

# AT FORT

## Self Analysis Report

### Spandau Citadel



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# I. GENERAL REMARKS



## 1. Introduction

In 1560 work began for Citadel Spandau, a modern fortress in the „New Italian Manner“ taking the place of the former castle, whose origins date back to Slavic times.

Citadel Spandau is the best preserved renaissance fortress in northern Europe and is now exclusively used for cultural purposes and for recreational and leisure-time activities.



The citadel of Spandau was built in the 16th century as fortress for the country of Brandenburg and belongs today to the federal state of Berlin, in the property of the district of Spandau, once a fortress of the state, and currently a municipal facility. So we are responsible to maintain and develop this large monument. The fortress is very important for the tourist conception of Spandau, promoted as city of citadel.

From January 2005 until June 2007 the citadel and the Fort Hahneberg, a fortress from the 19th century were partners of Baltic Fort Route, an InterReg III B - project. 13 fortresses from Poland, Lithuania, Russia and Germany were involved The Gorgast Fortress, The Peitz Fortress, The Kostrzyn Fortress on the Oder River, The Gdansk Fortress, The Kaunas Fortress, The Modlin Fortress, The Kolber Fortress, The Swinoujscie Fortress, The Dömitz Fortress, The Kaliningrad Fortress, The Bozen Fortress, Spandau citadel and Fort Hahneberg. The main idea was to use their significant economic and tourist potential for the regional development. In cooperation of these 13 fortresses and 4 scientific institutions a high quality product is developed to be a model for a European culture and tourism route connecting European fortresses. The innovative project developed new marketing instruments and economic concepts. The main interest to the Spandau fortress was the balance between nature management and monument protection and to find interesting utilization strategies.



It houses several exhibition spaces, a concert hall with magnificent acoustics, and among other things a collection of guns through the last 500 years and a unique group of medieval Jewish gravestones. There are Ateliers for the Arts and Crafts and the big courtyard is a place for Knights and Medieval Festivals and Open-air-Concerts with worldwide known artists like Bob Dylan, Nigel Kennedy, Norah Jones, Lou Reed and many others that draw up to 10,000 visitors per concert.

Excavations, which show the origins of the castle, are presented in situ in the western curtain. They are a cornerstone for the realisation of a new concept of Citadel Spandau as „Island of History“.

Currently the most demanding project is the preservation and restoration of two buildings of the Citadel and the preparation of the exhibition “Reveal. Monuments in Berlin” which will be opened in June 2014. House 8, the magazin building, a former store-room for provisions, will become a permanent place for „political“ monuments, that were once distinctive for the Berlin townscape, but were removed and stored or even buried in the forest. The architectural contest for this exhibition was won by Staab Architekten. The budget is 14 Mio € and is funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the German Lottery Foundation Berlin.

We look for:

- Exchange of information, e.g.: Are there research and studies in other countries about similar problems?
- How do other fortresses - countries - solve these problems, e.g.: security and accessibility of casemates, ramparts and walls, handling of bats, accessibility for handicapped people, attractive catering and museums shops, etc.
- Ideas of innovative multi-use options: e.g. ecological and economical use of resources, successful coordination of diverging interests under cultural and marketing aspects.

Our expectations are:

- New concepts for the implementation of intended changes
- Establishing structures for a durable cooperation and exchange between AT FORT partners
- Future collaboration and joint development of projects

## 2. General description of the site

### History

The Spandau Citadel is an outstanding example of a fortified building dating from the Renaissance period. It was erected on the strategically important confluence of the Havel and the Spree rivers. The Citadel was built as a basic square of four curtain walls with pointed bastions jutting out from the four corners of the square. The bastions were built with set back flanks. This type of defensive system, the New Italian Fortification Manner, was predominant in Germany as well as in Italy in the second half of the 16th Century. During its long history citadel was developed, new buildings were erected. Most destruction and modification happened in 1813 in the Napoleonic Wars and up to 1936 in connection with the Army Gas Protection Laboratories.

There had been fortifications in position there since the 11th century Slavic period, and the later rulers of Brandenburg also erected castles on the same site. The resulting building complex continued in military use until the end of World War II. This offers the visitor to the Citadel the opportunity to view and experience some nine hundred years of development in military fortification architecture.

