House of Prayer and Learning at Petriplatz, Berlin
Limited, one-stage competition

Sponsor: Bet- und Lehrhaus Petriplatz Berlin e.V.
Schedule milestones:

Announcement: April 4th, 2012
Deadline for applications: May 2nd, 2012
Selection procedure: May 10th, 2012
Issuance of competition documents: May 17th, 2012
Questions and answers: by June 8th, 2012
Colloquium: June 15th, 2012
Submissions due: August 14th, 2012 (date on which designs must be received)
Jury: September 6th, 2012
Architectural Design Competition for implementable design solutions

House of Prayer and Learning at Petriplatz, Berlin

Competition Brief

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Berlin, April 2nd, 2012
Masculine and feminine pronouns in the text:

The English language does not offer singular pronouns that refer to men and women equally. Including both can make a text wordy or present a hindrance to comprehension. Since we prefer not to further encumber a subject matter that is complicated enough as it is, we will use the customary masculine forms throughout the text.

If for example, the text refers to an architect or jury member as "he," this should be understood to refer to men and women equally. We apologize to our women readers and kindly thank them for their understanding in this matter.

Accessibility of the text

In order to keep the length of this brief within reasonable bounds, the Sponsor chose a smaller-than-standard type size (10pt instead of 12pt). The Sponsor is aware that this could present difficulties for people with a visual disability. However, this brochure is only intended for a limited audience, which includes the participants, the jury, and the expert assessors.
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Preamble

“Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven.”
_Psalms 85:11_

“In my Father’s house are many mansions.”
_John 14:2_

“He is Allah, the Creator, the Inventor, the Fashioner; to Him belong the best names. Whatever is in the heavens and earth is exalting Him. And He is the Exalted in Might, the Wise.”
_Surah 59:24_

At a special site in the heart of Berlin, the city’s Jews, Muslims, and Christians are taking steps to realize the vision that all three religions share, of the divine and transcendent. This site, where it is intended to ensure the future of a peaceful and harmonious co-existence of the religions through encounters and discourse with the city of Berlin, deserves

• the **Dignity and Spirituality** of a building that provides space for a different, transcendent reality that remains inaccessible to us, while transmitting a sense of permanence and peace despite the tumult of the city around it;

• the **Tranquility** of a building that, like crystallized silence, can hold in its walls the essence of that other reality, not of this world, that is collected within our collected scriptures, prayers, and songs;

• the **Distinctiveness, and Otherness**, of a building that catches people’s attention, a stable bulwark in the chaos of the city in an era without taboos, that evokes a healing awe of the sacred, an awe that does not leave the visitor dumbfounded, but which rather inspires him to discover the new and the beautiful because it is productively alien to his everyday environment;

• the **Beauty** of a building whose exterior form and interior atmosphere testify to the aesthetics, joy, and appeal of a life of faith in God, who therefore deserves our praise and celebration.
The Association

In October of 2011, the association Bet- und Lehrhaus Petriplatz e.V. was founded as the institutional sponsor for the project. Not least among its purposes was to formalize a decision-making process among the three religious communities based on a principle of parity. The founding members of the association are the Jewish Community of Berlin, the Abraham-Geiger-Kolleg in Potsdam, the Forum for Intercultural Dialogue as the partner representing the Muslim community, the Council of Protestant Churches in Berlin-Stadtmitte, the Protestant congregation St.Petri-St.Marien and the Land of Berlin. The work of the association’s Board of Directors is supported by a high-ranking Board of Trustees, whose responsibilities include monitoring the planning and construction processes and working to ensure that the scholarly and religious dialogue conducted in the community of religions in the House of Prayer and Learning meets the most rigorous standards of a productive and meaningful dialogue.

The Basic Concept

Cölln was once the heart of Berlin, which has largely disappeared. The origins of our modern-day metropolis and Germany’s capital, Berlin, can be traced back eight-hundred years to Petriplatz in Mitte. Today, only a very few buildings, most of them built much later, have remained standing in the area around Petriplatz and remind us of the former nucleus of Berlin.

From the 12th century onwards, the conurbation at the Spree River developed as the twin cities of Cölln/Berlin. For 750 years, a succession of St. Peter’s Churches, always built on the same site at Petriplatz, marked the center of Cölln and thus the origins of Berlin – until the ruins of the last St. Peter’s Church were demolished in 1964. On the orders of the authorities of the Eastern (communist) German Democratic Republic, the remaining structures on Petriplatz were demolished using explosives and carted off, erasing the outline and structure of the square to make room for an asphalt parking lot. The birthplace of Berlin was transformed into a non-place and remained that way for almost 50 years.

However, origins hold a fascination all their own, which can be rediscovered again and again. Places of origin as well, where something was commenced, often possess an aura that exerts a powerful pull. Driven by curiosity and a vague urge to locate ourselves within history, we visit these places in order to understand the beginnings that shaped us and in order to position ourselves.

This also holds true for Petriplatz. No one would have guessed that the archaeological excavations conducted between 2007 and 2009 as part of the preparations for the redevelopment of this area would resonate so strongly with Berliners. Thousands of Berliners and tourists flocked to the Petriplatz festivals or took one of countless tours to see the foundations of the four St. Peter’s Churches that were built here since the Middle Ages, and the foundation walls of the Latin School that was destroyed by fire in 1730. They also learned about the tens of thousands of objects unearthed during the excavations and the more than 3,500 people interred here. As Berliners discovered their own origins, it became increasingly clear that this place of origin holds a unique aura. After decades of allowing that aura to dissipate, the time has come to rediscover it and carry it forward.

At the same time, this place of origin of the city of Berlin is a religious space through and through, with a special spirit all its own that the Romans would have called a “genius loci”. A dinner plate found in the cellar of the Latin School with the inscription, “Everything we have is a gift from God,” is just one object that attests to this. The foundations and the objects unearthed tell us the story of how the Christian congregation and the city worked together as one. In this context, the city benefited from the aid provided to individuals and the educational opportunities made available here, while being enhanced by beautiful architecture.

We began to ask, what does Berlin need at this site in the heart of the city? In a place laden with symbolic meaning? We asked, is there a way of doing something good for Berlin, at precisely the location at which the partnership between the church and the city emerged over 800 years ago? In any case, it quickly became clear that this site required a special approach. The archeological finds
must be preserved as the square is transformed, and they must be connected in a meaningful way to any building that is constructed here. This site's aura as a place of origin should remain intact so that visitors can experience it, and the new should build on the old there.

These were the considerations informing our core concept. The intention is to restore this place's symbolic importance as a traditional locus of interplay between religious and civic life, by creating a structure with a purpose oriented by the future, while taking into account the changed circumstances of our time in an increasingly multi-religious city.

Thus, something entirely new will be created on Petriplatz: a new building, a house of prayer and learning, open to all, in which Jews, Muslims, and Christians will worship. They will get to know one another and include the city's secular majority in dialogue and discourse. It will be a house of worship and at the same time a center of interdisciplinary teaching and study about the religions, their history, and their current role in Berlin and in Germany as a whole.

