

# Los *ghettos* de la Aldea Global

Un paseo por el barrio de Kreuzberg

“...no hay lugares remotos. En virtud de los medios de comunicación actuales, todo es ahora.”

*La aldea global, Herbert Marshall McLuhan*



# El síndrome Google Earth

Lo más buscado



1. Los Canales de Venecia





3. Nuestra propia casa

## El Barrio de Kreuzberg. Berlín

Un ghetto en el corazón de la ciudad.



Vecino en el barrio de Kreuzberg



Antiguo trazado del muro de Berlín



Relación del muro con el Kreuzberg

“Lo que la guerra, es decir, los bombardeos y la lucha casa por casa y especialmente la división de la ciudad por el muro, no logró hacer, fue realizado por una planificación inhumana.”

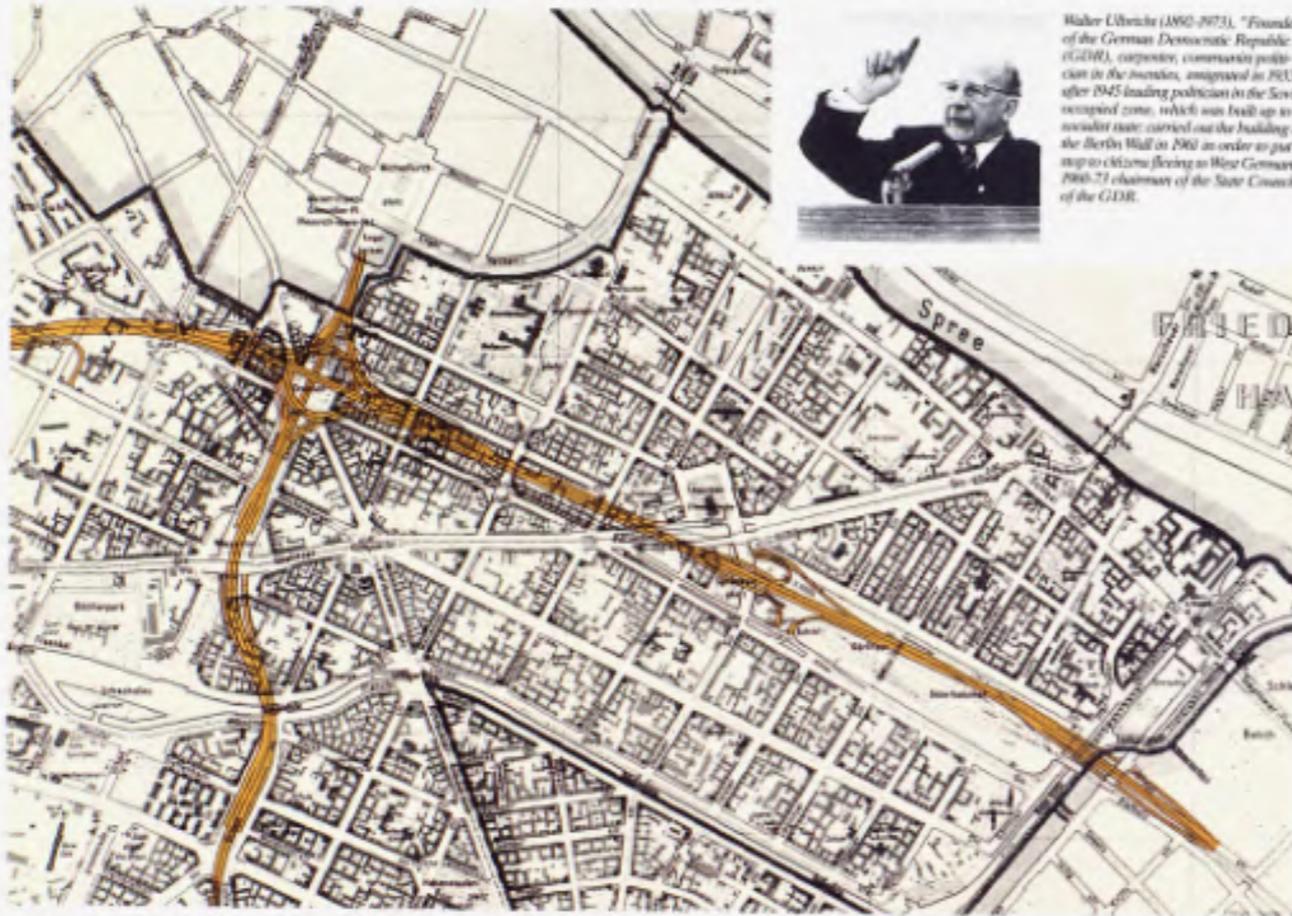
*Jörg Forßmann*

# Kreuzberg's decline

*Konrad Adenauer (1876-1967)*  