### Facts and Figures:

Maximum extent from point of bastion to opposite point of bastion:

- North-South 301.50 Meters
- East-West 316.00 Meters

- West Curtain: 134.00 Meters long
- North Curtain: 135.00 Meters long
- East Curtain: 127.50 Meters long
- South Curtain: 147.50 Meters long

Ca. 80.000 qm

### Chronology

- 1560 Building work on the Fortress begins.
- 1578 Rochus Guerrini Graf zu Lynar appointed Fortress Master Builder
- 1580 First military occupants: three sections of land-vassals (24 men)
- 1594 Building largely completed
- 1691 The powder tower of the Bastion Crown Prince explodes
- 1704 Building of the ravelin known as "Pigs Head" ("Schweinekopf")
- 1806 Surrender without fighting of the Fortress to the French
- 1813 Relief of the Fortress Spandau by combined force of Russian and Prussian troops
- 1874 Imperial War Treasure deposited in the Julius Tower
- 1903 Lifting of the Fortress status of Spandau
- 1935 Modification and new building work in connection with the Army Gas Protection Laboratories
- 1945 Surrender of the Citadel
- 1962 Beginning of restoration work on the Citadel
- 1992 Opening of the Museum of the Town's History in the Arsenal
- 2003 Restoration of the Italian Court Yards
- 2012 Beginning of the restoration work on the „Proviantmagazin“ (House 8) and the previous barracks (House 6)

### **3. Methodology of self-analysis**

#### **Objective**

This self-analysis report is written to describe the Spandau citadel along the following criterias:

- General characteristics
- Fields of activities
- Good practises
- Long term aims

#### **Scope**

- history
- culture value
- tourist value
- development

#### **Methods**

- description and analysis
- SWOT analysis

### **4. Continuation**

When this analysis is completed we will discuss the long term aims with stakeholders and politicians in Spandau and the Berlin administration of course to find methods to realize our long term aims.

#### Possible subjects for the discussion

Spandau Citadel is one of the most important monuments in Berlin. Many tourists visit the fortress but it could be more. It is a similar situation as in Venice. The main tourist destinations are located in a distance of some kilometres and we have to find something unique. We would like to tell about our experiences and discuss with our partners and experts about this subject.

#### Possible contribution of Spandau citadel

We would like to organize an Atelier in Spandau, perhaps in May 2013 about utilization conception and its realization.

### Items

- Town planning (expert: Manfred Kühne, Head of the department urban development and projects in Berlin)
- Marketing (expert: Prof. Dr. Felix Bernhard Herle, University of Bremen, he was expert in an ERDF-project which developed a tourist marketing concept for Spandau)
- Environmental conditions (expert: Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon, director of the Rathgen Research Laboratory of the Berlin State Museums and one of the initiators of the lectures « Green Museum »)
- Made-to-measure architecture to an old fortress building (expert: Per Pedersen of Staab architects)