Thus, a house of prayer and learning will be created that the three monotheistic religions, Judaism, Islam, and Christianity, will jointly conceive, build, and operate, without ever mixing their individual identities. This house of worship represents an effort to accommodate in physical space the growing need for cooperation and togetherness among people of different religious backgrounds and world views that we already see in social and intellectual realms.

Given the three religion's respective self-conceptions, this can only happen in a way that preserves theological differences and contradictions rather than playing them down. The physical form of this new building will therefore be based on the principle that each of the religious communities should have its own separate space for prayer and worship (House of Prayer – Bethaus), which can be opened up to a shared, central area for dialogue (House of Learning – Lehrhaus). Separately (in the respective Houses of Prayer) and yet in direct contact with one another, the new building will serve as a church, synagogue, and mosque under one roof.

While the Humboldt-Forum on nearby Schlossplatz will focus on the cultures of the world, the new House of Prayer and Learning at Petriplatz will reflect the roots of our civic culture and link them to fundamental issues regarding the co-existence of the religions.

We are convinced that the more ambitious the architecture, the more coherent and beautiful the building, the better the "House of Prayer and Learning" will be able to fill this void in the cityscape with a symbolic landmark that will shape and create identity. What does that mean? Berlin was and remains a city of immigrants. Jews came here from Vienna, Protestants from the province of Salzburg, and Huguenots from France. All of them were initially integrated into city life by way of their legal and economic status being secured. Later, architecture was a form of giving them a hold in the city's consciousness. These were buildings of symbolic prestige like the equally-sized French and German Cathedrals on Gendarmenmarkt or the Synagogue on Oranienburger Strasse. What building plays this role for the religious and cultural pluralization of our society in the city center today? There is no mosque in Berlin's old and new central district, Mitte. There is no symbolic anchor to which Muslims can fasten their identity in the cultural memory of the city. The House of Prayer and Learning intends to fill this gap and make the peaceful co-existence of people of different backgrounds manifest through architecture.

In this way, a place of origin, with which Berliners identified for centuries before it lost this function for 45 years, will gain meaning for the various groups and milieus that have come to the city during that period. If it succeeds, it will be a place in which identity can crystallize and develop, a bastion of civic peace, and not least, a space for encountering the divine.

**Urban Development Considerations**

Petriplatz is located in Berlin-Mitte, about 300 meters from Schlossplatz. These two plazas were once connected by Brüderstrasse, one of the most elegant streets of Berlin in times past. The Nicolaihaus and the Galgenhaus are the last buildings remaining from the baroque period and still hint at the aura this street once possessed. When the former State Council Building of the GDR (Staatsratsgebäude) was erected from 1962-64, the Brüderstrasse lost its function as the road tying Petriplatz and Schlossplatz together. After years of deadlock since 1990, the new zoning plan that has been adopted in the meantime reflects the political will to revitalize the area between the plazas based on its former role in the cityscape. It is already becoming apparent that the area offers enormous development potential; the Representation of the Land of Saxony (Sächsische Landesvertretung) has
already moved to Brüderstrasse, and the German Foundation for Monument Protection (Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz) will be locating to Nicolaihaus in 2012.

Today, Breite Strasse is the primary connector between Petriplatz and Schlossplatz. The demolition in 2011/12 of the building that once housed the GDR Ministry of Construction and the narrowing of Breite Strasse will make room for new structures that will more directly reflect the historic urban layout of Alt-Cölln.

The buildings standing along the perimeter Petriplatz include the following:
On one side of the block where Scharrenstrasse meets Breite Strasse in a T-Junction, a portion of the Hertzog department store, originally built in 1908/09, was rebuilt after its destruction in World War II. On the other side of the same intersection, there is a building constructed using pre-fabricated concrete slabs (Plattenbau) dating from the 1960's. New construction is planned for the site of the Latin School and the Cölln City Hall on the narrow ends of the square. An 8-story hotel was built on the opposite side of Gertraudenstrasse in the 1990's, surrounded by the slab-construction high-rises on Fischerinsel that continue down Gertraudenstrasse toward Leipziger Strasse.

This situation gives rise to the parameters for the competition for the House of Prayer and Learning. The urban frame of reference, in which the Churches of St. Peter were the primary anchor points on Petriplatz, must be incorporated into the design. This means, in particular:

1) While the Gothic church was still oriented toward the East, the baroque and Gothic Revival Churches (1847-52) were clearly oriented towards the central urban space, especially the Brüderstrasse.

The area for which a design is to be submitted in the competition picks up on this urban orientation and centers on the intersection of the nave and transept of the former Gothic Revival church. The area can be extended to the East and West, in which context an expanded competition area could include the choir of the Gothic Revival church.

Proposals for the House of Prayer and Learning should take the draft plans for the surrounding area as well as Petriplatz into account. However, the decision to move ahead with any design depends on coordination with the planned competition for the redevelopment of Petriplatz and its surroundings to be organized by the Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung).

As a matter of basic principle, the intention is to have the building perceived as an integral part of the square and not an alien body.

2) The architectural impact of the House of Prayer and Learning on the surrounding cityscape will derive from its height. The design should tie in with the role that the Churches of St. Peter played for centuries in defining the silhouette of the city. Designs that project vertically while taking into account the heights of the surrounding buildings accordingly will be favored. Eave heights range from 18.00 meters in the commercial core areas (Kerngebiet MK3 and MK4) to 18.5 meters (Hertzog department store) and 20.00 meters for the slab-construction residential buildings (Scharrenstrasse).

3) The building should rest on the foundations of the Gothic Revival church. The enormous, meter-thick limestone foundations, which are encased in brick, have been preserved, and the calculations done to determine their structural stability have shown that they are suitable to carry the weight of the new building. Where this is not possible in some areas, then the load can be transferred underground by means of drilled piles. In these areas, it would be necessary to drill through the limestone base.

4) According to the textual designations made in the Zoning Plan (Bebauungsplan) and/or the Framework Plan (Rahmenplan), an arcade (including support structures placed to create a depth of 5 meters (at least 4.25 meters clearance) and with a vertical clearance of at least 6 meters) is permitted.

History of the Site

For centuries, Petriplatz was the spiritual and civic center of Cölln. It was home to the Churches of St. Peter, City Hall, and the Latin School. The archeological excavations at and around Petriplatz helped bring the remnants of this urban formation back to the awareness of the general public of Berlin; archaeologists uncovered the foundations of three Churches of St. Peter, which afford us glimpses of the history of these churches.

It is likely that a simple wooden church existed around the time of Berlin-Cölln’s establishment in the 12th century, which was followed by a late-Romanesque fieldstone church.
In the 14th century, a Gothic hall church was built oriented along a latitudinal axis from west to east. Together with the neighboring Latin School, the yard surrounding the church (archeologists discovered about 3,500 graves there), and the Cölln City Hall, the church marked the core of Alt-Cölln for many centuries, until the devastating fire of 1730 destroyed the Gothic Church of St. Peter as well as the Latin School and the buildings surrounding the square.

