to join our Turkish neighbours, who regularly had barbecues in the park or for freshly baked flatbread; in this way we experienced and continue to perceive our park as a place of integration and inclusion.

And we love looking from our balcony at our “bird park”, which is home to numerous species of birds. We enjoy hearing the tapping of woodpeckers or following the circling of birds of prey or the grey heron when he flies over the Wandse or sits by the stream. With or without binoculars, we marvel every now and then at the kingfisher.

## AND DESIGN

We are so happy to be able to live by our Eichtal Park and we have of course got used to the fact that our

acquaintances and guests are always envious of this natural idyll. This is also one of the reasons why we and another Wandsbek couple spent the last two years helping to ensure that our friends donated lots of money, so that, thanks also to the generous support of the Wandsbek district office, the sculpture BEAUTY by the Rahlstedt artist EDELMANN could be erected in the summer of 2018.

In cooperation with the LOKI SCHMIDT FOUNDATION, we also collected donations in conjunction with the project MY TREE – MY TOWN in order to close the gap in the trees (P20283) in front of our house.

We would dearly love our treasured Eichtal Park to be even more looked after and made more attractive in future.

Prof. Dr. Fritz-Helmut & Heike Wisch

”

“

### Our park in the old “Eichtal”

Eichtal Park is more than just a trivial green area in the city on a busy arterial road

# OUR PARK ...

- has been a recreation and meeting place for the inhabitants of the local neighbourhoods for almost a hundred years
- is a place for families, walkers and nature lovers to play and spend their leisure time
- is a place of retreat for many species of birds by the water
- is the location of rare trees and plants with some giant trees that have been here ever since it was a private park belonging to the owner of a tannery
- is a source of fresh air and a relaxation zone on the edge of industrial estates
- is a locale with history dating back to 1335 with mill buildings, monuments and works of art
- is a natural idyll for poets and painters
- Landmarke im Wandse-Tal dank Eingangsportal mit Sphingen und Torhaus – vorgesehen als soziokultureller Hotspot im Quartier

... **IS A PEARL** in the Wandse green belt,  
which ought to shine even more in future

Klaus-D. Curth, resident and

1st Chairperson of the Information and Contact Office for Active Retirement I.K.A.R.U.S. e. V.

”

## 2.4 Qualification of the Wandse green belt, report

In 2010, the working group of Büro Düsterhöft Architecture and Urban Planning and Schaper+Steffen+Runtsch Landscape Architects compiled a landscape planning and urban development report on the qualification of the Wandse green belt. The objective was to secure and further develop the open-space nature of the Wandse green belt in the long term. Moreover, land reserves for inner-city living on the Wandse green belt were examined and assessed. Work stages included the illustration of qualities and deficiencies in and around the green belt, the preparation of a mission statement and the development and presentation of open-space planning and urban planning potential and suggested measures. The area under investigation was the section of the Wandse green belt from the Alster to Höltingbaum with a length of approximately 11 kilometres from the Friedrichsberg suburban railway station and Mühlenteich to Höltingbaum street. Building on the results, the guiding principle of a "Wandse Valley Blue Route" was developed, which typified the course of the Wandse with its accompanying parks and development focuses – partly characterised by green spaces and partly by water areas.

The whole report can be found in the annexes to the competition documents (Annex 04).

## 2.5 Patterns of use in the Wandse green belt

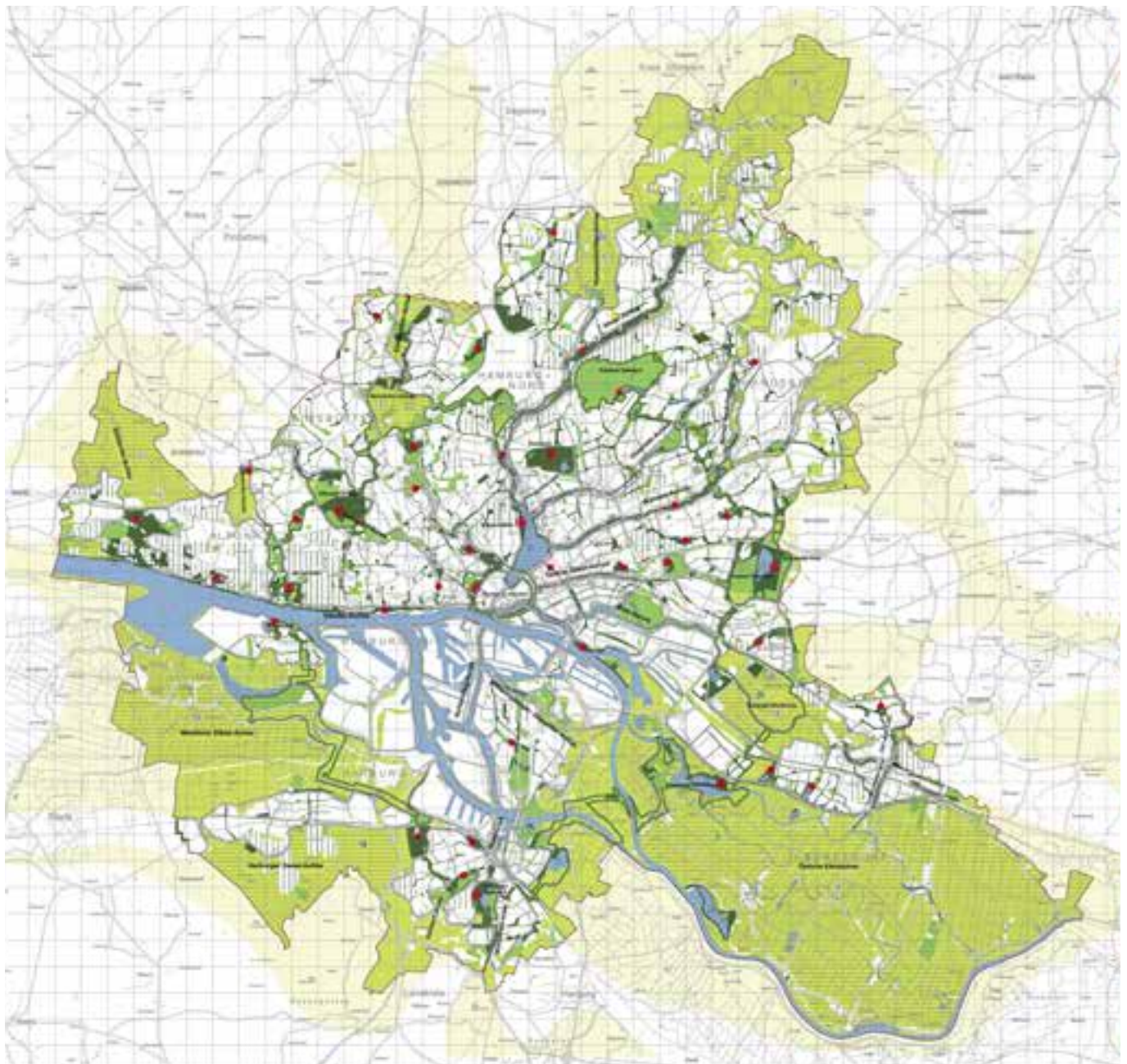
The green belt is mainly surrounded by residential buildings from the Outer Alster along the Eilbek Canal. Social infrastructure such as schools, nurseries and churches can also occasionally be found in this area. In the Friedrichsberger Park area, there is also the site of the Eilbek Schönklinik in the immediate vicinity of the river

