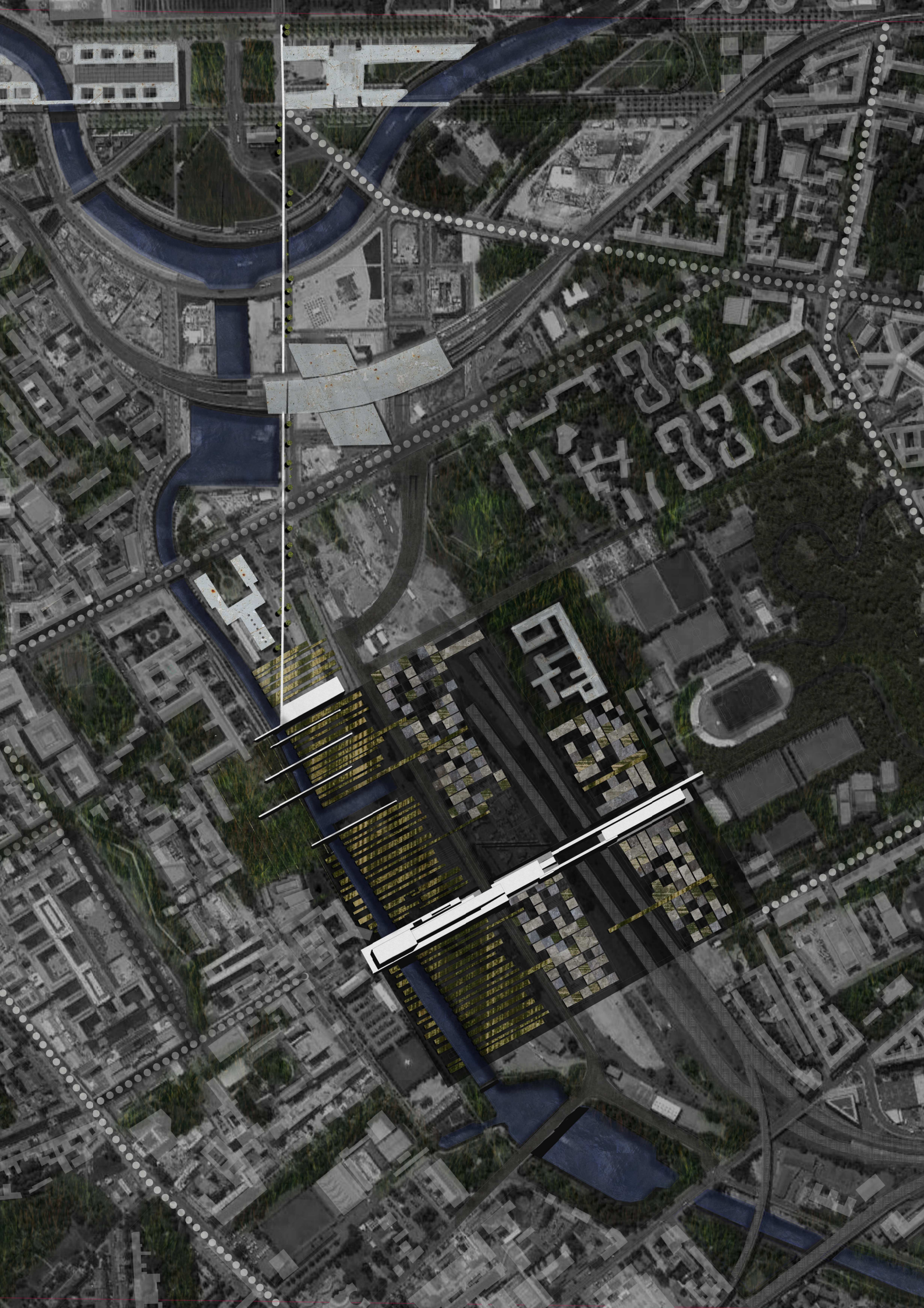


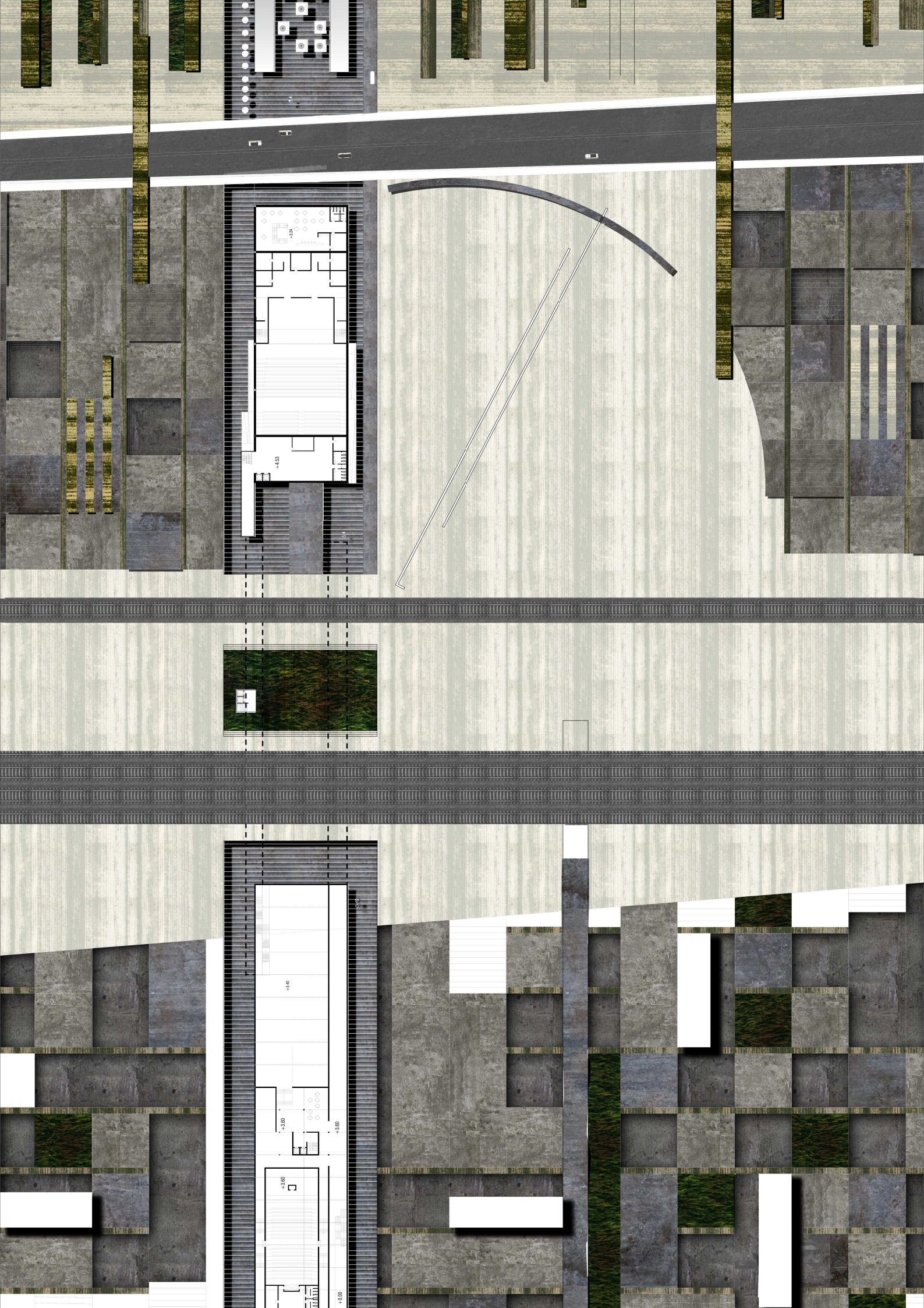
More people around the world are taking a look at urban farming, which offers to make our food as "local" as possible. By growing what we need near where we live, we decrease the "food miles" associated with long-distance transportation. We also get the freshest produce money can buy, and we are encouraged to eat in season.