At the behest of King Friedrich Wilhelm I, construction on a new Church of St. Peter was begun soon after. However, the steeple, which would have been the tallest in Europe, collapsed when it was nearly completed in 1734, destroying parts of the nave. Consequently, the new Church of St. Peter was a baroque structure without a steeple, oriented toward Brüderstrasse, the prestigious thoroughfare leading to Schlossplatz.

In 1809, this Church of St. Peter also caught fire. After years of discussions about the site and the design of a new building, a successor church was built in a Gothic Revival style on Petriplatz between 1847 and 1853. Like its early predecessors, this building also had a nearly 100-meter-tall steeple, making it a striking feature of the city's silhouette.

This last church was damaged during World War II. Under the communist government of the German Democratic Republic, requirements for securing the remnants of the damaged building became so restrictive that the Evangelische Petrigemeinde congregation eventually had no choice but to agree to have them demolished in the early 1960's. From then on, Petriplatz was used as a parking lot.

Archeological excavations were undertaken in 2007-09 as part of the preparations for planning a redevelopment of the area around Petriplatz and Breite Strasse. The next step in this process was the creation of the Zoning Plan (Bebauungsplan) I 218, which created a legal framework under urban planning law for redeveloping the area. The House of Prayer and Learning is not yet identified in the Zoning Plan. An agreement has been reached with the Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung) to amend the Zoning Plan accordingly to accommodate the winning design soon after it has been chosen.

Following the end of the archeological excavations, the objects unearthed were covered with a protective fill-layer. The site remains in this condition presently and will remain so for the duration of the competition.
Conceptual Parameters

a) Architecture

The following parameters derive from the basic conception of the House of Prayer and Worship:

1. Brick as a recommended building material

The foundation walls of the Church of St. Peter, on which the new House of Prayer and Learning will rest, are made of brick. This is no coincidence. Beginning in the 13th century, brick replaced wood and fieldstones as the customary building material for church construction in northern Germany. Given the nearly total absence of natural stone in the area, brick construction techniques, imported from northern Italy, became the "critical technology in terms of construction materials and facilitated the medieval architectural culture of northern Germany" (G. Kiesow). Thus an architectural tradition arose in the 13th century that never abated (Friedrich Schinkel, Herrmann Blankenstein) and which continues to influence the architecture of the region today.

Therefore, we recommend designing and building this project using the techniques of brick construction. However, the design may employ additional materials and make use of all the techniques deployed throughout the history of building with brick (plaster, glazed or exposed brick).

2. As visitors approach, and even more so as they enter, the building's architecture should evoke an awareness of the "wholly other" of the sacred space imbued with transcendence that gives physical form to the three monotheistic religions. Thus, utmost attention should be given to the quality of the space and the ways in which visitors experience the space. The mechanical and infrastructural equipment of the building are of secondary concern. Accordingly, the building's installation systems, connections and mechanical systems can thus be reduced to a minimum.

3. The architecture of the House of Prayer and Learning should exude an inviting openness to everyone, even those who are not religious, while clearly incorporating design elements that transmit the identities of the three religions outwardly.

4. The architecture of the House of Prayer and Learning should adequately reflect the complexity of the relationship between the religions.

5. The basic architectural concept calls for a House of Prayer and Learning in which the three separate sacred spaces for each of the three religions are connected by a shared Central Space/Area. The three separate sacred spaces and the Central Space/Area should be linked through a concept based on the interplay of common and distinct design elements: the central area derives its character and form from the architectural form of the three sacred spaces while, by the same token, the specific characteristics of each sacred space are nuanced by design aspects of the central space. This architectural principle derives from a foundational idea of the project. Namely, the more rigorously people coming to the House of Prayer and Learning open up to the city and the other religions, the more profoundly they will be inspired to explore and come to terms with their own identity.

b) Archaeology

Given the architecture and the fundamental concept of a symbolic continuation of religious life from the past into the present, the House of Prayer and Learning should be designed as transcending the vertical boundaries created by the building's floors, especially with regard to the integration of the archeological discoveries in the sacred areas.

Accordingly, the former floor, located at an elevation of about -1.5 meters should be preserved to the extent possible so that visitors can experience it. On the other hand, the building should not be divided up into too many rooms or ancillary spaces.

c) The Symbiosis of Architecture and Archaeology, combining traces of the past with the formal language of modern architecture and design, will create an atmosphere able to embody the complex ambiguity of the transcendent. "The trace is appearance of a nearness, however far removed the thing that left it behind may be. The aura is appearance of a distance, however close the thing that
calls it forth. In the trace, we gain possession of the thing; in the aura, it takes possession of us.”
(Walter Benjamin)

d) Basic Uses of the Building

1. The **Central Space/Area** will serve as the **key expression of the co-existence and partnership between the three religions** in the House of Prayer and Learning. Therefore, this area also plays a central architectural role and should be dimensioned accordingly. This is the space, first and foremost, that should reflect the tenets of the preamble. Its furnishings and function place it in the tradition of a house of learning, where encounters among the religions and the larger civic society are facilitated in a broad spectrum of formats.

2. Based on this concept, the **Central Space/Area** should thus function as an architecturally ambitious sacred space, imbued with a dignity and spirituality that invites visitors to linger. At the same time, it should be an area making casual encounters between people inevitable as the unavoidable means of access to each sacred space.

3. The **three separate sacred areas** should have the form and furnishings to serve as houses of worship for Islam, Judaism, and Christianity respectively.

4. The overarching scheme of three separate spaces grouped around a shared **Central Space/Area** should be understood as a formal embodiment of the project's fundamental principles. As such, it demands a qualitatively "singular" architectural vision that stands on its own. The parity of the religions should be understood less in terms of a strictly equal division of floor space and more in terms of equal volume.

5. Having the separate sacred spaces open into a large, aesthetically impressive central space is desirable. However, the feasibility of such a layout must be evaluated carefully, since technical installations (such as sliding doors or the like) must not be allowed to unduly compromise the character of the space.

6. It should generally be possible to use the separate sacred spaces simultaneously without the use of one space unduly encroaching on the use and enjoyment of another.

7. Broad flexibility should be built into the sacred spaces to accommodate a variety of uses, including, for example, a separation of the genders in the Jewish and Muslim areas (lofted galleries, for instance).

e) Currently, the following **Usage Scenarios** are envisioned:

- Weekly worship services by the three religions;
- Celebrations of the high holidays of each religion over the course of the year;
- Memorial celebrations or events held by the religions in partnership with the city;
- Pedagogy in sacred architecture by the three religions;
- Teaching and scholarship activities that cut across the entire spectrum of traditional houses of learning or religious education centers.

Participants will have the opportunity during the Questions and Answers colloquium to ask more detailed questions about the planned annual and weekly uses.

f) Light

A conscious and deliberate approach to light is of great importance. Designs should utilize the symbolism of light, especially daylight, which inhabits all elements of sacred architecture, often also its functional details. Moreover, they should give consideration to the role of daylight in creating a sense of space, especially with regard to the atmospheric design of the sacred spaces. Each of the three religions has an equally strong theological and symbolic connection to light. Each believes that God is the creator
of light. He is its source, and He himself is the light. (Surah 24:1, Peter 2:9, Genesis 1). The faithful are called to see the light, and the luminous splendor of the divine lights up the heavenly city of Jerusalem.