bank. From the Mühlenteich heading out of town, residential use is occasionally mixed with service facilities and commercially used premises. Around the Ostender Teich in Tonndorf up to the Stellenmoorer Tunneltal/Höltingbaum, residential use dominates again. This is only interrupted in the area around the Rahlstedt train station with the Rahlstedt Center and various other uses. In the catchment area of the large centres of Wandsbek and Rahlstedt, there is excellent provision of local amenities and social and public institutions. There are eight schools in the immediate vicinity of the green belt.

Looking at transport infrastructure, the Wandse green belt is in the catchment area of several large transport links. Therefore, although the districts along the green belt are easily accessible for private motorised transport, they are also exposed to heavy traffic, high emissions and increased noise pollution.

The accessibility of the existing open spaces is difficult in some places and the passage of the green belt is interrupted by a number of intersecting roads. Due to its location at the back of the urban area – parallel to the B75, the Hamburg-Lübeck railway line and Walddörferstraße/Berner Heerweg – it is not always easy to find the course of the Wandse and its surrounding green spaces for walkers and cyclists as a whole. The adjacent urban area in part has a fragmentary presentation, often with the backs of buildings, car parks, a heterogeneous architectural structure or uses which are not appropriate to the location. It is rare to find functional or spatial references of the built-up peripheral edges to the overarching green belt.





Map of connected green areas in Hamburg

## 2.6 The green corridor as a type in Hamburg's landscape programme

The Hamburg landscape programme is a spatial overall plan and an environmental protection plan which comprehensively implements the objectives of conservation and landscape maintenance for the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. The water landscape in Hamburg is characterised by a system of connected streams. The open natural and cultural landscapes of the surrounding area are connected in many places by their bodies of water, frequently as the last original landscape element, to the concentrated

urban areas. In the surrounding area, there are mainly unspoilt floodplains which turn into parks and promenades near the city. A concept which still characterises residential development in the Hamburg region arises from the corridor system described in 1969 (corridor and density model), that was fundamental to the design of the land-use plan in 1973. With the corridor and density model, open spaces are protected as radial green belts between residential corridors. Urban green areas are carried over into these regional "corridor gaps". These should be kept free of development and in the long term be used for recreation

and leisure. As already mentioned, the green corridor model is undergoing systematic expansion by the Green Network Hamburg.

The green corridors of different dimensions and of different ecological quality form one part of the Green Network Hamburg. In this connection, linked open spaces are considered to be green corridors, which extend from the surrounding areas to the city centre. They include and link many of Hamburg's landscape spaces worthy of protection and are important components of the system of interlinked biotopes. In this way, they stabilise the ecosystem and improve the provision of open spaces close to urban areas for the inhabitants.

Some of Hamburg's green corridors extend along the watercourses, such as the Wandse corridor, the Bille corridor or the already well-developed Alster corridor. Other corridors follow the natural topography such as the Horner Geest green corridor, and others in turn, such as the Eimsbüttel corridor or the Volkspark corridor have strong anthropogenic influences. Further information about the Green Network can be found via the following link.

<https://www.hamburg.de/gruenes-netz/3939882/auf-gruenen-wegen-artikel/>

As a rule, the green corridors can be differentiated from the edge of the city to the centre according to typical features and functions.

1. On the outskirts of the city, the landscape from the surrounding area is still comparatively wide when it reaches the residential corridors – extensive landscapes in the form of wooded areas, agricultural landscapes or unspoilt countryside, which are predominantly subject to landscape protection or nature conservation. Due to their size, their proximity to nature, landscape diversity and easy accessibility, they are of great significance as urban local recreation areas.
2. In the middle zone, the width of the green corridors is already reduced. Here, larger parks, cemeteries, allotments and sports facilities dominate, which are important to secure as recreation areas for the respective neighbourhoods or districts.
3. In the core peripheral zone with a predominantly higher density of buildings, there are typically only narrow, partly interrupted green belts consisting of smaller parks, allotments and playgrounds to provide recreation for local people.
4. In the city centre, the green corridors, which now essentially only follow connecting paths and town squares, meet the Alster and the ramparts (1st Green Ring); in Bergedorf and Harburg they meet the town centres.

The Horner Geest green corridor in the east of Hamburg is the first of the 12 green corridors in Hamburg and has been developed as a pilot project since 2015. A nine-kilometre-long green belt runs predominantly along a geest edge from the central railway station to Öjendorfer See. Over the next few years, Hamburg's longest park will be created here, which will become a lively and welcoming open space. But it's not just the



length of this green artery which makes the project so special, it's also the fact that the participation procedure is unique. The multi-stage participation process "Your Geest" invited people to develop their own projects for this unique space; one million euros were specifically made available for its implementation. Taking into account the results of the participation, an overall open space planning concept was fleshed out, from which additional measures were derived for the qualification of the Horner Geest green corridor. More information is available via the following link: <http://deinegeest.hamburg/>

## **2.7 The Wandse green belt as part of the major conservation project Naturally Hamburg!**

The Wandse green belt is the only green corridor which is covered by areas of the project Naturally Hamburg! It therefore stands as an example of the ecological value of all the city's green corridors. The aim of the project "Naturally Hamburg!" is, on the one hand, to strengthen the function of urban green and open spaces as habitats for animals and plants, while considering their recreational function, as well as to increase the ecosystem services of the nature reserves through appropriate preservation and development measures and to improve the life of nature. This should be implemented in exemplary fashion between 2017 and 2031 in 19 conservation areas and 20 green areas. The project is funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation using resources from the programme chance.natur.

As well as the ecological approaches to species and biotope protection and protection of abiotic resources such as water, air and the climate, conservation in the city also includes social, societal and cultural aspects.

The project "Naturally Hamburg!" offers the opportunity to observe Hamburg's natural landscapes near the city and to use their potential with respect to an aesthetic design and collective legibility – without harming delicate natural habitats in the process.