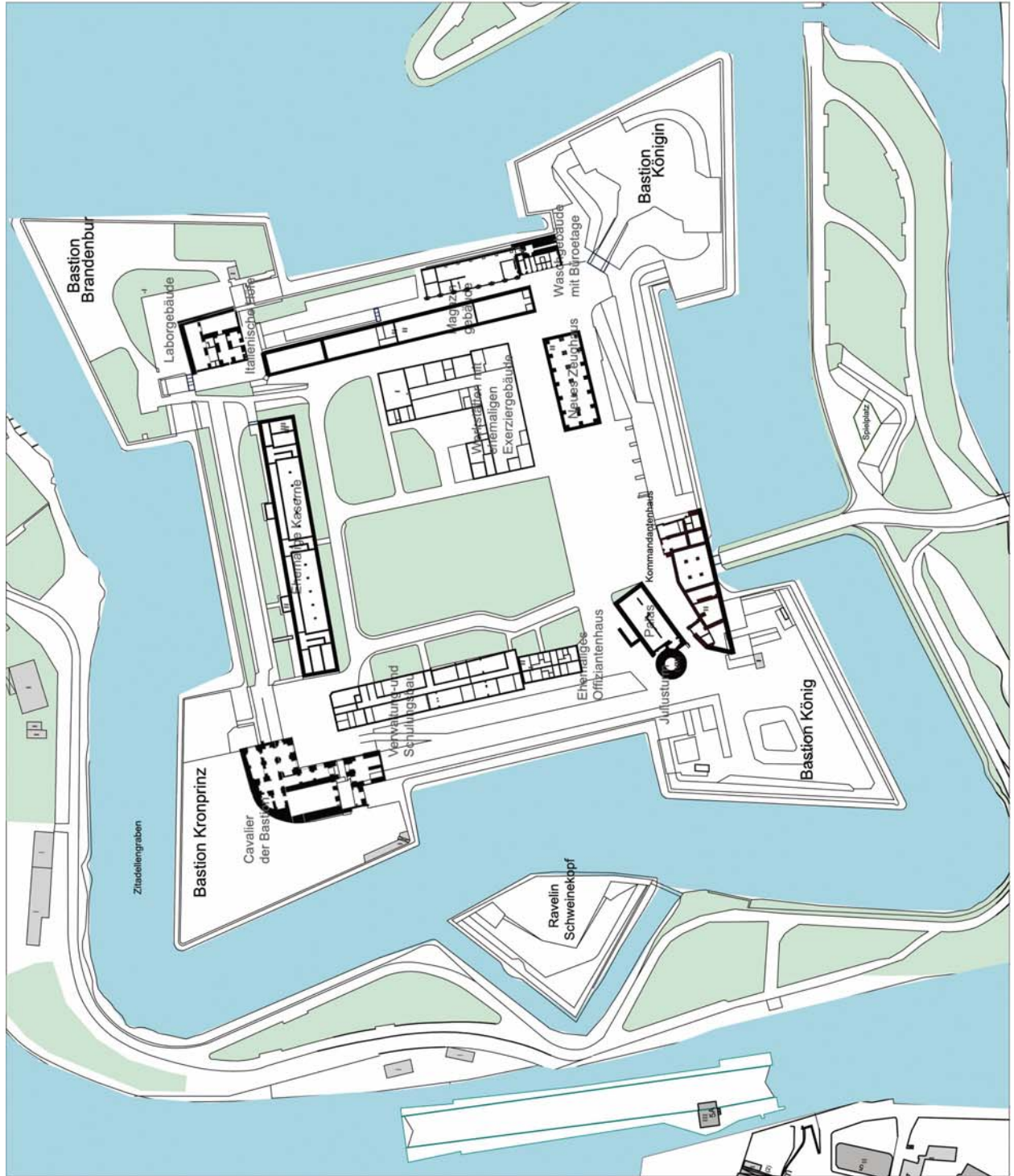
## II. STATE OF THE ART

### **5. Redevelopment models for multifunctional use of sites**

#### **General**

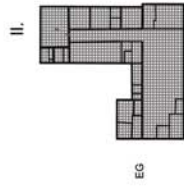
The history of civil use of the citadel begins after World War II. A School for building trade was settled here and each house of the fortress was used for its purpose. Only the monuments interesting for tourists like Julius Tower, Palas and Gate house were open for visitors. When the school left the place there was found another plan. The Museum of Prehistory and Early History of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin) should move in the three large buildings round the court yard with its famous collection of findings. But than the German re-union changed everything and we had to develop a new draft for the fortress. It was passed in 2006. The task now is to implement this plan. Most essential in it is the opening of so many areas as possible for the public and to establish various sorts of utilization.

# Zitadelle von Berlin Spandau





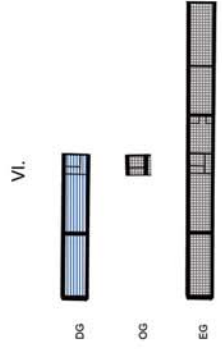
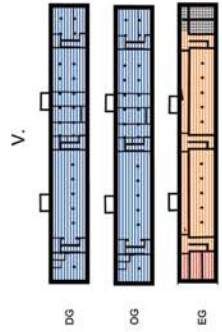
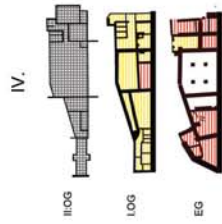
Überwiegende Nutzungen:



Laborgebäude

Exerziergebäude

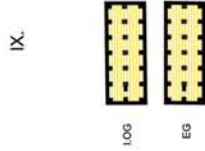
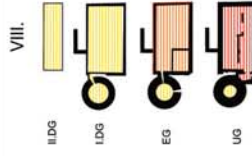
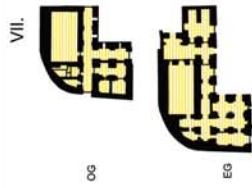
Italianische Höfe