From an architectural point of view, the supreme importance of light is clearly recognizable in Gothic cathedral design. A building's proportions and light are what make it a reflection of heaven (O. von Simson). Light is understood symbolically as the most direct manifestation of the divine in the world, which recedes into the shadows wherever the material world obstructs the light.

At the end of days, God will be everything and in everything and his light will penetrate and transform the material world. It is precisely this power of the divine light to transform the material world that fundamentally informs the design of Gothic cathedrals as a "theology in stone".

Approaching the issue of light without serious reflection would be just as short-sighted as illuminating the House of Prayer and Learning like a department store (spotlights, floodlights, track lighting, etc...).

g) Mechanical Building Equipment

The building will be connected to public utility grids in the area where the foundation walls of the Gothic Revival church have been disturbed (see the Framework Plan; the district heating supply and its transfer room will be located in this area). Mechanical equipment should be kept to a minimum in the building.

h) Foundation

3) The building is to rest on the foundations of the Gothic Revival church. In some areas, it may be necessary to transfer the load underground with drilled piles.

i) Access

Visitors will access the building through a main entrance. The following should also be taken into consideration:
- There may be a side entrance for the emergency egress stairwells and to provide direct access to the kitchens.
- An elevator with a key or intercom should also be accessible from the outside to provide access to the zone at -1.5 meters depth.
- Additional access points, for example directly from the level of the public square, are possible, but will depend on the respective concept.
Part 1: Competition Guidelines

1.1 Sponsor
Bet- und Lehrhaus Petriplatz. e.V
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1.2 Coordination and Implementation
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1.3 Format of the Competition
This is a limited, one-stage, anonymous competition conducted according to the Guidelines for Planning Competitions (Richtlinien für Planungswettbewerbe - RPW) preceded by an applications process and pre-selected (set) participants.

1.4 Purpose of the Competition
The purpose of the competition is to obtain designs for a House of Prayer and Learning to be constructed at Petriplatz in Berlin-Mitte to accommodate a peaceful co-existence and partnership of Judaism, Islam, and Christianity in the heart of Berlin.

1.5 Rules and Guidelines of the Competition
The Berlin Chamber of Architects (Architektenkammer Berlin) is assisting with the preparation and implementation of the competition in an advisory capacity. The Chamber has examined the competition terms and conditions and determined that they are consistent with the 2008 Guidelines for Planning Competitions (Richtlinien für Planungswettbewerbe - RPW 2008). The special regulations regarding public-sector contractors (RPW 2008, Section 9) do not apply in this case. The competition is registered under the number AKB-2012-07.

Through their participation, all participants, members of the jury, deputy members of the jury, expert assessors, preliminary examiners, and guests acknowledge and consent to the Guidelines for Planning Competitions (RPW) and the terms and conditions of the competition.

1.5.1 Language of the Competition
With the exception of a few annexes, the competition documents are in German and English. The submissions to be made in the competition pursuant to 1.9 hereof must be in German.
1.6 Participants

1.6.1 Conditions for Participation

All architects or groups of architects that have earned the credential of "Architect" in their respective country of origin are eligible to participate. Each architect or group of architects counts as one participant. Once the competition has begun, participants may not form working groups with one another or with third parties. All members of a working group must meet the eligibility requirements.

The names of all architects or members of the groups of architects, as well as of all employees and any experts or engineers consulted are to be provided in the declaration of authorship.

The Sponsor reserves the right to verify a participant's eligibility at any time before, during, or after the close of the competition. If the participants have not fulfilled the eligibility requirements, they will be barred from the competition.

1.6.2 Pre-selected Participants

The Sponsor has selected the following participants in advance, who seemed especially well suited to the task of the competition:

Paul Böhm, Cologne
Mario Botta, Mendrisio
Eckert-Negwer-Suselbeek, Berlin
Golan & Zareh, Architekten, Berlin
Alen Jasarevic, Augsburg
Schultes-Frank Architekten, Berlin
Miroslav Sik, Zurich
Joseph Smolenicky (Smolenicky & Partner), Zurich
Francesco Venezia, Naples
Wandel Hoefer Lorch, Saarbrücken

The names of the participants selected in accordance with 1.6.3 will be provided separately.

1.6.3 Participants selected through the application process

In addition to the pre-selected participants listed under 1.6.2 hereof, between 20 and 30 architects will be selected through an application process. If the selection committee believes that more than said 20 to 30 architects appear qualified based on the evaluation criteria (see application form), then the winning applicants will be selected from the pool of qualified applicants by lottery.

1.6.3.1 Application Materials

Architects that meet the eligibility requirements listed under 1.6.1 may apply to participate in the competition. The application process will be publicly announced on the date of publication for the present competition.
Contents of the application

- A project, realized or unrealized, that gives expression to the **dignity and spirituality** of a space.
  If possible in a perspective drawing.

- At least one realized detail (photograph) that reflects the **complexity of the architectural task**. Applicants should select a detail that demonstrates at least one of the following principles:
  a) The linkage of old and new, or of archaeology and a new building;
  b) A sacred building or sacred object (can include furniture);
  c) An architecturally and artistically pleasing juxtaposition or combination of materials.

Format of the application

1. Both work samples should be depicted on one
   - A4 page in portrait orientation (29.7cm tall, 21cm wide).
   - as a PDF
   - with a maximum size of 1.5 MB.

2. Completed application form (as an Excel spreadsheet) as attached hereto as Annex 4.6 (the Excel file is available for download in the “Downloads” section).

Note:
No requirements need be met regarding the size of an applicant's firm or revenues, etc...

Applications may be submitted exclusively in **digital** form via email to the following address:
Bet- und Lehrhaus Petriplatz. e.V
C/o Evang. Kirchengemeinde St. Petri – St. Marien
Waisenstr. 28
10179 Berlin
E-Mail: info@bet-lehrhaus-berlin.de
Applicants will receive a confirmation email once all application materials have been received.

The application materials will be presented to the selection committee as a Power Point Presentation.

1.6.3.2 Assessment Criteria

Applications will be evaluated according to the criteria listed in the table on the Application Form described in 1.6.3.
As a pre-requisite for their participation, applicants must be able to adequately address the challenging urban development context described on pages 9-10 in their designs.

1.6.3.3 Selection Committee
Community Advisors
• Kadir Sanci, BLP e.V./Imam FiD e.V.
• Roland Stolte, BLP e.V./Ev. Kirchengem. St. Petri-St. Marien
• Maya Zehden, BLP e.V./Jewish community Berlin

Deputy Community Advisors
• Adnan Cihan, Member of the Board of FID (for Mr. Sanci)
• Maximilian Müllner, Church Council of St. Petri-St. Marien (for Mr. Stolte)
• Anne Brenker, Dr., Managing Director of AGK (for Ms. Zehden)

Note: If any of the deputies are called upon in the selection process, then he or she will not be able to serve as a deputy on the jury.