Hamburg wants to use this project to show that:

1. biodiversity can be protected and developed even in a city,
2. urban biodiversity and the connected ecosystem services are indispensable components of integrated urban development,
3. a sophisticated, aesthetic design in green spaces can be combined with high biodiversity,
4. an unspoilt, rich flora and fauna creates and improves opportunities to experience nature,
5. conservation areas close to the city contribute a considerable amount to the preservation of biodiversity as well as local recreation and the opportunity to experience nature and
6. people view nature in the city as an asset.

For this reason, Hamburg would like to look at as many different types of open spaces as possible in context, from intensively structured municipal parks to conservation areas, and develop them in line with the project.

For the Wandse green belt, special attention is paid to the linking element of the river course as part of the biotope network as well as the good ecological potential of the water course required in accordance with the EC Water Framework Directive. The envisaged measures include:

1. improvement of the passability and structure of the watercourse, such as through renaturation of the shore areas;
2. revival of the floodplain areas;

- 
3. improvement of visitor management and information;
  4. ecological enhancement of the green areas: flower meadows, graduated woodland borders, wild herbaceous plants;
  5. introduction of aesthetic and artistic aspects and/or staging nature;
  6. creation of natural experience areas.

## 2.8 Local stakeholders

In the area under consideration there are very different stakeholders who engage with the Wandse green belt or who have a connection to this area in different ways. As well as nature conservation organisations such as the NABU Group Wandsbek or the “adopt-a-stream” schemes, there is also a historical workshop or the Claudius Tour which offers guided tours on famous poets. envia implements measures with the long-term unemployed. The Loki Schmidt Foundation looks after Rahlstedt Meadow in cooperation with a school. The Wandsbek civic association (Friends of Eichtal Park e.V) is also very actively involved in shaping its district.



“

### **The Eichtal – meeting place and recreation in Wandsbek suburbia**

The Eichtal – celebrated by poets or cherished as a gem in works of art, photos and old postcards – is sometimes an unknown beauty for natives of Hamburg. Walkers and cyclists sometimes need patience for the few kilometres upstream by the Wandse, from Wandsbek along the Eilbek Canal. Here they need to cross busy roads and pass commercial businesses and neglected brownfields. Yet behind the Church of the Cross, the Wandse valley opens up into charming parkland: Breathe easy in Eichtal Park!

The rare giant trees from ancient times alone are worth a visit. Botanists will also discover giant hogweed along the footpath and art lovers will see a “beauty” in a rose bed in a quiet corner. Along the idyllic riverside path, the oxbow of the Wandse entices you to look and dream. The once powerful stream which drove the mill wheel gently meanders here as a diversion trench. The “wave geometry” is also reminiscent of the almost 600-year-old milling heritage of the Eichtal mill. The mill building itself which dates from the late 19th century, is still there, together with the millpond, weir and scour pool. The waterwheel with which the Wandse created waves has unfortunately been removed. On the edge of the drainage pool is the garden terrace of the present-day mill restaurant – an inviting place to linger in summer.

## MEMORIES

Natural history or historical tours convey the beauty of the culturally shaped river landscape to city dwellers. Soon there will be another gem in the Eichtal for residents and visitors to the park: the gatehouse with its 20th century-style arcades as an entrance portal to the park – ideal as a meeting place in the district.

The sound of children’s laughter comes from the playground. Until three years ago, goats were part of the fun here too. The artificial ponds are home to ducks and herons, to the delight of onlookers. Families from the densely populated districts meet on the central lawn to relax and have barbecues. Others simply enjoy the view from the hill. The benches on the former “chestnut avenue” are a popular place for neighbours to chat. Citizens currently desire a versatile and inspiring “multigenerational park” in Eichtal – here these wishes could become reality.

Sigrid Curth, resident and 1st Chairperson of the Friends of Eichtal Park e. V.

”



# 3. Task

## 3.1 Phase I: Competition

### Perspective 1: Green corridor panorama

#### *Developing a green corridor*

The Wandse green corridor links green areas such as Eichthal Park, Botanischer Sondergarten and Pulverhof Park, but also very natural, ecologically important areas such as Rahlstedt Meadow. The juxtaposition of areas arranged with shrubs, formal waterfront promenades as well as “exotic” species of trees and unspoilt river sections with habitats for varied flora and fauna, typical of the natural environment, is of high value. Like a colourful string of pearls, the different characters of the open spaces along the Wandse green corridor boast a diverse urban nature. This not only offers diverse habitats for animal and plant species, but also the potential to inspire people for natural dynamics, processes, rhythms and creatures.

Participants should address the fundamental questions on the development of a green corridor in an urban area, using the example of the Wandse green belt.

As part of Perspective 1, the key challenge is in the large-scale design. How do I approach such a large landscape zone? How do I proceed in a methodical way? How can I present correlations? Among other things, you may wish to examine the question of where the green corridor begins, where it ends or which elements of the corridor can be perceived as a cohesive area. At the moment, the main focus of specialist discussion is on densification, the continued construction of the city, which, however, must not be allowed to occur at the expense of the

open space. How can this green space not only be preserved, but further developed in the context of urban development and the qualification of existing and new neighbourhoods? How can a green corridor be implemented if the plot boundaries are not clearly demarcated and there is no legal framework? What do borders or transitions between a built-up city and the countryside look like?

#### *Developing an overall strategy*

Closely linked to the creative and spatially conceptual questions is the question of the subjective perception of landscape by the user. The objective, therefore, is to design strategies which enable the landscape to be perceived (differently or in a new way). How can a green corridor be experienced? How does it feel? What does a green corridor promise, when you immerse yourself in it from different directions? Which experience expectations are raised, what feelings are created? Also: How is orientation facilitated? How do I know which part of the section I am currently in and what are the special features of that particular district? How can we raise awareness of this green corridor as an urban quality? How can users become supporters, perhaps even actively involved?

Participants are expected to present their own stimulating spatial and strategic overall concept, which makes clear their approach to large-scale landscape designs. How did they approach this large scale? In addition, areas/spaces/issues should be identified which are to be looked at in depth and processed for Perspective 2: magnifier project proposal. In line with the philosophy of the Otto Linne Award, a stance should be taken on how future and

relevant challenges to the Wandse green belt could be dealt with and how the solutions could be transferred to other green corridors as good examples.

## **Possible topics**

### *Passability*

The lack of passability and recognisability of the Wandse green belt in places represent shortcomings which are detrimental to its importance in Hamburg's system of urban green areas. Therefore, specific design typologies and standards could be developed which correspond to the respective characteristics and quirks of this corridor and which make the landscape zone perceptible as a continuous whole. A focus could be placed on the connecting role of the corridor, which also has to function on an ecological level, for fish, for example. The well-developed network of pathways already enables other places along the corridor to be reached quickly. Challenges are presented above all by the unavoidable crossings. How can roads be crossed, for example, without them being perceived as barriers? What concrete measures could be adopted to satisfy different ways of travelling and different speeds?