Kommandantenhaus

Ehemalige Kaserne

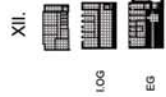
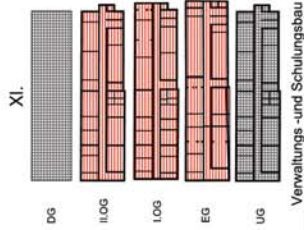
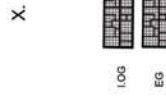
Magazingebäude



Cavalier der Bastion

Juliierturm Palas

Neues Zeughaus



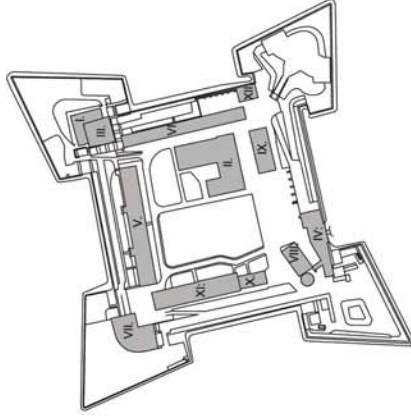
Offiziantenhaus

Verwaltungs- und Schulungsbau



Waschgebäude

# Zitadelle Spandau

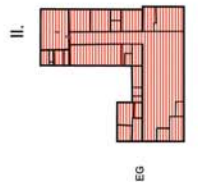
Nutzungsanalyse  
Bestand



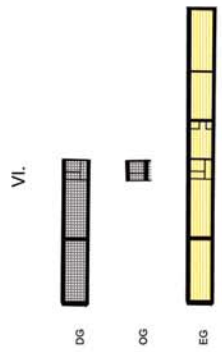
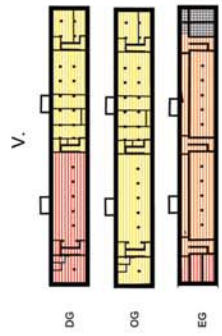
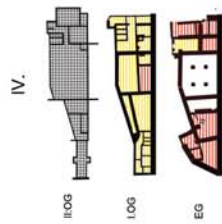
Legende:

-  kulturelle Nutzung
-  kommerzielle Nutzung
-  kommerzielle+kulturelle Nutzung
-  Werkstätten, Lager, Verwaltung
-  Leerstand

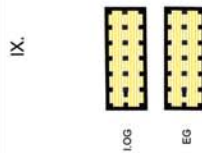
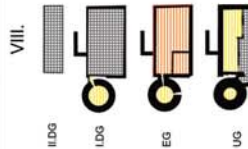
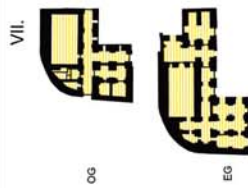
Überwiegende Nutzungen:



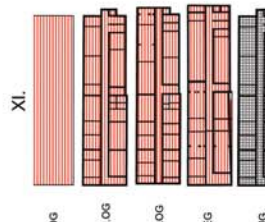
Kommerzielle Nutzungen



Überregional ausgerichtete Kulturangebote



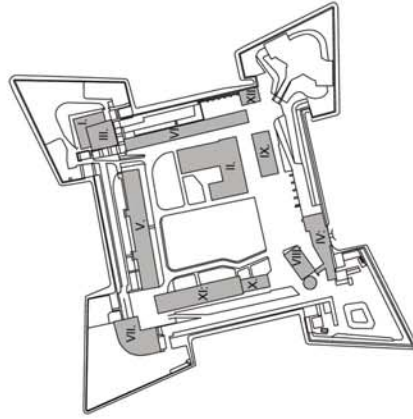
Regionalbezogene Kulturangebote



Mietflächen und Nebenfunktionen

# Zitadelle Spandau

## Nutzungsanalyse Planung



Legende:

- kulturelle Nutzung
- kommerzielle Nutzung
- kommerzielle+kulturelle Nutzung
- Werkstätten, Lager, Verwaltung
- Leerstand



The different zones in detail:

a) The fortification itself

The casemates of the two bastions King and Queen in the southern part of the citadel and the curtain in the north are very interesting parts of the fortress but they can be used only for guided tours. Because of the climate are they important hibernation areas for bats. This is a registered FFH-Area. So there is no entrance between August and April. Only the West Curtain is accessible the whole year. There you find an exhibition of excavations from the medieval castle of Spandau.



