

INFORMATION

- Length ca. 25 km
- Industrial heritage sites 18
- Duration day trip, ca. 5 hours (2.5 hours cycling time)
- Starting/end point Deutsches Technikmuseum
- Public transportation
- U-Bahn U1, U3, U7 "Möckernbrücke" station or U1, U2, U3 "Gleisdreieck" station
- S-Bahn S1, S2, S25, S26 "Anhalter Bahnhof" station
- "Sommerbad Humboldtthain" outdoor pool www.berlinerbaeder.de/baeder/sommerbad-humboldtthain

Route mostly bike lanes, quiet city streets, and waterfront paths. There are lengthy cycling sections without tour stops that traverse a diverse urban landscape.

Digital route planner: [GPX Track](https://www.gpxtrackapp.com/) and additional information (German only): www.industriekultur.berlin

Please send comments and suggestions about this bike route to: kontakt@industriekultur.berlin

IMPRESSUM

Publisher: Berliner Zentrum Industriekultur HTW Berlin
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Translation: Patrick Baker
April 2022



Industrial Heritage in Berlin
BIKE ROUTES

Route 1
BRIGHT LIGHTS AND COLD BEER



Deutsches Technikmuseum

Industrial Heritage at a Historic Rail Yard
Trebbiner Straße 9 | 10963 Berlin
www.technikmuseum.berlin/en/
"Anhalt" Museum Restaurant www.museumcafes.de
Tor 1 | www.toreins.de

Anhalter Bahnhof Portico
Gateway to the South
Askanischer Platz | 10963 Berlin

Birthplace of Siemens / Siemens Headquarters / Siemens Building

Courtyard Inventiveness
Birthplace of Siemens | Schöneberger Str. 33
Siemens Headquarters | Askanischer Platz 3
Siemens Building | Schöneberger Str. 3 (all in 10963 Berlin)

Buchhändlerhof Substation / E-Werk / ewerk

Power Generation and Techno Culture
Wilhelmstraße 43 | 10117 Berlin
www.ewerk.net/en/

Museum for Communication Berlin

From Smoke Signals to Smartphones
Leipziger Straße 16 | 10117 Berlin
www.mfk-berlin.de/en/
"Dallmayr" Museum Café www.mfk-berlin.de/en/

Scharnhorst Substation

Observation Post for Street Lights
Sellerstraße 16-26 | 13353 Berlin

AEG Appliance Factory

Nucleus of the Electrical Power and Engineering Industries
Ackerstraße 76 | 13355 Berlin

AEG Tunnel

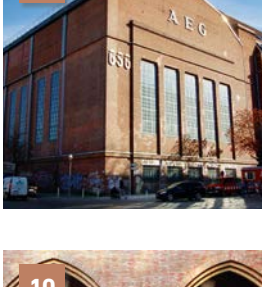
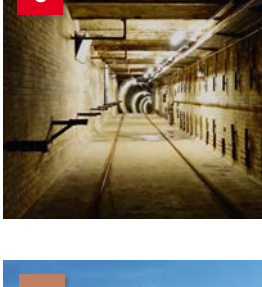
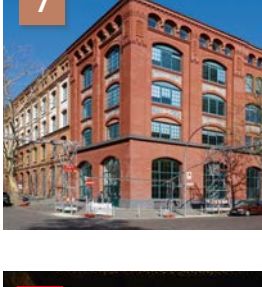
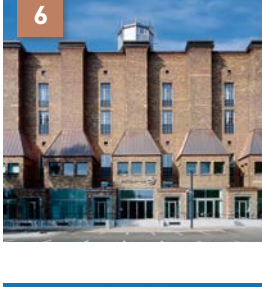
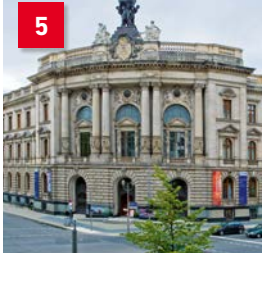
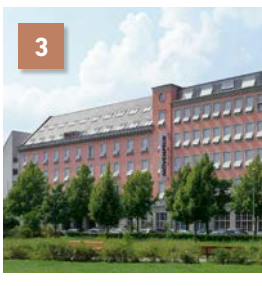
First Subway Tunnel in Germany
Vollastraße 5-6 | 13355 Berlin
www.berliner-untewelten.de/en/