Architectural Advisors
• Dr.-Ing. Annette Homann, Architect, Berlin
• Prof. Petra Kahlfeldt, Architect, Berlin
1.7 Jury, Expert Assessors and Parties Involved in the Pre-Selection Process

1.7.1 Jury

The entries in the competition will be judged by a jury. The jurors include the following (in alphabetical order)

**Community Jurors**

- Rabbi Dr. Tovia Ben Chorin, BLP e.V., Abraham Geiger Kolleg
- Pastor Gregor Hohberg, BLP e.V., Chairman / Ev. KG. St. Petri-St. Marien
- Ercan Karakoyun, BLP e.V., Chairman FID e.V.
- André Schmitz, State Secretary for Culture Berlin/Chairman of the Board of Trustees BLP e.V.
- Dr. Christian Hanke, District Mayor of Berlin-Mitte (Bezirksbürgermeister von Mitte)
- Rabbi Drs. Edward van Voolen, Member of the Board of Directors of the Abraham Geiger Kolleg
- Karl Schlammlinger, Munich

**Deputy Community Jurors**

- Adnan Cihan, Member of the Board of FID (for Mr. Karakoyun)
- Maximilian Müllner, Church Council of St.Petri-St. Marien (for Mr. Hohberg)
- Anne Brenker, Dr., Managing Director of AGK (for Mr. Ben Chorin)
- Klaus von Krosigk, Berlin (for Mr. Schmitz)
- NN for Christian Hanke, District of Mitte

**Expert Jurors**

- Prof. Johannes Geisenhof, HS-Coburg
- Prof. Hans Kollhoff, ETH-Zürich
- Regula Lüscher, Director of Urban Development for the Senate of Berlin (Senatsbaudirektorin)
- Prof. Silvia Malcovati, Politecnico di Torino
- Prof. Fritz Neumeyer, Technical University of Berlin
- Dr. Alexander Pellnitz, Institut für Stadtbaukunst, Technical University of Dortmund
- Prof. Jórunn Ragnarsdóttir, Jörunn, Kunstakademie Düsseldorf
- Stefan Schütz, Gerkan, Marg & Partner, Berlin

**Deputy Expert Jurors**

- NN
- Manfred Kühne, Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung), Director, Department of Urban Architecture
- NN
1.7.2 Expert Assessors
• Annelie Schoen, Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung), Urban planning
• Prof. Matthias Wemhoff, Archaeologist of the Land of Berlin
• Prof. Kai Kappel, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Architecture
• Dr. Walter Zahrner, Regensburg, Liturgy
• Christina Kautz, Landscape architect
• Dr. Henry G. Brandt, Rabbi, Augsburg, expert in Judaism
• Prof. Rauf Ceylan, University of Osnabrück, Islam expert
• Prof. Klaus von Stosch, University of Paderborn, Christianity expert
• Ufuk Topkara, University of Paderborn, Islam expert
• Dr. Navid Kermani, Oriental scholar, writer

Deputy Expert Assessors
• Elke Kleinwächter-Jarnot, Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung)
• Karin Wagner, Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung) / Land Authority for the Protection of Listed Monuments (Landesdenkmalamt)
• Dr. Benedikt Goebel, city historian

1.7.3 Observers
• Community Advisors (Selection Committee) as well as the deputies of the Community Jurors, Expert Jurors
• Speakers for Culture Matters / Urban Development Issues of the parliamentary groups in the Berlin House of Representatives
• Pastor (ret’d.) Gerhard Boss, St. Petri – St. Mariengemeinde
• Christian Boros (invited)
• Beate Dirschauer, Congregation of St. Petri – St. Marien
• Fatih Eroglu, ditib, Berlin (invited)
• Dr. Dirk Fischer (SES Eulitz-Schrader)
• Claudia Garde (Philipp Peschlau)
• Dr. Johannes Gabriel Goltz (Federal Ministry of the Interior (Bundesministerium des Inneren - BMI)
• Prof. Wolfgang Grünberg
• Dr. Dieter Hoffmann-Axthelm (invited)
• Prof. Kai Kappel, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin
• Thomas Koch, Speaker of the urban quarter initiative Stadtteilaktiv Spittelkolonnaden (invited)
• Claudia Maria Melisch, Archaeologist / Land Authority for the Protection of Listed Monuments (Landesdenkmalamt)
• Pastor Christhard-Georg Neubert, EKBO, (invited)
• Lala Süsskind, former Chairwoman of the Jewish Community of Berlin
• Serpil Tirhis-Efe, FID
• Ulrike Trautwein, General Superintendent, Berlin
• Dr. Dietmar Wauer, Congregation of St. Petri – St. Marien
1.7.4 Consultation on the Proceedings

Peter Kever, Berlin Chamber of Architects (*Architektenkammer Berlin*), Competitions

1.7.5 Pre-Selection

Jordi-Keller Architekten in consultation with the expert assessors
1.8 Competition Documents

1.8.1 Competition Description

Answers to the questions submitted as part of the “questions and answers” stage and the transcript of the colloquium shall be considered addendums to this competition description.

1.8.2 Digitized Planning Documents as Download

- Site map from the Berlin Master Plan (Planwerk) (DWG)
- Framework Plan (DWG)
- Longitudinal cross-section of the Framework Plan (DWG)
- Latitudinal cross-section of the Framework Plan (DWG)
- Measurements and calculations - Form (area and volume - XLS)
- Declaration of Authorship - Form (XLS)
- Digitized documentation for the construction of models (DWG)
- Layout map (DWG) Annex 3

1.8.3 Informational Materials

see link to the website operated by the Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung):
http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/staedtebau/projekte/petriplatz_berlestein/

- Exhibition by the Senate Administration on the construction barricade at Petriplatz (PDF)
- Zoning plan (Bebauungsplan) (PDF)
- Historical outline (Dr. Benedikt Goebel)

The Sponsor reserves the right to publish additional application materials online at www.bet-lehrhaus-berlin.de as needed.

1.9 Submissions to be Made in the Competition

Only those works will be evaluated that correspond to the prescribed nature and scope of the competition. Entries that contain a reduced scope of work may be admitted by the jury if they contain sufficient material for assessment. Elements of a submitted entry that go beyond the scope of the competition will not be considered by the jury.

Every component or document of a competition entry must be clearly marked in the upper right-hand corner with a legible six-digit identification code in Arabic numerals in random order.

1.9.1 Inventory of Submitted
Documents

Each applicant may only submit one design for evaluation. Each entry is to include an inventory of documents submitted.

1.9.2 Plans and Illustrations

All of the following plans and illustrations are to be submitted on DIN A0 paper, portrait orientation (according to the layout guidelines):

- Site map at a scale of 1:1000
- All floor plans at a scale of 1:200
- Longitudinal or latitudinal cross-section at a scale of 1:200
- At least two views at a scale of 1:200
- Foundation detail of the connection to the building at a scale of 1:20

1.9.3 Perspective Drawings

- 2 Exterior perspective drawings (from locations noted in the map and plan guidelines)
- 2 Interior perspective drawings: A perspective drawing of the Central Space/Area and a perspective drawing (from a location selected by the participant) of one of the sacred spaces.