### *Use and design*

The water areas serve a recreational and leisure function; larger open spaces are created in the dammed mill pond areas in particular. Scenic highlights or features of the green belt can already be selectively experienced in its current state. But how can the quality of the open spaces of the Wandse valley be brought out through the full extent of the area? What contribution can existing and additional uses make in this connection? Can issues such as exercise, sport and health be integrated? How can this urban nature be made available for people to use?

How can informal spaces also be created which visitors and residents can appropriate in different ways? How can they be activated, realised or staged?

### *Provision of green spaces and accessibility*

Since Wandsbek does not have a park and the connecting green areas are only situated along the waterway, there needs to be a provision of green spaces for the surrounding neighbourhoods with this structure. Therefore, the open space must be easily accessible for lots of residents and easy to get to from the adjacent neighbourhoods. In the course of the provision of green spaces and recreational areas, the Wandse green belt can also be reviewed and elaborated on in respect of the objectives of the green corridors and/or the Hamburg corridor model. How can accessibility for neighbouring residential areas be made even better?

### *Ecology*

Due to the marginal structural transformation of the green corridor and the Wandse watercourse as a linking element, the area has always been a retreat for specific flora and fauna in the biotope network. One objective would be to ecologically reinforce this already existing potential and enhance it. The Wandse green belt is the only green corridor which is part of the "Naturally Hamburg!" project, so there are possibilities here too of developing, and above all, implementing innovative concepts. With all suggested uses, attention must be paid to the river ecology – damming is problematic and negatively affects the condition of the water. How can urban climate functions (such as fresh air corridors and micro-climate) and ecological concerns be reconciled with design concepts? How can nature be staged and the stream ecology improved?



## Perspective 2: Magnifier project proposal

### *Taking a look at the subsections*

Perspective 2 directs attention to the examination of spatial and/or thematic magnifiers and concretisations. Building on the overall strategy, detailed solutions need to be designed on a suitable scale. The spectrum can range from “classic” urban design and open space planning designs, to art projects, activities, interventions and installations to the delivery of place-specific content.

### *Designing a project proposal*

Existing or new identity-defining, natural elements or spaces, which characterise the cityscape should be presented in detail and staged to strengthen identity and orientation in the green corridor. Suggestions with a concrete geographical connection are expected, which nevertheless show a connection to the overall strategy.

### *Area under consideration – establishing a benchmark*

The specified area under consideration and also the “magnifiers” contained within it are not defined by a fixed border. Therefore, the spatial delimitation and dimensioning is left to the participants. This relates to the self-imposed thematic focus/magnifier and the overarching strategy. Depending on the thematic focus, it is possible to place the suggestion in a larger or smaller spatial context. The geographical demarcation in scale and extent should include compelling content. All participants are encouraged to sharpen their topics and approaches. It is by no means expected that every design will cover and deal with all possible facets and issues. Instead, it is more about concentrating on the idea and message and at the same time doing justice to a complex situation. The essential thing is to

attach importance to the persuasiveness and comprehensibility of the contribution.

### *Working in an interdisciplinary manner – transcending borders*

The green corridor seems hard to grasp in its entirety. The issues mentioned above are stimuli for finding solutions tailored to the location on the one hand, and general approaches of urban landscape architecture on the other: Which open space planning, urban development or artistic strategies could contribute to creating added value in places like this one – going beyond landscape architecture – for urban society? Which guidelines can be deduced from the large-scale overarching approach and applied to the surrounding area as regards urban development or architecture? Would it be possible to conceive of urban development starting from a “green” basis?

Contributions are expected from participants which, in the nature of their communicative preparation, perhaps even in the methodology of their contribution, take an unambiguous position on the perspective of the profession of landscape architecture in relation to architecture and urban development, traffic planning and art, communication design and process management. To verify this, we strongly recommend that participants work in interdisciplinary teams so that completely different perspectives and approaches can be debated and formulated across different disciplines. It is a sincere wish that landscape architects/planners will work together with urban planners and architects for example, traffic planners and sociologists, philosophers, economists, communication designers, film makers and artists, linguists or humanities scholars.



### *Conveying imaginative ideas, stimulating discourse – choosing the formats*

In keeping with the open nature of the task, creative and unconventional forms of presentation which stimulate debate should be devised which are appropriate to the self-defined main focus. Participants are called upon to go beyond the usual development of plans and models and use further means of expression from comics and storyboards, to newspaper and film as well as art installations. Great emphasis will be placed on the plausible connection between content and form; in other words, the medium should be carefully chosen to fit with the theme. All works must be able to be presented and evaluated at the jury meeting. Additionally, all participants must summarise the core content of their work, if they have used other media for their plans, on one sheet of paper (DIN A0 landscape) (see also Chapter 4.12, Required performance).

### **Perspective 3: Formulating an idea for implementation in Phase II**

#### *Thinking through concrete proposals*

Perspective 3 focuses on the description of an idea which is to be implemented on location during the summer workshop. Concrete suggestions for temporary properties or actions which are achievable within the specified framework are expected. Three working days / 72 hours and costs of materials of up to 1,000 euros per team are available. As part of the competition, construction plans should be developed for properties, drawings for installations, strategies for temporary actions, sketches for exhibition concepts or a procedure for participation formats. It is important that this outline makes clear how the implementation on location will function: which materials will be used; what tools and what support is needed; which external people will be involved and how do the different steps

build on from one another? And what contribution will the results of the summer workshop make to the implementation of the overall idea or the suggested project idea?

### **3.2 Phase II: Summer workshop**

#### *Getting to know the area and its people*

Prize winners will be invited to Hamburg for a 5-day summer workshop (2-day supporting programme with excursions and lectures/workshops and three days of intensive workshop work). As part of the project workshop, which is expected to take place right in the Wandse green belt, there will be the opportunity to really get to know the local conditions and stakeholders, and to integrate them in the process of the project development and implementation. Together, the contributions will be checked for their feasibility on location and will be evolved and at least temporarily put into effect. The objective is to implement the idea within three days/72 hours for a limited period, to liaise with stakeholders locally and to present the contributions to the public at the end of the project workshop. The chosen participants will be supported locally by students from the HafenCity University. They will prepare the setting and the framework for the workshop during the summer semester and will be available during the working days as advisors, local guides and/or interpreters, if necessary.

#### *Implementing the project idea locally*

No matter on what scale the in-depth project proposals are designed, the ideas for Perspective 3 must be able to be substantiated, implemented and staged as part of the summer workshop. With the designs chosen by the jury, it should be possible to temporarily play on the Wandse green belt and enable the area to be experienced. Originating from an overall strate-



gy, the project proposals should be prototypically presented in detail and developed at least as sections in the space. For urban design and open space planning concepts, the implementation should show how planned spatial approaches can be temporarily experienced – in actions or temporary constructions. The work submitted for the Otto Linne Award will thereby represent a first real impact on further developing this important landscape zone.

