



Humboldt University Berlin [HU]

Motto: Humanity and the Sciences
 Founded: 1810
 Number of employees: 2,633 [w/o Charité]
 Number of students: 37,000 [w/o Charité]
 Percentage of foreign students: 15%
 Ratio male / female students: 42% / 58%
 Number of faculties: 11
 Largest faculty: Charité [Medicine]
 Number of Nobel Prizes: 29 [1901–56]
 Annual budget: 272 m EUR [2006 w/o Charité]

Berlin Adlershof

Motto: City of Science, Technology and Media
 Founded: 1994 redevelopment
 Campus area: 4,200,000 sqm
 Floor space: 3,300,000 sqm planned
 Number of employees: 12,000 + 18,000 planned
 Number of students: 6,300
 Number of residents: 800 + 1,700 planned
 Number of companies: 714
 Number of institutions: 18 incl. 6 HU
 Investments: 1,500 m EUR [1991–2006]

Location: **Berlin Adlershof, known as the City of Science, Technology and Media, is situated southeast of Berlin in the borough of Treptow-Köpenick on the site of the former Johannisthal airbase. In 1912 the German Aerospace Centre made Adlershof its headquarters. Laboratories, motor test beds, wind tunnels and hangars were constructed there in the 1920s and 30s. After World War II, the Ministry of State Security and GDR National Television, and the GDR Academy of Science with 9 scientific institutes in the fields of physics and chemistry were located on the site. The area is close to the historic town centre of Adlershof,**



a part of Berlin with an enduring sense of tradition, and Müggelsee Natural Park, one of the pleasantest recreation areas in Berlin. Berlin Adlershof has bus and S-Bahn services to and from the centre of Berlin. It is also close to Schönefeld airport and the inner city highway exit. Berlin is one of the most important transportation hubs in Germany and with its many airports is very well connected internationally.

Development: **After German reunification, former employees of the defunct GDR Academy of Science began to found new companies on the site. Currently 8 of the 12 research institutes in Adlershof that are financed by the state are direct offshoots of the former Academy and continue their work through larger institutions or research establishments, such as the Max Planck Society. At the end of 1991, the State of Berlin decided to relocate the Mathematics and Natural Science Faculties of Humboldt University to Adlershof and to set up the Adlershof Development Society, from which WISTA Management GmbH emerged in order to develop and operate the science and technology park in 1994. In 1992 the Berlin Senate decided to transform the area into an 'integrated scientific and business landscape' and made building investments amounting to around 230 million euros. The 420-hectare site was declared a city development**



Berlin Adlershof

area in order to create synergies between science and industry and to promote the transfer of innovation to the market place.

Programme: Berlin Adlershof is not intended to be a monofunctional park, but a comprehensive city of science. The campus, including the university buildings, technology park and media city are surrounded by industrial estates, residential areas and a huge recreational park. Adlershof functions like a 'city within a city' with hotels, restaurants, a shopping centre, doctors, day care centres, golf and tennis courts, café-bars, printing shops – everything one needs for living and working. The new urban district houses more than 700 companies, 12 non-university research institutes and 6 institutes of the Humboldt University with 900 employees, 6,400 students and an endowment of 55 million euros. With the new Information and Communication Centre, the Erwin Schrödinger-Zentrum, the campus also has one of the most modern computing, library and technology transfer points in Europe, which can be used by universities, other institutions and private companies alike.

Morphology: The urban design structure of Adlershof is characterised by traditional street blocks and a mix of old and new structures. The area and its



infrastructure have been completely rebuilt and modern specialised centres have been created, some in refurbished old buildings and others in spectacular new ones. Historic landmarks like the wind tunnels and the hangar have been integrated into the urban fabric as listed buildings and memorials to the aviation industry. Where appropriate, architecture competitions have been held in order to ensure the quality of the individual buildings and to strengthen the location's image.

The City of Berlin: Berlin is the capital of Germany and an independent city state within the Federal Republic. With approximately 3.4 million inhabitants, Berlin is the largest city in Germany and the second largest in the European Union. With its rich cultural heritage and as one of the most influential political centres in the EU, Berlin is one of the most visited cities in the continent. It enjoys an international reputation for its prominent institutions, universities, research facilities, theatres and museums, and for its festivals, architecture and nightlife. Historically, Berlin has repeatedly been a capital city – during the Brandenburg era, the Duchy of Prussia, the German Reich, and when East Berlin was the capital of East Germany. In October 1990, Berlin once again became the capital of a reunified Germany.

Centre for Photonics and Optical Technologies by Sauerbruch Hutton (1998), **Synchrotron Radiation Facility** by Hammeskruse (1998), **Institute for Physics** by Augustin & Frank Architekten (2003), and the **Centre for Sustainable Technologies and Processes** by Henn Architekten (2006).