It is almost possible to follow a circular path on the ramparts around the citadel. But there are many security problems and we are much interested how other countries solve these questions without huge barbed wire barriers.



A very special place is the Ravelin "Pigs Head". You can reach it only by boat. A nature education path is in preparation.

b) Buildings on Bastions and their use

In the powder magazine of the Bastion King you find the restaurant "Zitadellen Schänke"



Cannon tower in the Bastion Crown Prince is used for art exhibitions on the ground floor, for a youth art school at the upper floor.



In the Bastion Brandenburg the so called Italian Courtyards, five large halls which can be rented for events.

The previous laboratory building on the bastion of Brandenburg is rented by the organizer during the summer.





c) Buildings around the courtyard

Commander's House with the Exhibition "Castle and Fortress", Passage to the Julius Tower which can be visited during the opening of the museums on the citadel (year round, Mo-So 10 am to 5 pm), venue for weddings.



Palas (15th Century): the Gothic Hall is used for Concerts and Events, on upper floor the old Archive of Spandau.

House 4 (built in 1935): Theatre, Showroom Bats, studios



Barracks (19th Century): under construction



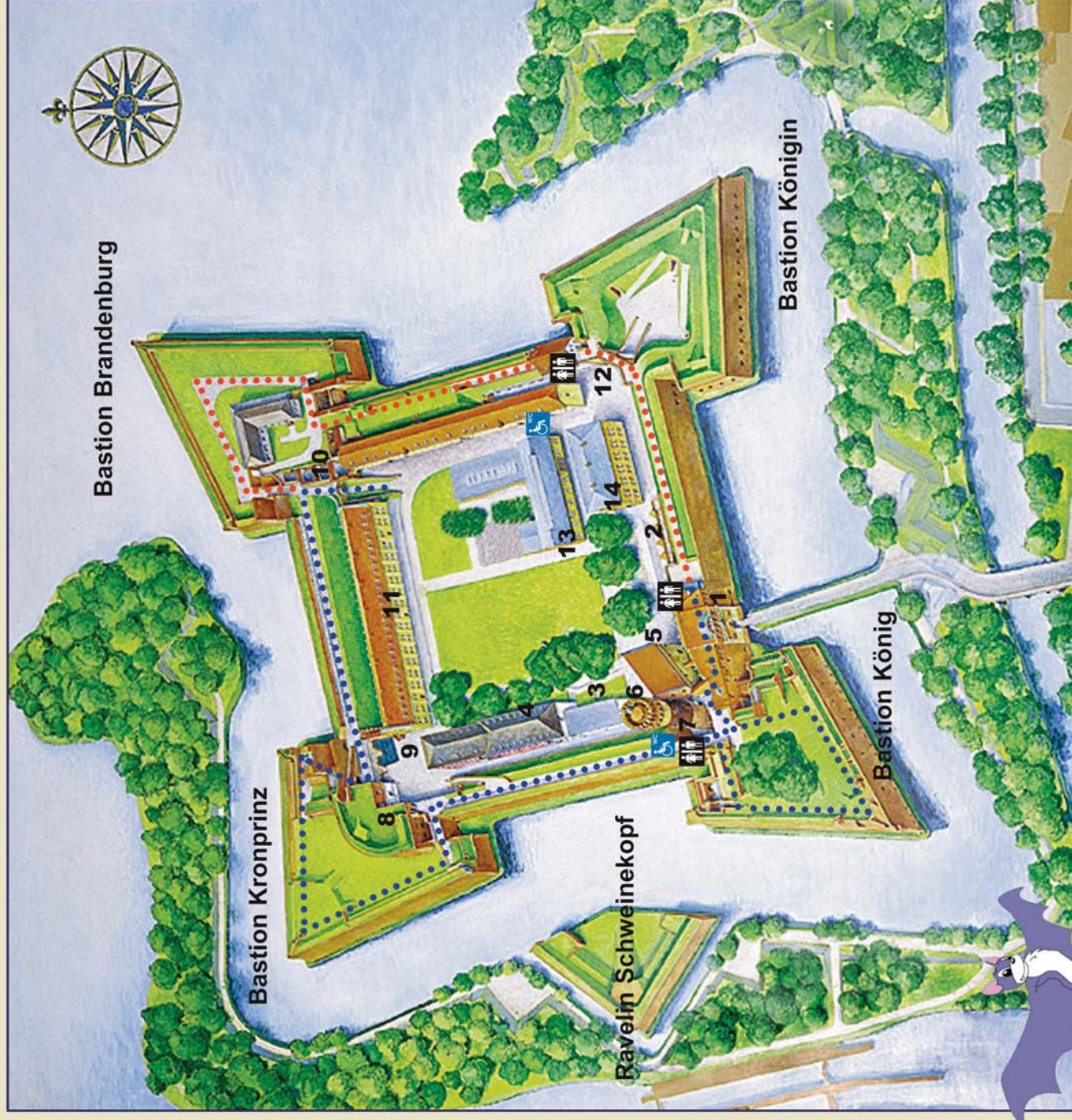
Magazine hall under construction

Parade Hall (19th Century): Exhibition of cannons of several centuries, most of the exhibits were manufactured in Spandau armament factories.



Arsenal (19th Century) houses the Spandau Town History Museum with changing exhibitions in the first floor.

The previous Offiziantenhaus (House 3) and the workshop behind the drill hall are intended for administrative and storage purposes.



- 1 Kommandantenhäus: Start Wallrundgang, Übergang zum Juliusturm, Ausstellung „Burg und Zitadelle“  
Commander's House: Start Circular Path, Exhibition „Castle and Fortress“, Passage to Julius Tower
- 2 Reste des alten Magazins  
Ruins of the old Arsenal
- 3 Offiziantenhäus (19. Jahrhundert): Verwaltung  
Administration Building (19th Century)
- 4 Haus 4: Theater, Fledermausschauroaum, Ateliers  
House 4: Theatre, Showroom Bats, Ateliers
- 5 Palas (15. Jahrhundert): Gotischer Saal (Konzerte, Veranstaltungen), Archiv  