The interior perspective drawings should illustrate the relationship of the Central Space/Area to the sacred spaces (cf. p. 11, No. 5).

1.9.4 Explanatory Report

Description of the design concept and any aspects that require written explanation in addition to the plan drawings, on a maximum of 3 DIN A4 pages.

1.9.5 Plans for Review, Calculations

One set of plans serving review purposes on A0 paper, calculations as according to the form

1.9.6 Massing Model

Model of the design at a scale of 1:200 capable of being inserted into the larger model. (see 1.8.2)

1.9.7 Declaration of Authorship

By signing the declaration of authorship, a participant certifies that the entry is his own work, that he is eligible to participate in the competition pursuant to its terms, that he agrees to a potential commission for additional work, and that he is in a position to complete any potential contract on deadline.

1.9.8 Scaled-Down Copy of Entire Set of Plans and Illustrations

One copy of the entire set of plans and illustrations, scaled down to fit on a DIN A3 sheet of paper, with scale marked.
1.9.9 CD-Rom

CD-ROM with all plans and illustrations, texts, and tables in digital form. See part 3. (Guidelines for Plans and Illustrations)

1.10 Evaluation Criteria

Entries will be assessed based on the following criteria:

• Special considerations of religious architecture
• Integration into the urban context
• Equal importance given to the three religions
• Integration of the archeological finds
• Functionality and suitability for the intended uses
• Technical feasibility
• Economic feasibility

1.11 Prizes

The Sponsor will distribute a total of € 31,000 plus VAT in prize money and for acquisitions of designs. The money will be distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} Prize</td>
<td>€ 11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} Prize</td>
<td>€ 7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3\textsuperscript{rd} Prize</td>
<td>€ 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4\textsuperscript{th} Prize</td>
<td>€ 4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Acquisitions at € 2,000</td>
<td>€ 4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The jury reserves the right to distribute these funds differently if it reaches a unanimous decision to do so.
### 1.12 Schedule and Procedures

**1.12.1 Start, Questions and Answers, and Colloquium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Announcement</td>
<td>April 4(^{th}), 2012</td>
<td>Worldwide publication of the competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications Due</td>
<td>May 2(^{nd}), 2012</td>
<td>Deadline for submitting application materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Procedure</td>
<td>May 10(^{th}), 2012</td>
<td>Selection of 20 to 30 participants through a competitive process, and, if necessary, by a subsequent lottery. Notification of firms selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance of Competition Documents</td>
<td>May 17(^{th}), 2012</td>
<td>Competition documents will be sent to participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions and Answers</td>
<td>June 8(^{th}), 2012</td>
<td>Questions and answers about the competition will be accepted via the internet platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colloquium</td>
<td>June 15(^{th}), 2012</td>
<td>Colloquium at which questions and answers will be discussed, includes a site visit. An invitation specifying the time and place will be sent separately. Registration is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>June 26(^{th}), 2012</td>
<td>A protocol of the colloquium that details the oral and written questions and answers will be sent to the participants, the jury, and the expert assessors and concurrently will be placed on the internet platform. The internet platform will provide up-to-date information about the status of the competition. Each participant is responsible for staying abreast of new developments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.12.2 Deadline for Submissions and Address**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deadline for Submissions and Address</td>
<td>August 14(^{th}), 2012</td>
<td>Competition entries must be delivered to the correct address by 4:00 pm, marked: “Bet- und Lehrhaus Petriplatz”: Address Bet- und Lehrhaus Petriplatz e.V. c / o Evang. Kirchengemeinde St. Petri-St. Marien Attn.: Marion Kirsch or Ulla Albrecht-Krass Waisenstr. 28, 10179 Berlin If the competition entry is submitted in person (Monday-Friday from 10:00am to 4:00 pm), it must be delivered anonymously by courier, and the date marked on the delivery receipt will be authoritative for determining the timeliness of the entry. Each participant must ensure that he is...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
later able to provide evidence that his entry was submitted on time, should this become necessary. Therefore, all participants should keep their delivery receipt until the end of the competition. In order to ensure the anonymity of the entries, the return address should be the same as the address to which the entry is delivered. The Sponsor will confirm receipt of the entries by publishing the identification code on the web site.

1.12.3 Jury/Informational Meeting

September 5th, 2012

On the day before the jury meets, the Sponsor intends to present the competition entries to an invited audience, primarily comprising board members of the founding organizations in the association “Bet- und Lehrhaus Petriplatz e.V.”, in order to summarize their reactions in the preliminary assessment report. All expert jurors are required to attend.

1.12.4 Jury

(non-public session)

September 6th, 2012

Jury session. The Sponsor will inform all participants of the results by immediately sending the record prepared of the jury session. The protocol will also be uploaded to the website.

1.13 Publication of the Competition Results and Exhibition of Designs

The results of the competition will be published by the media and on the competition internet platform. Upon the jury reaching a decision, the Sponsor will exhibit all of the designs entered (showing at least a part of the submission). The exhibit will include the protocol of the jury session and identify the author of each entry. The Sponsor will announce the opening date and duration of the exhibition in advance.

1.14 Additional Work Following Announcement of the Results

Unless important reasons prevent it from doing so, the Sponsor will commission further works from the first prize winner, taking account of the jury’s recommendations, within the scope of Phases 2 through 5 pursuant to the Schedule of Services and Fees for Architects and Engineers (Honorarordnung für Architekten und Ingenieure - HOAI). First, the Sponsor will commission Phase 2 in full, on the basis of which the funds for completing the building will be raised. As soon as the funding has been secured, the winner of the first prize will be commissioned to complete the subsequent work phases pursuant to Section 33 of the HOAI, Phases 3+4, as well as with work (at least partially) making up HOAI Phase 5. The Sponsor reserves the right to commission the work in stages.

If contract negotiations with the first-prize winner are not successful,
then the Sponsor will commission one or more of the other prize winners with design and planning work, contingent upon the availability of funding.

The Sponsor reserves the right to commission different specialists than those named in the declaration of authorship if it commissions architectural services from a participant.

1.15 Ownership of the Entries and Intellectual Property

All prize-winning entries will become property of the Sponsor. The Sponsor is entitled to use the design of an author whom it has commissioned to perform further work, provided it does so for the intended purpose. All rights pursuant to the German Copyright Act (Urheberrechtsgesetz) remain with the respective author. The nature and extent of deviations from the design entered into the competition will be governed by a contract.

Any parts of designs by competition participants who were not commissioned to perform further work, and which are protected by copyright and competition law, may only be used in exchange for appropriate compensation.

Following the decision of the jury, the Sponsor is entitled to publish any of the completion entries as long as it identifies the author and his employees. The Sponsor has the right of first publication.

1.16 Liability for Entries Submitted and Return of Entries

The Sponsor shall be liable for the cost of repairing or replacing damaged or lost competition documents where it failed to exercise the same care with them that it customarily practices in its own affairs.