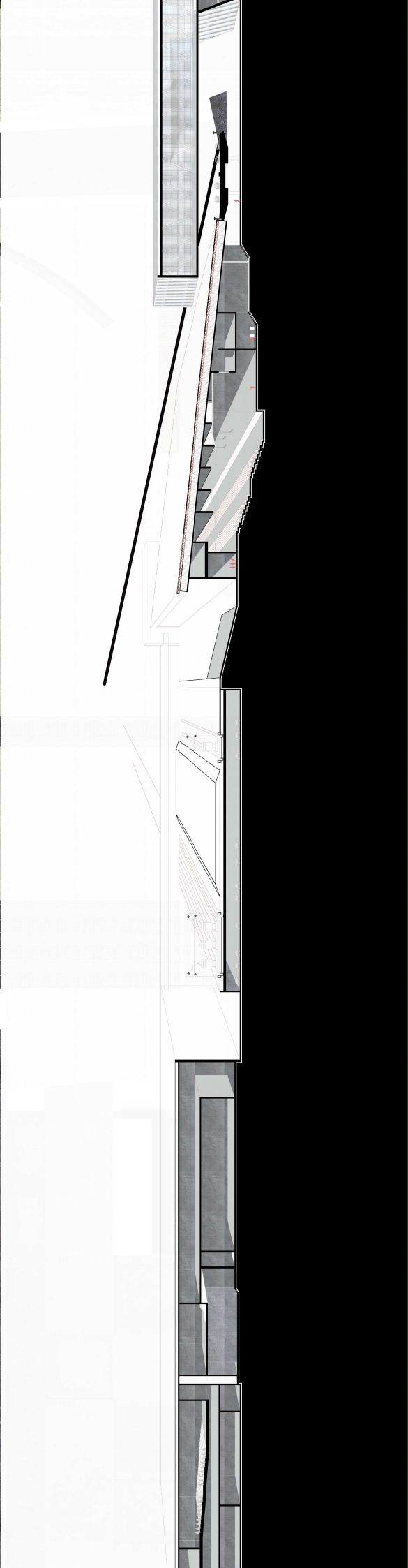
Another benefit of urban farming is that it can add greenery to cities, reducing harmful runoff, increasing shading, and countering the unpleasant heat island effect. Garden plots can help people reconnect with the Earth, and gain a greater appreciation for where our food comes from (hint: not from plastic packages).

Rooftop and patio gardens create peaceful places for relaxation or contemplation, and they can attract tourists—consider the booming businesses that have sprung up around Berlin's urban farm station. And urban farming can bring jobs to underserved and depressed urban areas.











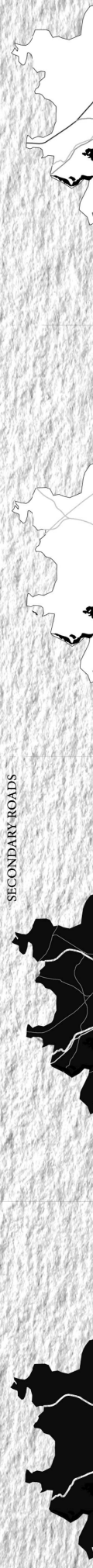
1681	AREA: 217 ha POPULATION: 23.000
1709	AREA: 656 ha POPULATION: 57.000
1737	AREA: 1.550 ha POPULATION: 81.000
1825	AREA: 1.740 ha POPULATION: 220.000
1841	AREA: 3.510 ha POPULATION: 333.000
1861	AREA: 5.920 ha POPULATION: 529.000
1881	AREA: 6.660 ha POPULATION: 1.240.000
1915	AREA: 6.570 ha POPULATION: 1.879.000

