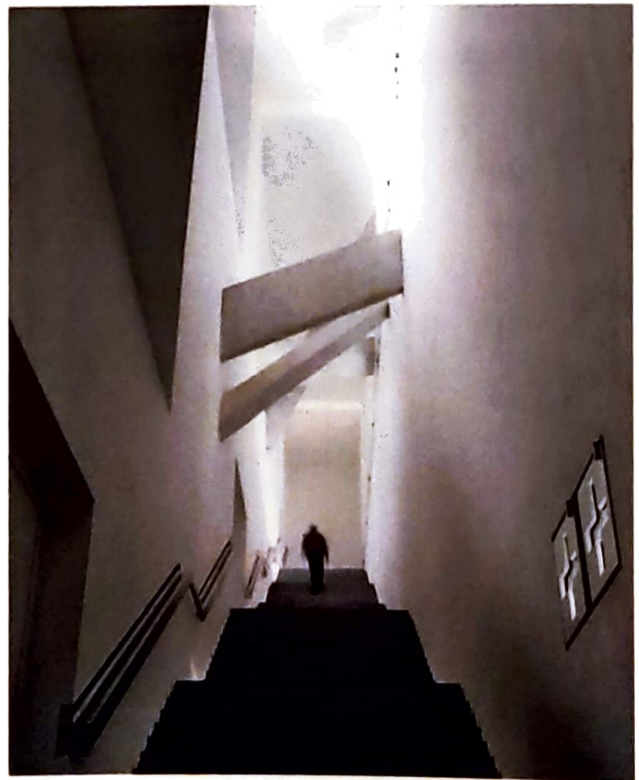
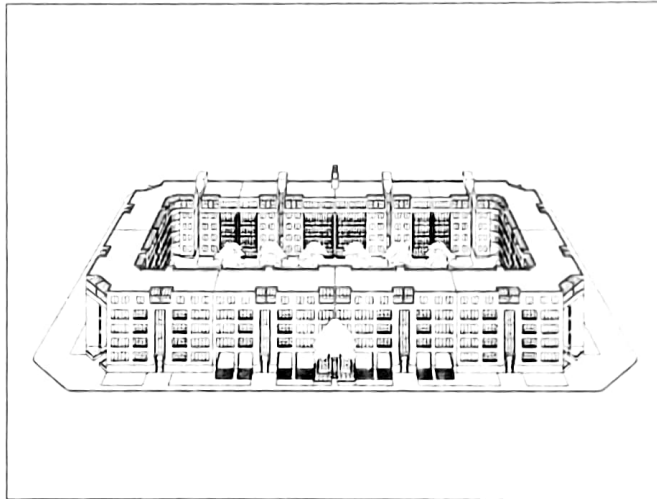


# Modern Architecture in Berlin

**466 examples  
from 1900 to the present day  
selected and described by  
Rolf Rave**





Perspective drawing

**SWB Block 270**

1971–76

Wedding, Vineplatz, Bernauer Straße and  
Wolliner Straße**Architect:** Josef Paul Kleihues with Manfred  
Schonlau**Client:** Degewo

The new building of this block is located on the old block perimeter and represents the first valid attempt since the war to create an homogenous, block-system plan. This is also what makes it a model structure for the urban renewal measures 20 years later. The length and lateral direction of the 5-storey block are exact reflections of one another. The building's red-toned exposed masonry is enhanced by wooden windows painted white, whose consistent size calm the façade. Positioned diagonal to the corners are large passageways leading to a partially public, interior courtyard area with greenery, where stairwells and elevator connections (at the entranceways) lead to the street, interior courtyard area, and underground garage.