 "Founder" of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), lawyer, 1947-53 Mayor of Cologne, removed from office by the Nazis and imprisoned for a time; after 1945 one of the leading politicians in the Christian Democratic Union, played an important role in the drawing up of the constitution, from 1949-63 first chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, led the FRG into the Western Alliance and to economic recovery.



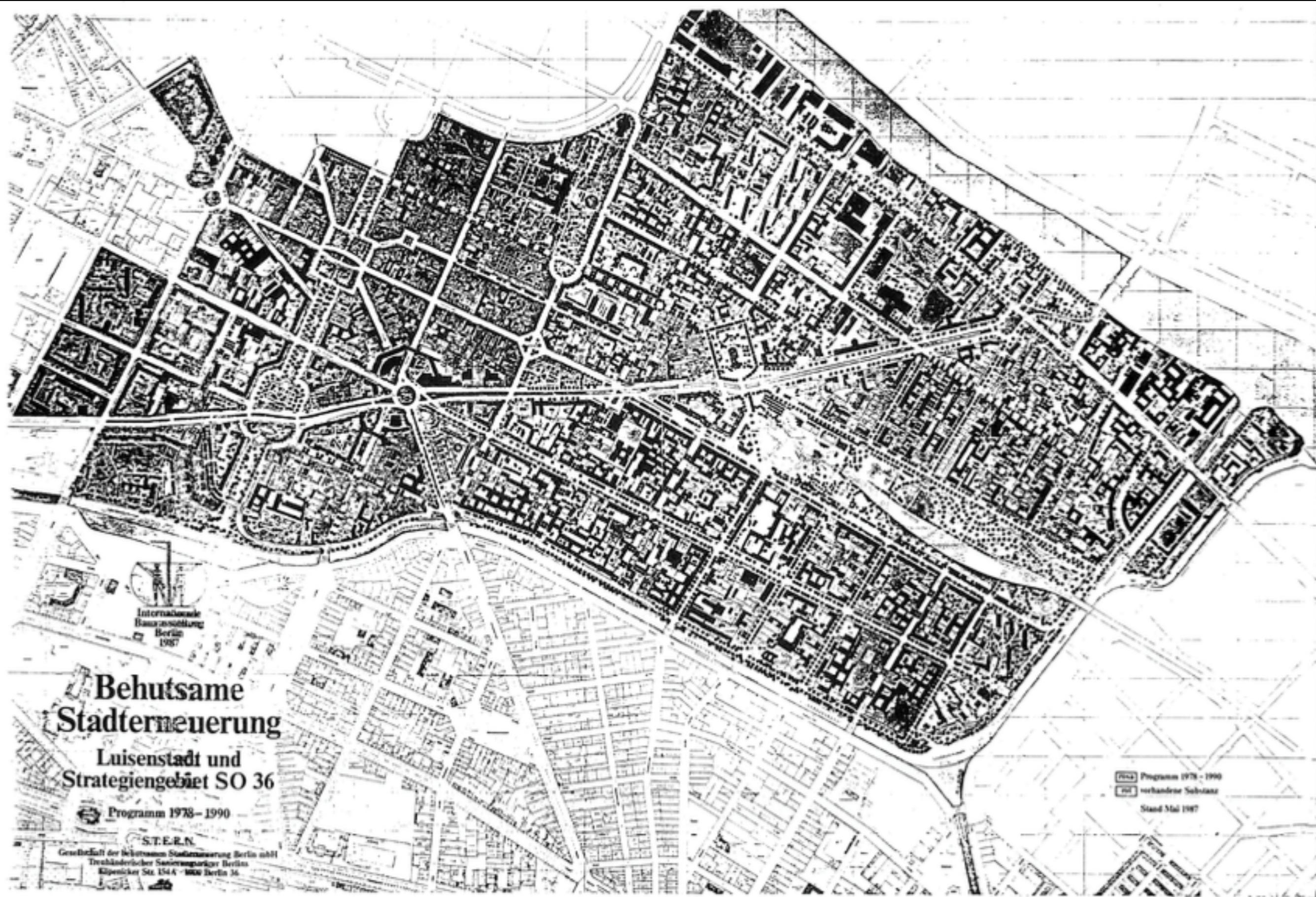
*Walter Ulbricht (1890-1973)*, "Founder" of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), communist, communist politician in the Soviet Union, after 1945 leading politician in the Soviet occupied zone, which was built up to a socialist state; carried out the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961 in order to put a stop to citizens fleeing to West Germany; 1960-73 chairman of the State Council of the GDR.