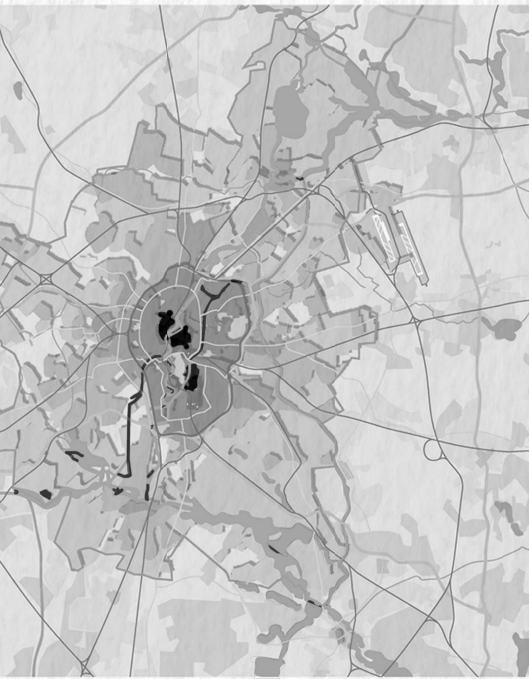
RELATIONSHIP OF AIRPORTS  
 1- BERLIN TAGEL  
 2- BERLIN SCHONFELD

RELATIONS ROAD SYSTEM  
 1- MOTORWAYS  
 2- HIGHWAYS  
 3- PRINCIPAL  
 4- SECONDARY ROADS

RELATIONSHIP:  
 SYSTEM OF RAILWAY

SYSTEM OF METROPOLITAN





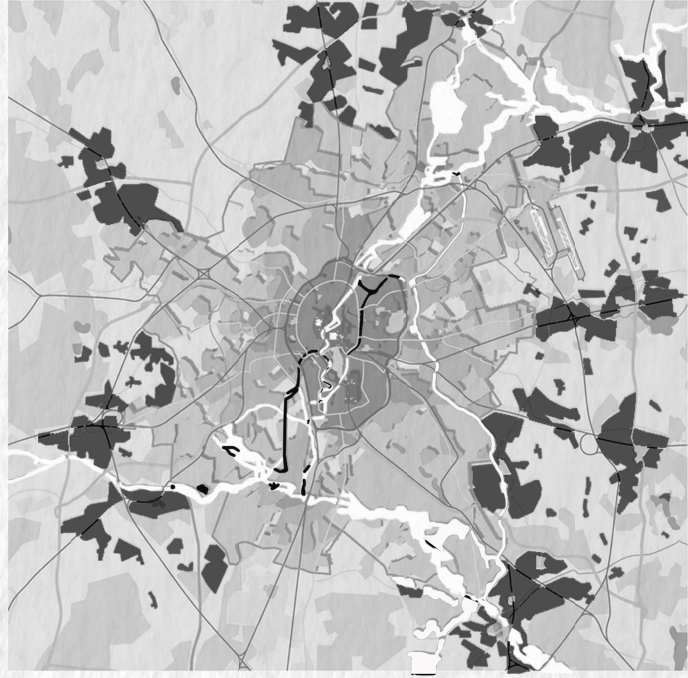
17th century



Expansion of Berlin as a result of the Greater Berlin Act



In the early 20th century Berlin was one of the first European cities to experience suburbanization



EVOLUTION AND INNOVATION: THE THRESHOLD OF TRANSFORMATION

1848



THE ZOOLOGISCHER GARTEN IS OPENED ON THE SOUTHWESTERN EDGE OF THE TIERGARTEN PARK AS GERMANY'S FIRST ZOO AND, UNTIL 1900, THE WORLD'S LARGEST.