Palas (15th Century): Gothic Hall (Concerts, Events), Archive
- 6 Juliusturm (13. Jahrhundert): Aussichtsturm  
Julius Tower (13th Century): Lookout Tower
- 7 Westkurtine: Ausgrabungen  
West Curtain: Excavations
- 8 Kanonenturm (um 1700): Kunstausstellungen  
Bastion Kronprinz und Jugendschule  
Cannon Tower (around 1700): Exhibitions Bastion Kronprinz and Youth Art School
- 9 Hafen Harbor
- 10 Italienische Höfe: Für Veranstaltungen zu mieten  
Italian Courtyards: Can be rented for events
- 11 Kaserne (19. Jahrhundert) Barracks (19th Century)
- 12 Mittelalterliche jüdische Grabsteine  
Medieval Jewish Gravestones
- 13 Exerzierhalle (19. Jahrhundert):  
Kanonenausstellung  
Parade Hall (19th Century): Cannon exhibition
- 14 Zeughaus (19. Jahrhundert):  
Stadtgeschichtliches Museum Spandau  
Arsenal (19th Century): City History Museum Spandau

Wallrundgang Circular Path on ramparts ●●●●● in Vorbereitung in preparation ●●●●●

## Good practise

### Island of History

With expansion of the magazine hall, dating back to the 16th Century and the barracks, dating back to the 19th Century, the first construction phase of the fortress is reaching another milestone for the Citadel to the island of history. With the opening of the exhibition “Unveiled. Berlin and its Monuments,” in these buildings, Berlin will get a new attractive museum.



The cultural and historical exhibition is devoted to the political monuments, which have dominated the city of Berlin since the 18th Century. Hardly a monument is still in its original location. Numerous monuments were demolished, torn down, left in depots or even buried. In this exhibition, they will be made available to the public again. One focus is still largely preserved in the Victory Boulevard (“Siegessäle”) in the Tiergarten built around 1900.

These monuments, which serve as a sign of political power, ideological legitimacy, and the anchor points of identification or the location of remembrance, will illustrate and clarify concepts of the monuments and different eras of German history.

The exhibition will contribute to the political education and is aimed at both visitors of Berlin, as well as Berliners. There is barrier free access and it is especially, designed for the blind and the poorly sighted.