#### *Accompaniment and preparation of the site*

During the summer semester of 2019, HafenCity University will be carrying out a student master's project which will accompany the current competition proceedings. As part of a project week which is being carried out in connection with the Summer of Architecture 2019, the students will be developing tours to selected places for the purpose of landscape perception. The Hamburg Summer of Architecture has been held every three years since 1994. This architectural triennial has become an established name in Hamburg's cultural life and offers a platform for a variety of individual events on the topics of architecture, landscape architecture, interior design, urban development and civil engineering. The organisation responsible for the Summer of Architecture is a non-profit association, the Initiative Hamburger Architektur Sommer e.V.. Participation in this format can implement and introduce the current project locally and discuss different perspectives of scenic features and potential with the participants. Thus, even before the summer workshop, measures and activities will take place in the area under consideration; students will have got to know the stakeholders and have spoken to neighbours, they will have highlighted the challenges or emphasised distinctive features, and revitalised the landscape zone through a variety of interventions; in any

case, they will have increased awareness of forthcoming projects and attracted attention.

#### *Reflecting on the planning process*

In subsequent reflection, participants will give brief feedback in which they can review their own planning process. They will be asked to describe how their view changed from the plan to reality and whether their idea, based on current assessment, could be consolidated into a long-term proposal.



**Reserving areas for green spaces is no longer enough –  
anywhere that is not well designed and usable will be built on**

In these times of expansion, all areas without a good design and usability for a large number of people more or less quickly become prospective building land. For the Wandse green belt, it is no longer enough – as it was in the past – to secure the green area and extensively design and use it. It is important to define a compelling design and use for the whole area which is to be kept as an open space and therefore strategically get “a foot in the door” of the city which is becoming considerably more densely populated. And in doing so, greater attention needs to be devoted to the outskirts than to the heart of the green belt.

## GROWING PRESSURE

The available resources are limited: there is perhaps less of a lack of financial resources for investments, but in many cases there is a lack of political priorities – the subject of housing construction drowns out everything else – and a lack of sufficiently effective specialists in administration, planning offices and construction companies and above all funds to develop good open space design over a period of years and decades and adapt to the changing requirements.

We should therefore refrain from wasting our limited resources on pseudo-economic accounting and cost-benefit calculations; imagination and creative drive are what is necessary. We are looking for concrete solutions which are easy to build and maintain and in which the lack of resources is replaced by creativity and expertise.

In short, I wish all participants lots of fun in their work and hope they have the desire to find new and unusual solutions – the city needs them. Particularly at the moment where everyone is so invested in additional construction.

Andreas Bunk, Managing Director of the DGGL Hamburg / Schleswig-Holstein

Our emphasis for the Otto Linne Award is on quality. The important thing is to find the best solution for the city and its open spaces. A city is always about the interaction of lots of people.

## QUALITY

And lots of disciplines. We can all learn from each other. And that’s what we want. This is why we are widening participation this time.

And we want to get closer to the genius loci – the spirit of the place. After the first phase of brainstorming, it’s about getting out and testing out the ideas on location. This approach is new but necessary, because really good ideas only work if they are suitable for everyday life.

Klaus Hoppe, Department of Environment and Energy Hamburg

## In the "Green Tunnel" through the City

### – Nature and experiences of nature in the Wandse green belt

The high whistle of a kingfisher or the fluttering of the resplendent blue wings of the Calopterygidae damselfly on a summer's day: for me, such experiences of nature in the middle of the city are what fascinates me about the Wandse green belt. You start on the Alster Canal, which was hollowed out of stone, and emerge after a few kilometres in a green tunnel, in which the greyness and noise of the city are forgotten. Unspoilt floodplain copses and colourfully blooming, tall herbaceous perennials line the banks of the Wandse here and offer constantly changing experiences of nature. In 2018, an ornithologist counted over 45 different species of breeding birds and 25 resting and migratory birds in the Wandse green belt. In the Wandse, it's not only the trout which will in future migrate upstream again. The vital artery of the Hamburg biotope network should also make it possible for us walkers to enjoy uninterrupted strolls in the country, from Hamburg city centre to the conservation area of Stellenmoorer Tunneltal on the outskirts. And that's mainly in contact with water and nature. Yet the walk is by no means boring. As a biologist, I always stop in the Botanischer Sondergarten in Wandsbek to look at the diverse collection of plants, which are lovingly tended with a great deal of expertise.

# FASCINATION

With its already close link between nature and recreation, the Wandse green belt has qualified for the major conservation project "Naturally Hamburg!". As part of the project funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) from 2017 until provisionally 2031, various Hamburg parks and green areas are to be designed and cultivated in a more natural way. This is to promote biodiversity in the city, but also to offer residents more experience of nature on their doorstep. Where, if not here, can we inform people about the necessity and added value of near-natural watercourses and the biotope network? Along the Wandse, there are already many natural areas, but also many shore sections and green spaces with considerable potential for improvement. A maintenance and development plan which was commissioned in January 2019 should show the opportunities and measures. We would also very much welcome suggestions from work submitted for the Otto Linne Award.

Barbara Engelschall, major conservation project "Naturally Hamburg!",

Department of Environment and Energy Hamburg



# 4. Procedure

## 4.1 Organiser

Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg  
Department of Environment and Energy  
Neuenfelder Straße 19  
21109 Hamburg

Contact: Werner Steinke  
[www.hamburg.de/bue](http://www.hamburg.de/bue)

in consultation with Wandsbek district office

## 4.2 Competition management

büro lucherhandt  
stadtplaner architekten landschaftsarchitekten  
Shanghaiallee 6  
20457 Hamburg

Contact: Karolin Kaiser, Nils Polzin  
T.: 040-7070807-0  
F.: 040-707080780  
[ottolinnepreis@lucherhandt.de](mailto:ottolinnepreis@lucherhandt.de)  
[www.lucherhandt.de](http://www.lucherhandt.de)

## Summer workshop cooperation

HafenCity University Hamburg  
Architecture and Landscape  
Überseeallee 16  
20457 Hamburg

Contact: Prof Antje Stokman, Katarina Bajc

## 4.3 Reason and objective of the competition

The Otto Linne Award, offered by the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, is an international award for ideas for urban landscape architecture. Students and young graduates of landscape architecture (and other faculty areas as explained in 4.5) are invited to take part in the competition.

The award is named after Hamburg's first director of gardens, Otto Linne (1869-1937), who significantly influenced and accelerated Hamburg's development with his progressive ideas, plans and designs in all areas of urban green spaces.