The Wall in Kreuzberg, Leuchterstrasse, on the border between East and West Berlin

## The reasons for Kreuzberg's decline

- ▷ The out-dated structure of the neighbourhood. For a long time it had been overcrowded and neglected and had housed both residential and industrial activities which were often not compatible with each other
  - ▷ Devastation during the Second World War
  - ▷ The division of the city and the building of the Wall in 1961 which pushed an area which had previously been centrally situated into a position on the periphery. The traditional connections to the city centre and to the work places and recreational areas in the South-East of the city were cut off
  - ▷ The traffic plans of the fifties and sixties, which were worked out for the whole city, provided for a large network of motorways, the southern and eastern sections of which crossed in Luisenstadt
  - ▷ The urban renewal planning followed the traffic plans: industry was to be set up next to the motorways. The old blocks were to be pulled down and replaced by long rows of high rise blocks of flats. Given these perspectives the old houses were neglected further, allowed to become run down and dilapidated. Public redevelopment corporations and private estate agents began to buy up houses in order to advance the "renewal by demolition". Large numbers of old established inhabitants were forced out. The mobile classes moved elsewhere: old people, poor people, the unemployed and more and more immigrants remained and moved into the flats which had become vacant as "interim tenants".
- Since the end of the seventies more and more young people have settled in Kreuzberg. An "alternative network" of small businesses, flats, meeting places and cultural activities have grown up.