Entries that did not receive a prize may be picked up from Waisenstr. 28 after the close of the exhibition. Upon written request, the Sponsor will ship competition entries to architecture firms that are not based in Berlin, provided that such entries were submitted in reusable packaging material suitable for return shipping. The Sponsor assumes no liability for damages that occur during return shipping of competition entries.

The participants grant the Sponsor the right to dispose of any unclaimed entries as it sees fit after period of seven (7) days have passed following the exhibition closing.

1.17 Violation of the Competition Procedures

The decisions of the jury are final.

Should participants wish to claim an infraction against the competition procedures, they should contact the Sponsor within eight (8) days
following the distribution of the protocol of the jury session, without prejudice to their right to bring their case before the civil courts. The Sponsor will take its decision in consultation with the Berlin Chamber of Architects (*Berliner Architektenkammer*).

**1.18 Grounds for Disqualification / Infractions Against Binding Competition Requirements**

Any destruction of the archeological discoveries is not permitted (see Framework Plan). Components of the new building may be inserted in the areas that have been disturbed. Other minimally invasive alterations are permitted, and may even be necessary (load-bearing structures, utility lines). These are to be coordinated with the competent authorities later.

Failure to observe this requirement will result in the entry being disqualified from the competition.
Part 2 - Framework Conditions

2.1 Competition Area

The area for which a design is to be submitted in the competition, including the necessary outdoor areas, encompasses the site of the former churches on Petriplatz. These include the Gothic, Baroque and Gothic Revival structures. Some of the footprints of the former churches extend into the current street area. Further information:
see: Urban Development Considerations, Page 9
see link to the Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung) website:
http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/staedtebau/projekte/petriplatz_breitestr/

The following areas are available for planning the building.
They are listed in order of priority.

a) The planning area for the religious building encompasses an area of 637 m² (less the parts of the sidewalk that the building may extend across) and centers on the crossing of the massive foundations of the nave and the transept of the Gothic Revival church. The sidewalk is located at 35.10 meters above mean sea level (Normalnull). The floor of the former lower ground floor of the Gothic Revival church is still intact in places, but uneven. Participants may assume an average height of approximately 33.60 meters above mean sea level. Thus, this floor is located approximately 1.5 meters below the sidewalk.

b) The planning area for the religious building could be expanded to include a 207 m² area (less the parts of the sidewalk that the building may extend across) where the choir was formerly located. Designs that call for building on the choir area should include a connection to the archeological walkway.

c) The area north of a) and b) up to the planned sidewalk may also be constructed upon if necessary. However, participants should try to avoid building on these open areas, since doing so would diminish the concept of building on top of the existing foundations. However, the Sponsor is aware that building over parts of c) may be necessary to achieve an optimal arrangement of interior spaces and access.

Important note:

• The archeological walkway should not be built over.

• The traffic routes designated in the Zoning Plan (Bebauungsplan) should be taken into account. Any deviation from the designated routes in the Zoning Plan will require the consent of the competent authorities.

• The existing trees (radius of root system to be protected,
approximately 3.0 m) should be preserved.

Entries will not be disqualified for failure to observe the preceding three guidelines.

2.2 Historical Development

Further information:
see "History of the Site", page 10
Historical Outline (Dr. Benedikt Goebel)
see link to the Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung) Website:
http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/staedtebau/projekte/petriplatz_breitestr/

2.3 Archaeological Finds

The finds at Petriplatz are registered as protected archeological monuments with the Land of Berlin under number 09010175. Planning with respect to these monuments is based on the Framework Plan. As a general principle, everything should be left in its original condition to the extent possible. For example: The floor of the former lower ground floor of the Gothic Revival church should be left uneven. In order to create a level surface accessible for wheelchairs, a new horizontal layer should be built (primarily using bricks).

Further information:
see the Conceptual Parameters
see 1.18 Terms and Conditions of the Competition
see 2.1 Competition Area
see link to the Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung) website:
http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/staedtebau/projekte/petriplatz_breitestr/

2.4 Allocation of Spaces and their Functions

Matrix of Functions

see Annexes 4.1 and 4.2

2.5 Free Spaces / Landscape and Hardscape

The exterior free spaces should only be altered to the extent necessitated by the building design. Any alterations to the outdoor space should take into account the guidelines of the archeological Framework Plan. Subsequent planning of the free spaces should be coordinated with the Senate Administration for Urban Development (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung) and, if applicable, any subsequent competition for the design of the exterior free space.
2.6 Construction Costs / Economic Feasibility

Given how new and complex the task at hand is, this competition is first and foremost a challenge to create new solutions in the field of religious architecture. Therefore, no budget has been established for the time being (see also 1.14).

2.7 Accessibility

The design is to include an elevator or ramps to facilitate access to the building and use of the building by persons with impaired mobility. Ground-level access may not be possible due to the archeological finds, located at an elevation of about -1.5m. If stairs are necessary to provide access to the building, then the design should also integrate a ramp or an elevator. Assistance from building staff is a sufficient solution to provide access for visitors with any other handicap, such as the blind or people with multiple impairments (who may call for assistance at the reception or through an intercom). Any ramps, elevators, and staircases outside of the building in the free space surrounding it must be coordinated in the subsequent outdoor planning procedure, the archaeologists, and the permit-issuing authorities.
Part 3 Guidelines for Plans and Illustrations

3.1 General Guidelines

All plans and illustrations are to be submitted in duplicate. One copy is to be rolled, and the other may be folded if needed. No maps or plans may be submitted affixed to large-format rigid boards. In addition, the entire set of presentation materials must be submitted scaled-down to fit on DIN A3 sheets of paper.

Two DIN A0 sheets in portrait orientation are to be used for every design (see layout template). The Sponsor requests that participants adhere to the layout template in order to ensure a uniform visual format for the jury.

The set of rolled plans and illustrations will be used for presentation to the Jury. Attention should be paid to readability of the floor plans in the set of rolled plans and illustrations. The use of shadows and colors on the sitemap and views is optional. In general, the plans and illustrations should be formatted to ensure that they remain readable as scaled-down copies in color or black and white.

The second set of plans and illustrations may be folded or rolled. It will serve as a working copy for the pre-selection process and must therefore be complete. In other words: it must contain the same materials as the first set of plans and illustrations.

Measurements on the second set of plans and illustrations must be such that area calculations can be easily reviewed. The length, depth, and height of every measurement are to be noted. Measurement lines and numbers may of course be handwritten as long as they are legible.

The depictions in plans and illustrations should use space as efficiently as possible. All of the drawings should be legible for the jury even from greater distances. It should be possible to copy them, and they should remain legible when scaled down to fit on an A3 sheet of paper. Only DIN formats, or, respectively, the format of the relevant official documents serving as the basis for the design, may be used.

3.2 Site map at a scale of 1:1000

The site map is to be drawn at 1:1000 scale as a roof plan, oriented the same way as the floor plans. The orientation is based on the layout guidelines (North is in the upper right hand corner).

3.3 All floor plans at a scale of 1:200

All floor plans for each level are to be depicted at a scale of 1:200. The orientation is based on the layout guidelines (North is in the upper right hand corner). The plan for the ground floor is to depict the access along with the adjacent streets and the buildings surrounding the square.