With the award of this prize, the City of Hamburg wants to further the professional development of students and young landscape architects in accordance with the wishes of Otto Linne and reward excellent planning, scholarly and artistic achievements in landscape architecture and urban open space planning. In addition, the organiser wants to enhance the public perception of garden and landscape architecture by acknowledging good examples and promoting publicity of Hamburg landscape architecture through publications on a national and international level. The competition broaches the issue of urban open space and green area projects in line with the Hamburg open spaces quality campaign and promotes public awareness and discussion. Furthermore, through the variety of solutions from the competition proceedings, the organiser and the district of Wandsbek have the opportunity to optimise objectives and visions which would not be achievable by directly commissioning an individual planner.

In the run up to the publication of this award, there has been hefty discussion about the formulation and definition of eligibility for the Otto Linne Award 2019. Cause for the discussion was the opening up of the competition to other disciplines. In the past, although other disciplines were entitled to participate in the competition for the Otto Linne Award, they had to organise themselves into working groups under the leadership of landscape architects. For the Otto Linne Award 2019, other disciplines and faculties are now approved if there is a chair for landscape architecture/landscape design/open space planning at the university. Proof of supervision by a professor is required for this. It is now no longer necessary to prove that work on the Otto Linne Award 2019 was carried out under the leadership of landscape architects.

We would like you to see the following arguments below by Berthold Eckebrecht (Federation of German Landscape Architects) and Klaus Hoppe (Department of Environment and Energy), in order to illustrate this controversial debate.

*Arguments of Berthold Eckebrecht,  
Landscape architect:*

## CONTROVERSIAL

The bdla, Federation of German Landscape Architects, Hamburg state association and landscape architects who have been consulted in the last few weeks are more than dissatisfied with the wording of the eligibility criteria for the Otto Linne Award 2019. The text published on the Internet opens up the Otto Linne Award, a youth competition expressly aimed at landscape architecture, in a way which we as a professional association cannot endorse. Landscape architect is a protected professional title and the conditions for acceptance to the respective state chambers are defined in state architect laws.

The fact that Hamburg does not have a training course in landscape architecture, while it can be explained historically, is still regrettable. The introduction of a training course in Hamburg has not been made any more likely with the current framework of the Otto Linne Award, and rather it suggests that the input of one landscape architect, landscape designer or designer of open spaces in a course of studies is plenty sufficient for landscape architecture. According to the current eligibility rules, for example, architecture and urban planning students, geography or environmental planning students can register for the competition, as there are landscape planners, open spaces planners or landscape architects as teaching staff in these degree courses – although not normally but it is increasingly the case.

The Otto Linne Award is open in its conception to mixed, interdisciplinary groups of participants, but up until now this has been under the leadership of aspiring landscape architects.

Relaxing the connection to landscape architecture so fundamentally, that trainee landscape architects do not even have to be involved now, is alarming. We also wonder whether, to look at it the other way round, there are architectural design or urban development competitions to which students are admitted, who are only supervised by a town planner or architect as part of their

studies. Of course, you can reject the overall concept of protected professional titles and entrance restrictions and say that quality should prevail in the competition. But opening it in a one-sided manner to the detriment of a small occupational group, does not seem the right approach to us.

The period in which Otto Linne began to take effect in particular, is very closely linked to the emergence of the specialist task of urban green spaces and the emergence of the profession of garden and landscape architects. There has been an idea of what the core of our subject is, recognisable in the curricula of the training courses, for all the interdisciplinary nature and the broad spectrum across botany, construction and engineering design as well as art education. This core includes, despite all the changes in the job description and despite all the changing remits, the idea that landscape architects are academic horticulturists, so in contrast to all the other planning subjects, they are proficient in the use of plants, and design and build gardens, parks and open spaces which, in the best cases, can be classified as garden art.

The term garden and landscape architect has been protected under the Hamburg Architects' Law since 1967. The terms landscape planner, garden designer or open space planner, however, are today not protected and also not synonymous, even if there is a shared semantic context.

The professional association was pleased when the Otto Linne Award was created and very much welcomed this move. We hoped something would be submitted which on the one hand attracted the attention of the professional – perhaps even international – community to Hamburg, and on the other hand raised awareness in Hamburg of the fact that there were and are gardeners, garden designers, heads of garden departments and garden and landscape architects who have made significant contributions to the development of Hamburg as an attractive city under the understanding of a social mission.

*Klaus Hoppe, Department of Environment and Energy Hamburg*

There were heated debates on the issue to open the Otto Linne Award to a broader range of participants. But the Otto Linne Award is also about trying new things.

We are only focusing on quality. The important thing is to find the best

## BREAK THE MOULD

solution for the city and its open spaces. A city is always about the interaction of lots of people. And lots of disciplines. We can all learn from each other. And that's what we want.

We have taken this decision and will consciously take a different approach this time.

But: being dedicated to Otto Linne also means putting experiences to the test and perhaps doing it differently again next time. In any event, we should keep this issue in mind and discuss it once again.

#### 4.4 Type of procedure

The competition is an international ideas competition open to students and young graduates of landscape architecture and other faculty areas. Group entries are explicitly desired and permitted. The procedure is anonymous.

#### 4.5 Eligibility

Landscape architects and landscape architecture students under the age of 40 are eligible to participate. Other faculties are approved if there is a chair for landscape architecture/landscape design/open space planning at the university (proof of supervision by the professor is required). It is an express wish that participants work together in interdisciplinary teams (for example with urban/traffic planners, architects, economists, designers, etc.).

The competition is open exclusively to students or graduates who have not yet reached the age of 40 at the time of its announcement (date of birth on or after 14 February 1980). Participants are registered when the competition documents are requested and when entries are submitted. The following information is recorded: name, date of birth, address, telephone number, email address, current occupation as well as proof of current studies or university degree.

To be able to take part in the competition it is obligatory to send an email to [ottolinnpreis@luchterhandt.de](mailto:ottolinnpreis@luchterhandt.de). With the confirmation of registration, every participant will receive the login details to download the competition documents. Award details and planning information will be available to download free of charge from 20 February 2019. It is the responsibility of every participant to check that they are eligible to take part, and participation is also the voluntary responsibility of each participant. Every person

involved in the competition must be named by first name and surname in the author's declaration which is submitted with the competition work. One member of the team (from the field of landscape architecture) must be designated as the leader. A copy of the student ID card or diploma/bachelor's or master's degree certificate (or comparable) and the personal ID card/passport must be enclosed with the author's declaration when submitting the work. Each participant may only be involved with one design entry in the competition. The competition task is very well suited as a term paper or study project.