1862



THE INCORPORATION OF A NUMBER OF SUBURBS (WEDDING, GENDLICHEN, SUNDBRUNNEN, AND MOABIT, AS WELL AS PARTS OF CHARLOTTENBURG, SCHÖNEBERG, TEMPELHOF, AND RIXDORF) BRINGS THE CITY'S AREA FROM 35 TO 59 SQUARE KM AND THE POPULATION TO ROUGHLY 550,000.

1890

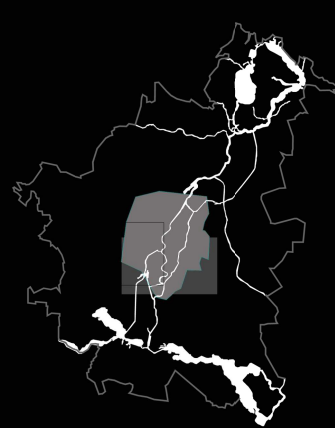
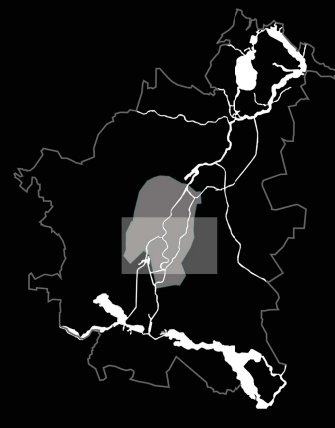
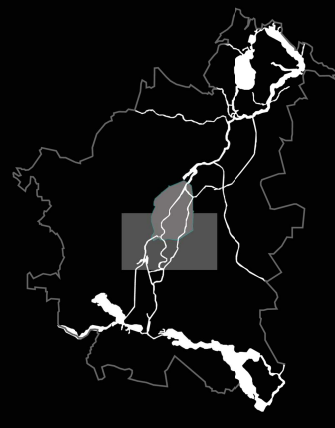


THE FIRST MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS OF THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT TAKE PLACE IN BERLIN ON MAY 1. AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF BERLINERS VOTES FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

1905



AS THE "CANNON" OF THE VOIGT DONORS AND THE "CANNON" OF THE DIERS TO





around the avenue Unter den Linden, and extends across Gendarmenmarkt to the waterfront areas of the Nicolai Viertel and the Fischerinsel. The western city center is concentrated around the boulevard Kurfürstendamm, the Gedächtniskirche (Memorial Church), and Tauentzienstrasse. There are also a number of borough "centers"; these all have a character of their own and play a major role in the way Berliners identify with their neighborhoods. An entirely new shopping, cultural, and residential quarter has emerged at Potsdamer Platz. This is an excellent place to begin a stroll through the government, parliament, and embassy district, past the Reichstag building, and up to elegant Friedrichstrasse. Renowned architects like Josef Paul Kleihues, Hans Kollhoff, Renzo Piano, Aldo Rossi, Helmut Jahn, and Norman Foster have all left their mark on the new buildings throughout this area.

## SYSTEM OF BUILT



## RELATIONSHIP



## SYSTEM OF GREEN SPACE



## RELATIONSHIP





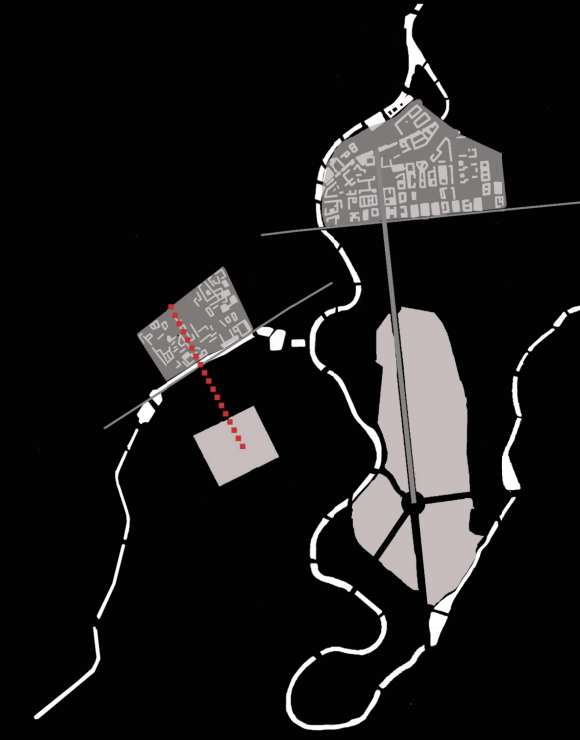
system of open space and relationship with main motor access