Factory for small engines



High-voltage transmission facility

**High-voltage transmission facility, assembly hall, and production factory for small engines of AEG 1910–12**

**Wedding, Hussiten-, Volta-, Brunnenstraße**  
**Architect:** Peter Behrens

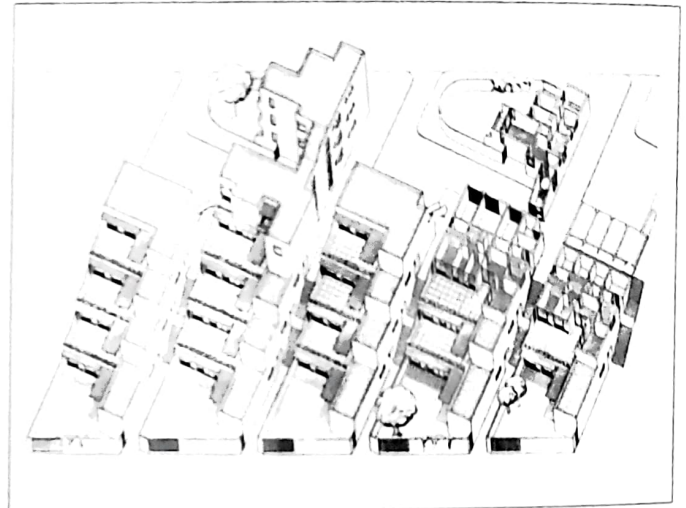
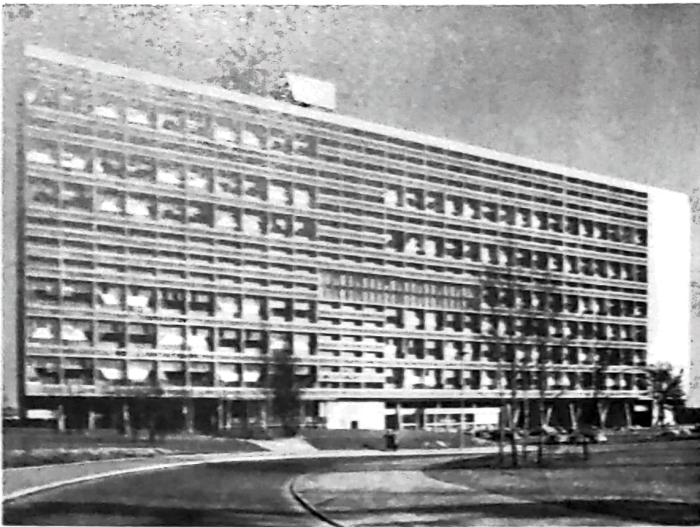
The high-voltage transmission facility, the first structure built on the grounds at Humboldthain, consists of a large production factory and two 5-storey flanking wings serving as workshops and storage areas for materials, with a building part for office spaces connected at the east side. Erected as a reinforced concrete construction, the 120-m long and 70-m wide edifice is lined with handmade brick and iron clinker units. In 1911, with a projected length of 196 m, the production factory for small engines was completed as a corner development on Voltastraße. Its powerful, vertical subdividing development in units, each of which has 8 axes. The last facility part, the assembly hall, is a three-hinged steel construction located on Hussitenstraße.

# Märkisches Viertel



Conceived to accommodate 40,000 inhabitants and located in the rural area between Wittenau and the village of Lübars, the urban qualities of this large-scale housing colony make it stand out from the usual "dormitory housing projects", something made especially clear by a certain density regarding the block-system planning and by a shared, centralized location with social and "Märkisches"-related facilities. Extending from this core, three structural arms, sometimes made up of eighteen storeys, encircle a series of small garden settlements. So ultimately created was a visually sound and easily accessible large-scale sculpture. As thirty architects (some from outside Germany) participated, the most diverse concepts of "living" flowed one into the other but consistently demonstrated a high level of design. Werner Düttmann, Hans C. Müller, and Georg Heinrichs headed the overall planning and coordination, and the project's realization occurred between 1963 and 1974.

- 1 Former info-pavilion**
- 2/31 Karl Fleig**
- 3 Herbert Stranz**
- 4 Hansrudolf Plarre**
- 5/18 Fin Bartels, Christoph Schmidt-Ott**
- 7 Harald Franke**
- 8 Oswald Mathias Ungers (060)**
- 9 Ludwig Leo (061)**
- 10/21 Renè Gagès, Volker Theissen (059)**
- 11 Dietmar Grötzebach, Gerd Neumann**
- 12/15 Werner Düttmann**
- 13 Hans C. Müller, Georg Heinrichs (058)**
- 14 Ernst Gisel**
- 16 Günter und Ursula Plessow**
- 20 Astra Zarina Haner**
- 25 Peter Pfankuch**
- 26 Heinz Schudnagies**
- 27 Anatol Ginelli**
- 28 Chen Kuen Lee**
- 29 Bodo Fleischer**
- 30 Stephan Heise**



Isometric drawing

### Unité d'habitation "Typ Berlin" 1957/58

Westend, Heilsberger Dreieck

Architect: Le Corbusier

Presented on the occasion of the 1957 International Building Exhibition, this construction represents the third example of the "unité d'habitation" concept already used in Marseilles and Nantes, but now adapted to the conditions and needs of Berlin's citizens. It has a fort-like presence in the surrounding rooftop landscape and profits from its multi-colored loggia. As a clearance factor between the ceiling and floor, modifying the scale of ratios was achieved here by enlarging the spatial width to 4,00 m and raising its height to 2,50 m. Because of the building's exceptional location, well-situated in the Westend area, the apartments could be converted into owner-occupied flats. Altogether nine "inner-streets" provide access to 527 apartments which offer 1-, 2-, and 3-room living spaces.

### Stepped hillside houses on Teufelsberg 1969–72

Westend, Kranzallee, Grethe-Weisser-Weg

Architects: Jan Rave, Rolf Rave with Hans

Joachim Knöfel

Garden design: Elisabeth Kutschera

Client: Degewo

A 6-m high elevation justified using a terrace construction method here, the same method used only in mountainous countries until then. This produced alternating larger and smaller rows, so that small courtyard developments emerged on the streets: open spaces for communication. Originally planned to comply with subsidized and socially-oriented housing construction measures, the individual apartments are stepped and twisted away from each other that no inhabitant can view the generously proportioned terraces toward which all the rooms orient themselves: open spaces for contemplation – with a view of "Teufelsberg" (devil's peak), a hill made of Berlin's debris from the air raids.