The Citadel has become a real little town with various utilizations and a varied place for tourism. It is an interesting place of sightseeing, has different museums and exhibitions, a theatre, programs for nature education, possibilities to go for a walk and a lot of activities for children as a Youth Art School, workshops for making music, a wool workshop, a puppet theatre, bat tours and many offers in cooperation with „Kulturprojekte Berlin GmbH“. Although there is a lot to do in future.

## Long term aims



- Infrastructure in and outside the fortress
- Visitor orientation in and outside the fortress
- Improvement of the comfort for visitors (restaurants, areas of recreation, accessibility)
- The Citadel is not comfortable for handicapped people. Blind people have problems with orientation, so we developed a wooden touch-model of the Citadel Spandau. Wheelchair accessibility must be improved.

## 6. Enabling conditions of Re-use of sites

### General

For many years redevelopment of the Citadel has taken place, so we are experienced in methods of restoration and nature management. A new field is the "Green museum", that means to reduce air-conditioning and temperature to a respectful use of resources and energy.

The hibernation of the bats is not only a problem for visitors, but is it also damaging to the building itself. The bats require a high humidity environment, but this damages the building, i.e. soaked walls. This has assumed dramatic measures. In addition, there is not enough time for restoration work.

### Fields of activities

- Restoration: nature management (especially the problem of ivy and trees), problems with foundation (especially the magazine building)
- Utilization for events, concerts and exhibitions needs a special climate, we deal with temperature, humidity in order to find the best way to reduce the costs of energy. Expert reports for the barracks (Haus 6) and the magazin bildung (Haus 8) are in preparation.
- Bats: stock-taking (bat population and location), we lack actual information, the monitoring reports of the FFH-Area, because of our problems with the natural protection authority.

## **Good practises**

### Made-to-measure architecture to an old building in the fortress

The former magazine building belonged to the first phase of construction of the fortress, which began in 1560. In 1813, as the Prussian army recaptured the Citadel, occupied by the French soldiers, the powder magazine on the bastion Queen exploded and the magazine building was heavily damaged. The building was rebuilt from 1814 to 1817 from a length of 114 meters. The building was altered in the 1930s for the Army Gas Protection Laboratories. For example the ceilings were removed. The halls are now 8 m high, ideal for the presentation of monuments. These exhibits do not need any air condition. So we are able to realize the principals of a "Green museum".

### Nature management

Experiences with nature management, results of our last Inter Reg-project and the cooperation with Dr. Riesbeck, from Humboldt University in Berlin, departement ecology and utilization of resorces, and his students developed a nature care conception for the citadel. In the course of a job creation scheme we started to free the walls from harmful ivy and trees.

## **Long term aims**

- masterplan for dealing with bats, we need support in finding the balance between protection of bats and human activities.
- conserving the running costs

## **7. Governance models**

### **General**

At the moment the citadel belongs to the communal administration. The income consists of ticket and rental revenue. There are financial issues, for example, not all funds will benefit the district, but spending must be financed from the district budget.



The users of the Citadel work partly voluntarily and partly commercial. There are also artists and cultural institutions located in the Citadel. Many of the studios (20-60 m<sup>2</sup>) are housed in a former laboratory building (House 4). The puppet theatre and the bat information centre are also located here.

### **Partners**

- Puppet Theatre at the Citadel
- BAT (Berlin Species Protection Team) operates the bat information centre and offers bat tours.
- HKV (Local History Association) is responsible for the guided tours at the Citadel.
- User (long-term): approximately 30 artists of different genres, workshops for arts and crafts, such as glass engraving, the building of musical instruments, wool processing, textile design, photography, and furniture and painting restoration. The restaurant, "Zitadellen Schänke" operates as a themed restaurant.
- User (temporary): The concert organizer and promoter, Trinity, rents the Citadel courtyard in the summer months. Other organizers rent the courtyard for folk festivals on many weekend throughout the year.

### **Good practise**

How to deal with many different partners in the Citadel, which is not always easy.

### **Long term aims**

- Create new methods to earn money
- Find private partners who feel responsible and are willing to invest in the Citadel, especially the upper area of the bastion of Brandenburg, for a Café for example.
- We have very a special medieval event catering service and festive events and tables in the "Italian Courtyards," but we do not have a Museums-Café, special related shops, interesting Guided Tours – here we have to find special partners and cooperations and think about new responsible structures.