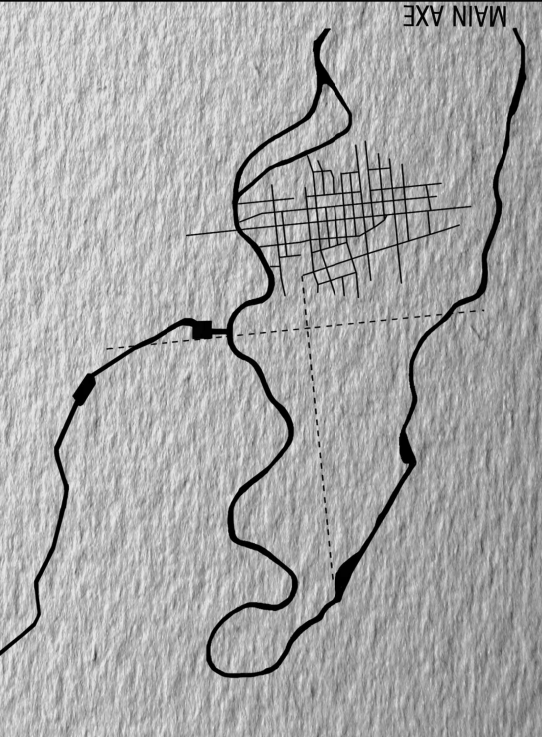


system of built up space



system of urban fabric with accessibilities

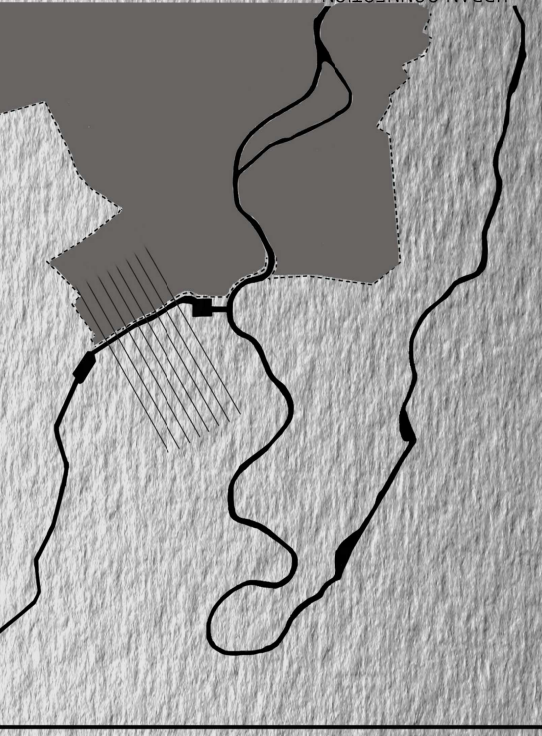




MAIN AXE



BERLIN WALL



URBAN CONNECTION

Straight direction as architecture spine

Urban connection through building ,bridges and agriculture



location of BERLIN WALL created strong disconnection between to two segment of berlin and followed many political ,social and economical aspects in the past and has brought many disadvantages for city growing in right way.

urban cluster in the center where is main tourist attraction az city heart becomes so significant to get strong direction to achieve the project site. the architectural system holds a stright connection from ancient uncles towards the riverside.this connection brings social,physical ,economical aspects.