#### 4.6 The task

In line with Otto Linne's basic approach, participants in 2019 are again called upon to work on a task which has deliberately been kept open-ended. This year's task focuses on a Hamburg green corridor: the Wandse green belt. For this landscape zone in an urban location, central issues need to be identified and then addressed with innovative ideas, thereby referencing a personal approach to urban landscape architecture.

What's new is this idea of thinking on a large scale, seeing the big in connection with the small. The format is also different this year – the competition is taking place on the level of ideas and includes a proposal of implementation which will be put into effect in a summer workshop.

The prize winners will be given the opportunity to flesh out their design proposals which they entered in the competition in a project workshop on location together with local stakeholders and the HafenCity University Hamburg. The focus is on process-based thinking, which will culminate in the realisation of a prototype on location as part of the summer workshop.

#### 4.7 Summer workshop

Prize winners are invited to Hamburg for a 5-day summer workshop from 23–27 September 2019 (1,5 day supporting programme with excursions and lectures/workshops, and 2,5 days of intensive workshop work, 1 day presentation). Willingness to participate is required. Accommodation costs of EUR 50/per night/per person and travel expenses (up to EUR 1,000 per person) will be paid for each prize winner/team (max. three people).

As part of the summer workshop, which is expected to take place directly in the Wandse green belt, there will be the opportunity to really get to know the local conditions and stakeholders, and to integrate them in the process of the project development and implementation. Together, the contributions will be checked for their feasibility on location and will be evolved and at least temporarily put into effect. The objective is to implement the idea within three days/72 hours for a limited period, to liaise with stakeholders locally and to present the contributions to the public at the end of the project workshop. The chosen participants will be supported locally by students from the HafenCity University. They will prepare the setting and the framework for the workshop during the summer semester and will be available during the working days as advisors, local guides and/or interpreters, if necessary. In the end of the workshop, in the evening of 27th of September, the presentation of the results and prize-giving will take place in cooperation with the “Wandering congress” of green infrastructures in Hamburg. The participants are asked to describe their idea and their experiences of the workshop (15 minutes presentation).

#### 4.8 Acceptance and competition language

The competition is open to people from around the world. The competition language is German; English will be used for communication with non-German speakers. The award and the minutes from the follow-up colloquium will be provided in both German and English.

#### 4.9 Jury Judges

- Franz-Josef Höing, Chief Planning Director of Hamburg
- Klaus Hoppe, Department of Environment and Energy (BUE)
- Thomas Ritzenhoff, Wandsbek district office
- Lutz Fischer, Wandsbek district office
- Steffen Becker, winner 1st prize OLP 2016
- Bertel Bruun, landscape architect, Hamburg
- Prof. Anna Lundqvist, landscape architect, Brandenburg University of Technology
- Prof. Dr. Constanze A. Petrow, landscape architect, Geisenheim University
- Tristan Lannuzel, Architecte D.P.L.G., Hamburg
- Ute Hertling, landscape architect, Federation of German Landscape Architects

#### Deputy Judges

- Dr. Cornelia Peters, Department of Environment and Energy
- Arne Klein, Wandsbek district office
- Thorsten Graefe, Wandsbek district office
- Jacqueline Franz, winner 1st prize OLP 2016
- Martin Kohler, landscape architect, Hamburg
- Katharina von Ehren, horticultural designer, Hamburg

#### Guests

- Berthold Eckebrecht, landscape architect, Federation of German Landscape Architects
- Andreas Bunk, landscape architect, DGGL Landesverband Hamburg/Schleswig-Holstein e.V.

## Experts

- Harald Rakelbusch, Wandsbek district office, department for Urban and Landscape planning
- Christian Kamer, Wandsbek district office, public space department
- Dr. Hanna Bornholdt, BUE
- Barbara Engelschall, BUE

## Preparation group

- Werner Steinke, BUE
- Nils Polzin, büro luchterhandt
- Karolin Kaiser, büro luchterhandt
- Katarina Bajc, HafenCity University Hamburg
- Prof. Antje Stokman, HafenCity University Hamburg

The organiser reserves the right to appoint additional experts.

## 4.10 Preliminary examination

The preliminary examination will be conducted by büro luchterhandt, Hamburg, in cooperation with the Department of Environment and Energy of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, HafenCity University Hamburg and the Hamburg-Wandsbek district office. The organiser reserves the right to appoint additional advisers and preliminary examiners.

## 4.11 Documents

During the competition, participants will be supplied with the following documents in digital form, which may only be used for the purpose of working on the competition task.

01 Competition information brochure

02 Site documentation

- Photos of the site

03 Planning and drawing information

- Digital map
- Ground elevations
- Land registry bases (dwg/dxf)
- Aerial images (jpg)

04 Additional information on the planning area

- Subregions of the Wandse green belt
- Atmospheric videos
- Wandse leaflet
- Map of connected green spaces
- Green network Hamburg
- Report on the qualification of the Wandse green belt (2010/2019)
- Hydraulic investigations, water quality, water levels
- Weblinks for online data

05 Regulations and directives

- Extract of the zoning plan
- Landscape program of Hamburg (1997)

06 Forms and guidelines

- Declaration of authorship
- Explanatory report
- List of submitted documents
- Filestructure for digital data
- Commitment of the use of digital data



## 4.12 Required performance

Participants are called upon to go beyond the usual development of plans and models and use further means of expression from comics and storyboards, for example, to newspaper and film as well as art installations. Great emphasis will be placed on the plausible connection between content and form; in other words, the medium should be chosen to fit with the theme. All works must be able to be presented and evaluated at the jury meeting. Additionally, participants must summarise the core content of their work, if they have used other media for their plans, on one sheet of paper (DIN A0 landscape).

- Guiding idea of the design in free representation

### Perspective 1:

- Representation of the integration of urban and open spaces in the overall concept in the surrounding area in free representation
- Master plan on a scale of 1:10,000 with a description of the strategic overall concept of the green corridor (presentation of the approach to large-scale design)

### Perspective 2:

- Draft of a project proposal with a concrete geographical reference on an appropriate scale of your choice (including elevation specifications relevant to the design)
- Explanation of the project idea through free choice of further detailing, sketches, perspectives or terrain sections
- Suggestion for the location of the project idea

### Perspective 3:

- Representation and description of a concrete proposal for the summer workshop (temporary properties or actions which are achievable within the specified framework)

- in the form of construction plans for properties, drawings for installations, strategies for temporary actions, sketches for exhibition concepts or a programme for participation formats
- specifying the required materials, tools, support and involvement of external people

- Explanatory report with justification of the overall concept, the project proposal and the chosen format for implementation

All plans and documents must be submitted in digital form on a data carrier (plans as dxf files and tif format without compression, CMYK, 150 dpi in original size).