# Behutsame Stadterneuerung

Luisenstadt und Strategengebiet SO 36

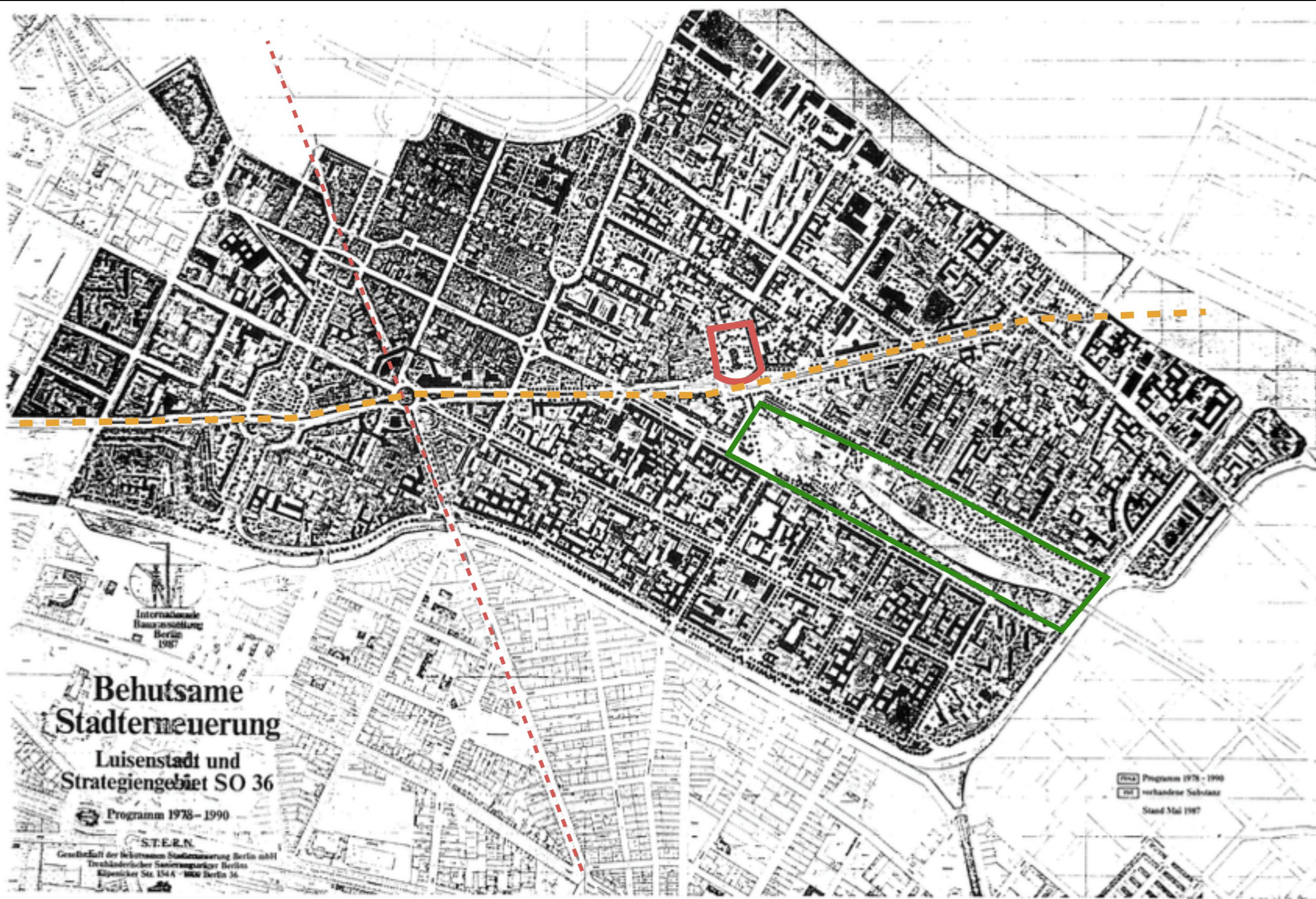
Programm 1978 - 1990

S.T.E.R.N.

Gesellschaft der Behutsamen Stadterneuerung Berlin mbH  
Dreihänderischer Saatenparkweg Berlin  
Klippenicker Str. 154A - 1000 Berlin 36