**ARCHITECTURE SPINE ; connect two gateways to project**

the importance of station for the project is related to its basic meaning of gateway, the opening, and since it is located in the middle way of the spine to arrive the project. the spine is, most strong urban connection than others to show the importance of gate opening as project main entrance.

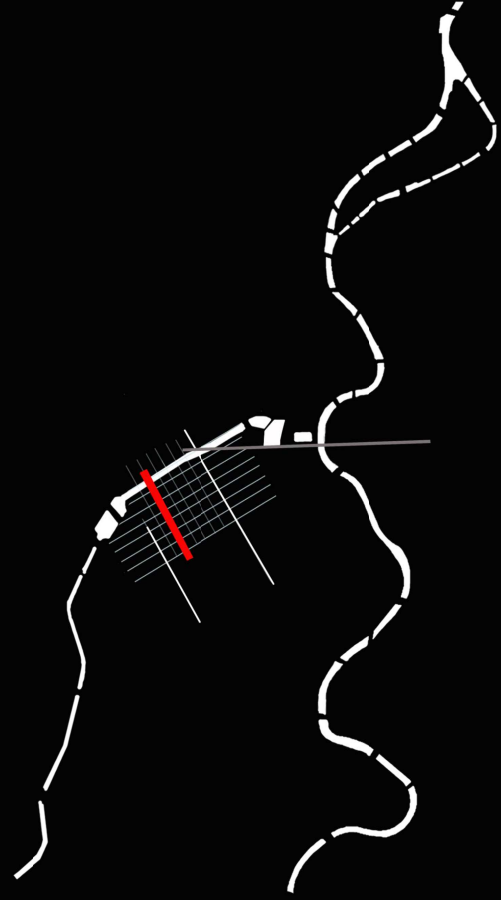
The Berlin Central Train Station, considered the biggest train station in Europe, opened March 28, 2006. This state-of-the-art station has countless conveniences for travelers including a suspension system for its platforms, greatly reducing vibration and noise..



modern



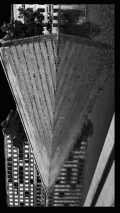
history



**URBAN CONNECTION ; through extending limits**

passing the river by bridges and give more accessibility to items like natural histor museum which is one turist attraction in berlin and berlin wall monument located in invalidenpark and establish strong connection on top of project between two sport parks are main achievement of the project.

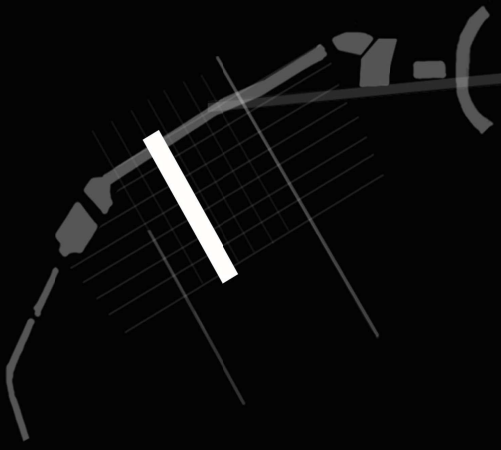
Natural History Museum is Established in 1810, it is the largest museum of natural history in Germany. It is famous for two spectacular exhibits: the largest mounted dinosaur in the world, and an exquisitely preserved specimen of the earliest known bird, Archaeopteryx.



The Invalidenpark is located in the district Mitte of Berlin. The park was established 1843 and completely redesigned from 1992 - 1997. In the middle of the park is a water basin which contains the granite sculpture "versunkene Mauer" which translates to "sunk wall". It commemorates the Berlin

**HEART OF ARCHITETURAL SYSTEM ; urban plaza**

In the middle of the system, a big square as public space to help much more social connection was designed. this semi building with open floor to better view to surrounding is a attempt to way of more connectivity between to two sides of river where is closed because of natural barrier.





STUDENT : SORAYA GHOLAMI CODE NO:786923  
SUPERVISOR : PROF. JUAN CARLOS DALL'ASTA GUTIERREZ