- Author's declaration (printed form)
- Copy of student ID card or diploma certificate/bachelor's or master's degree certificate or comparable for all members of the team
- Copy of ID card/passport for all members of the team
- Proof of supervision by the professor of a chair for landscape architecture/landscape design/open space planning, if not a student of landscape architecture
- Signed declaration of commitment on the use of digital data (printed form)

### Formal specifications:

- At least one plan, DIN A0 landscape format (118.9 cm x 84.1 cm) rolled up; max. three plans, DIN A0 landscape format (presentation plans)
- One set of preliminary examination plans (may be submitted folded)
- Explanatory report (max. two pages, DIN A4)
- Digital version of the complete work (dwg/dxf files, tif format in CMYK mode, explanatory report in pdf format) on a data carrier

For comparability of the work, all participants need to submit at least one plan in DIN A0 landscape format with the above-mentioned performances. Moreover, the use of different presentation media (videos, art objects, photographs, other objects, digital media etc.) is explicitly desired, provided these do not require a wall or floor surface area of more than 3 m<sup>2</sup> (corresponds to three pages, DIN A0). Films may not exceed a playing time of five minutes. A maximum of one screen/projector may be used per entry.

#### 4.13 Assessment criteria

- Quality, feasibility and originality of the overall concept
- Design and spatial quality of the idea
- Suitability and feasibility of the project proposal for the summer workshop
- Procedural quality
- Innovative content
- Conformity of concept with presentation
- Interdisciplinary quality

Key questions:

- Does the work show characteristics that are contemporary yet typical of Otto Linne's approach?
- Have methods and approaches been chosen that lead beyond the conventional technical standards for landscape and open space planning?
- Is landscape architecture, despite the wide range of content and the interdisciplinary work, the most salient feature of the planned solutions?
- Has a variety of media been used to communicate messages? Which contemporary media seem apt to reach a range of stakeholders? Which seem especially appropriate for communicating landscape architecture issues?

#### 4.14 Prizes

The total available prize money for this competition is EUR 12,000 (net). In addition to the prize money, travel expenses and the budget for the prototype implementation of the idea will be covered (material costs of up to EUR 1,000 per team). Accommodation costs of EUR 50/ per night/per person and travel expenses (up to EUR 1,000 per person) will be paid for each prize winner/team (max. three people).

1st Place: EUR 5,000

2nd Place: EUR 3,000

3rd Place: EUR 2,000

Two honourable mentions: total EUR 2,000

The jury may unanimously decide to allocate the prize money differently.

#### 4.15 Enquiries and colloquium

Enquiries must be made in writing to büro lucherhandt (ottolinnepreis@lucherhandt.de) by 29 March 2019. Answers will be given during the follow-up colloquium on 26 April 2019. Minutes from the follow-up colloquium form part of the competition documents and will be sent to all participants.

#### 4.16 Labelling work

Competition entries must be submitted anonymously. Plans and all other documents and objects submitted must be marked with a six-digit number in the top-right corner or the corresponding object must be visibly marked (within a framework of a maximum 6 cm wide and 2 cm high). The data carrier must also be marked with the number. The author's declaration together with proof of eligibility must be submitted separately in an opaque sealed envelope, marked with the number.



#### **4.17 Submission deadline**

Work may be submitted in person with the label "Otto Linne Award 2019" to büro luchterhandt, Shanghaiallee 6, 20457 Hamburg (Monday to Friday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm). Deadline for submission is 26 July 2019. Work which is submitted by post or via other transport companies shall be considered to have been submitted on time if the date stamp shows the date given above. If no date stamp has been added to the mail item, proof of posting will be required using an appropriate receipt.

#### **4.18 Billing address for prize monies and fees**

Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg  
Department of Environment and Energy  
FAO Werner Steinke  
Neuenfelder Straße 19  
22 222 Hamburg

Invoices are to be sent to büro luchterhandt using the billing address given above. Once the invoice has been examined, it will be forwarded to the Department of Environment and Energy.

#### **4.19 Announcement of the competition result**

All participants and members of the jury will be informed of the result once the jury has made its decision. The organiser will publicly exhibit all the competition work including the authors' names. The exact dates and venues of the exhibition will be announced in good time.

#### **4.20 Copyright**

All prize-winning work and work of honourable mentions shall become the property of the organiser. The authors of the designs retain copyright and the right to publish the designs. The organiser has the right to use the competition entries of the authors of the designs, to whom further planning work is assigned, for the intended purpose. The authors of the designs and their legal successors are obliged to allow deviations from the competition work. Section 14 of the 2nd Law on Copyright and Related Rights (Urheberrechtsgesetz) from 9 September 1965 (BGBl. I p.1273) shall remain unaffected. Before a significant change to the work is carried out, the authors of the design should have their say, as far as is reasonable. Suggestions by the authors of the designs must be considered, provided there are no economic or functional concerns on behalf of the organiser, which must then be shared. Minor partial solutions from other competition works not chosen for implementation are considered to be compensated and may be used by the organiser. The organiser has the right of first publication. The organiser is entitled to publish the submitted competition work without additional remuneration. The names of all the authors of the designs will be published. In the event of damage to or loss of the submitted competition work, the organiser shall only be liable in the event of gross negligence.



← Djenderfer Park 5.2  
Jendelzer Moorpark 1.8

Friedhof Ithildert 7.1 →  
Park Trabrennbahn 1.3 →

← Fährort  
1.1 a 1.2 km

Waldweg  
1.1 km

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## **Imprint and list of illustration**

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Department of Environment and Energy  
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21109 Hamburg

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büro luchterhandt  
Karolin Kaiser, Nils Polzin  
[www.luchterhandt.de](http://www.luchterhandt.de)

### **Editors**

Werner Steinke,  
Department of Environment and Energy  
Karolin Kaiser, Nils Polzin, büro luchterhandt

Hamburg, February 2019

### **List of illustrations**

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S. 6, 27

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S. 12-13 (Map), 18-19, 20-23 (Map, Sections and Photo Höltingbaum)

© Inken Reimer, Sabine Schmidhuber, Mathias Neitzel, Anna Holzinger and Philipp Rosenow, HafenCity University Hamburg





## **Schedule 2019**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>20 February</b>     | <b>Provision of application documents</b>           |
| <b>29 March</b>        | <b>Deadline for written queries</b>                 |
| <b>26 April</b>        | <b>Follow-up colloquium</b>                         |
| <b>26 July</b>         | <b>Submission of competition entries</b>            |
| <b>27 August</b>       | <b>Meeting of the jury</b>                          |
| <b>23-27 September</b> | <b>Summer workshop for prize winners</b>            |
| <b>27 September</b>    | <b>Presentation of the results and prize-giving</b> |
| <b>Subsequently</b>    | <b>Exhibition of the competition entries</b>        |