■ Programm 1978 - 1990  
■ vorhandene Substanz  
Stand Mai 1987

Un proceso de renovación urbana



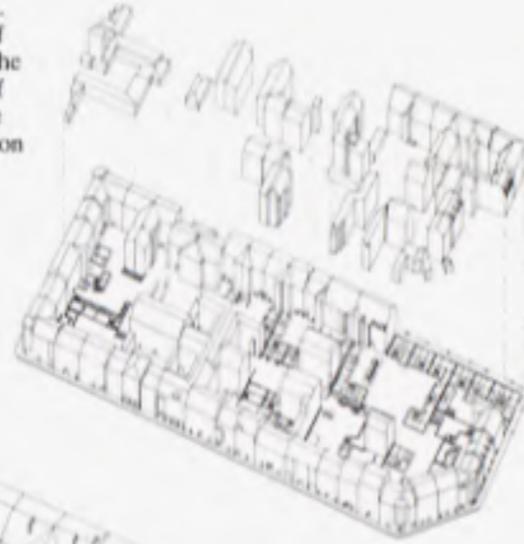
Un proceso de renovación urbana

# A typical example: Block 79

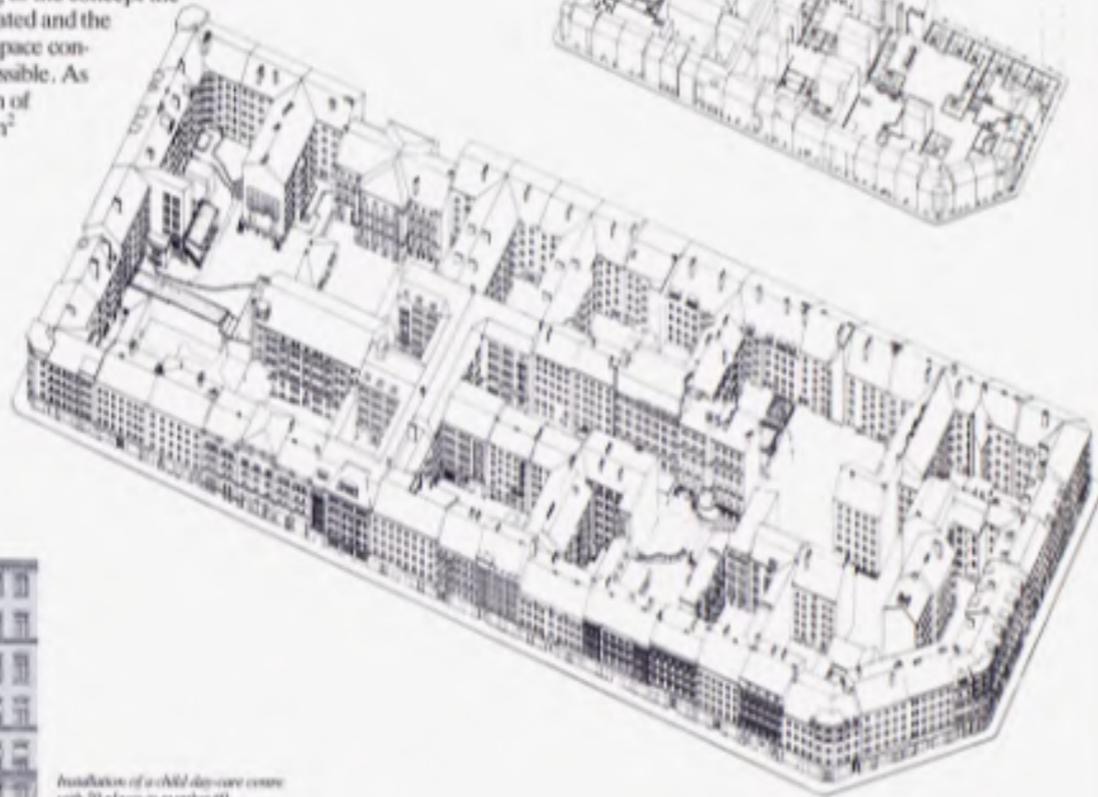


Before the IBA was put in charge of block 79 in 1981, there were two plans for the development of the block, both of which would have brought about extensive damage to the historical block structure. Under the 1973 structure plan the northern half of the block was to be demolished to make way for the motorway extension. The remaining southern half was to be converted into a light industry area. The prize-winners of the urban development competition "Oranienstrasse" (advertised in 1979) planned

*The isometric drawing shows the houses which were marked for demolition in the 1973 planning.*



to retain the Kreuzberg mixture. The realization of the plan would, however, have meant the demolition of 255 (42%) flats, the construction of 59 new ones and the modernization of 254 flats involving eviction of tenants. According to the concept the block has been renovated and the living and industrial space conserved as much as possible. As well as the renovation of 608 flats and 13,000 m<sup>2</sup> of industrial space the following projects were realized:



*Installation of a child day-care centre with 50 places in number 60 Nussbaumstrasse*



*Installation of a child day-care centre with 12 places in number 64/62 Nussbaumstrasse*

*Conversion of garages in number 15 Adalbertstrasse into workshops, offices and artists' studios*



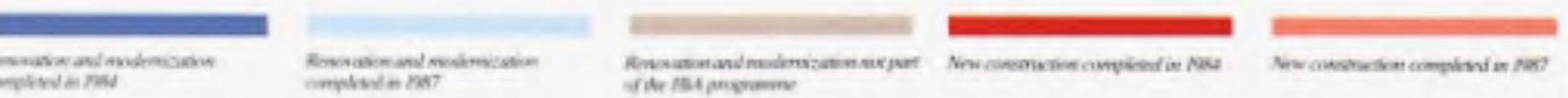
*Installation of a women's neighbourhood centre in 72 Nussbaumstrasse / 6 Marlenestrasse*

*Numerous gardens planned in the courtyards of renovated houses*





Schlesische block, Álvaro Siza







Kreuzberg en la actualidad



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CHAT... DOWNLOAD... E-mail... VIAG INTERCOM 7-01 E-Shop HANDY...

INTERNATIONAL  
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Tabakwaren  
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COFFEE TO GO  
HALBESCAFFEE  
COFFEE LATTE  
ESPRESSO  
COFFEE  
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Kreuzberg en la actualidad



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