3.4 Longitudinal or latitudinal cross-section at a scale of 1:200

In the cross-section at a scale of 1:200, the ground surface, the top edges of each floor relative to mean sea level (Normalnull) and the height of each story must be noted. The cross-sections should illustrate the key elements of the load-bearing structure.
3.3 Views 1:200

At least two views of the building drawn at a scale of 1:200 are to be submitted.

3.6 Detailed section drawing at a scale of 1:20

Detail drawing of how the new construction adjoins the archeological foundations including an illustration of the wall construction.

3.7 Perspective drawings

Two exterior perspective drawings and two interior perspective drawings are to be included. The outdoor perspective drawings must show the view from the following predetermined standpoints:

1. The view from Brüderstrasse;
2. The view from Gertraudenstrasse (see Annex Photographs)

The interior perspective drawings are to include one depiction of the central space for encounters as well one of the three sacred spaces (cf. 1.9.3).

3.8 Model 1:200

A massing model at a scale of 1:200 is required. Participants are free to use a material of their choosing. The digitized insert area is available as a download if necessary.

3.9 Explanatory report

The explanatory report should not be longer than 3 DIN A4 pages with a minimum font size of 10 pt. It should include statements about the fundamental concept of the design and the choice of materials as well as short, bulleted building specifications.

3.10 Plans for review, calculations

The calculations of area and volume should be made in a clear, easily reviewable manner in the excel spreadsheets provided (see annex).

3.11 Inventory of documents submitted

A complete inventory of all competition documents submitted is to be included with the competition entry.

3.12 Declaration of Authorship

The Declaration of Authorship must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and marked with the six-digit identification code. (see 1.9)

3.13 Scaled-down version of the entire
set of plans and illustrations

A complete set of the plans and illustrations for presentation is to be provided, scaled down to fit on DIN A3 paper, with the scales clearly marked.

3.14 CD-Rom

The following items are to be saved on the CD
• The completed calculation spreadsheets
• The presentation plans and illustrations in PDF format (please do not apply security features that prevent printing or editing)
• All floor plans, views, and cross-sections as individual image files (tiff or jpg)
### Part 4 - Annexes

#### 4.1 Allocation of Spaces and their Functions

|---------|---------------------|------------------------|----|--------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------|------|---------
| 1       | Gemeinsamer Bereich | HNF UG/EG/OG           | 1  | 500    | 300           | 200        | dazu gehören ebenfalls:     |      |          |
|         | Zentralraum-Bereich |                        |    |        |               |            | repräsentative Ersatzräume |      |          |
|         |                    |                        |    |        |               |            | Kommunikationsrelevante |      |          |
|         |                    |                        |    |        |               |            | Ausstattung, Lagerraum |      |          |
| 1.1     | Empfang, Buchauslage| HNF UG/EG/OG           | 1  | 18     | 16            | 200        | im Eingangsbereich         |      |          |
| 1.2     | CAfé                | HNF UG/EG/OG           | 1  | 50     | 50            |            | wenn möglich nahe der     |      |          |
| 1.3     |                    |                        |    |        |               |            | Küchen und des            |      |          |
|         |                    |                        |    |        |               |            | Zentralläuse               |      |          |
|         |                    |                        |    |        |               |            | Versorgung für           |      |          |
|         |                    |                        |    |        |               |            | Projektionen               |      |          |
|         |                    |                        |    |        |               |            | normale Bildaussendung     |      |          |
| 1.4     | Begrüßungsräume    | HNF UG/EG/OG           | 1  | 18     | 16            | 100        | auch von der              |      |          |
| 1.5     |                    |                        |    |        |               |            | abgesetzten Flächen       |      |          |
| 1.6     | Aufzug              | VF UG/OG               | 1  | 10     | 10            |            | erschließen                 |      |          |
| 1.7     | WC-Anlagen Damen   | NNF EG/OG              | 1  | 50     | 50            |            | 1.5St. im UG/EG           |      |          |
| 1.8     | WC-Anlagen Herren  | NNF EG/OG              | 1  | 50     | 50            |            | 1.5St. im OG              |      |          |
| 1.9     | Pulveraum          | NNF EG/OG              | 2  | 10     | 20            |            | 2 St. im UG/EG            |      |          |
| 1.10    | Haustierwärterraum | NNF EG/OG              | 1  | 5      | 5             |            | 1.5St. im OG              |      |          |
| 1.11    | Stockkeller         | NNF EG/OG              | 1  | 10     | 10            |            | 1.5St. im OG              |      |          |
| 1.12    | Hauswirtschaftlum Firma, Haustechnik | FF UG/OG | 1  | 15     | 15            |            | 1.5St. im UG/EG           |      |          |

**Tab: 102214 Raum- und Funktionsprogramm**
Ein neues Bet- und Lehrhaus auf dem Panklotraum in Berlin-Mitte
Raum- und Funktionsprogramm

Hinweis: Die Flächenangaben der Saalräume gelten als Höchstwerte und können unterschritten werden. Die Flächen der Saalräume können unterschiedlich groß sein, bzw. bei Bedarf auf zwei Geschosse (Galeriebene) verteilt werden. Es sind jedoch rechnerisch, nicht geometrisch, gleich große Volumen anzustreben.

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<th>Bereich / Gebäude</th>
<th>HF</th>
<th>EG/OG</th>
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| Bereich / 1.-4. Gesamt      | HF/NN/HNF/HFF | 1101 |

Translation: Samson-Übersetzungen GmbH
4.3 Layout Pursuant to the Framework Plan,

Cross sections: see download area
4.4 Layout plans (2x A0)

| Participants are free to determine the angle and width of the perspective |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Exterior perspective Gertraudenstrasse | Exterior perspective Brüderstrasse |
| Minimum required section of the site map 1:1000 | Cross section 1:200 |
| Foundation detail 1:20 | View 1:200 | View 1:200 |
| Participants are free to determine the angle and width of the perspective |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Interior perspective 1                                      | Interior perspective 2      |
| Floor plan of the ground floor 1:200                       |                             |
| Floor Plans 1:200                                           |                             |
4.5 Photographs
Gothic Revival Church of St. Peter 1854

St. Peter's Church, shortly before its demolition in 1964.
4.6 Application Form

Architectural Competition for the House of Prayer and Learning on Petriplatz
Application Form

Applicant
Name of the architectural firm
Street address, city, postal code
Telephone, e-mail

Application number - to be filled out by the sponsor

1.) Space imbued with dignity and spirituality
Type of building
Construction / material
Commissioned by / for
Date planned / designed
Approximate area

Place

Approx. volume

2. Complex detail
Type of building or structure
Construction
Materials
Commissioned by
Date completed

Place

Evaluation criteria
Scale 1-3, 1 is the best score

1.) Space imbued with dignity and spirituality
Concept
Implementation
Degree of difficulty

2. Complex detail
Concept
Implementation
Degree of difficulty

Pet_120223_Bewerbungsvorl-c.xls