AEG Humboldtthain Works

Grand Factory Complex
Gustav-Meyer-Allee 25 | 13355 Berlin
Cantinerie | www.cantinerie.de

Humboldt Substation

Marienburg in Berlin
Sonnenburger Straße 73 | 10437 Berlin



LEGEND

- Industrial heritage highlight www.industriekultur.berlin
- Industrial heritage point of interest
- Tourist information
- Food and drink at sites along the route
- Information board
- Series of information boards
- Lookout point
- Ramp
- Bicycle shop
- Dangerous intersection
- Water fountain
- Outdoor pool
- No photographs allowed
- No cycling allowed
- S-/U-Bahn station, train station (public transportation)
- Parks located on historical railyards
- Cycling permitted
- Bicycles must be pushed

1 km

Close-up

250 m

Route 1
BRIGHT LIGHTS AND COLD BEER

11 Goterjan Brewery / Groterjan Villa
Malt Beer and Art Nouveau
Milastraße 1-4 | 10437 Berlin
Villa Rodizio | www.villa-rodizio.de

12 Schönhauser Allee Elevated Railway
From Municipal Umbrella to Viaduct
from the "Schönhauser Allee" U-Bahn station to the "Eberswalder Straße" U-Bahn station
Konnopke's Imbiss www.konnopke-imbiss.de/en

13 KulturBrauerei / former Schultheiss Brewery
Icon of the Beer Metropolis
Schönhauser Allee 36 | 10435 Berlin
www.kulturbrauerei.de
Franz-Ausschank | www.frantz.eu

14 Pfefferberg Brewery / Pfefferwerk
Bavarian Beer in Prussia
Schönhauser Allee 176 | 10119 Berlin
www.pfefferberg.de
Schankhalle Pfefferberg brewpub www.schankhalle-pfefferberg.de

15 Historischer Hafen Berlin
Barges Built Berlin
Märkisches Ufer | 10179 Berlin
www.historischer-hafen-berlin.de

16 Berlin Mitte Power Plant / Mitte Combined Heat & Power Plant / Kraftwerk Berlin
Supplying Energy in a Residential Neighborhood
Köpenicker Straße 70 | 10179 Berlin
www.kraftwerkberlin.de
Bonanza Coffee Roasters www.bonanzacoffee.de

17 Fichtestraße Gasometer
Storehouse of History
Fichtestraße 6 | 10967 Berlin
www.berliner-untewelten.de/en

18 Höfe am Südern
Kreuzberg Mix
Hasenheide 54 | 10967 Berlin

Route 1

BRIGHT LIGHTS AND COLD BEER



BRIGHT LIGHTS AND COLD BEER BIKE ROUTE

Hard work makes you thirsty! No wonder the Industrial Revolution witnessed the construction of many breweries alongside new factories and working-class neighborhoods, thus quenching the thirst of the rising capital of Berlin. The new bottom-fermented brewing process imported from Bavaria was perfectly suited to industrial production. And the hilly topography of Prenzlauer Berg (*Berg* being German for "hill") facilitated the construction of large cellars necessary for cold storage. There were more than a dozen breweries here around 1900.

With the rise of the electrical power and engineering industries around 1880, Berlin made the jump from large city to metropolis. Workers from Pomerania and Silesia sought their fortune in the boomtown. Small workshops like Siemens & Halske, initially located in rear courtyards, grew into multinational corporations. Berlin became a testing ground for modern life. Underground electric cables were laid next to water and gas lines, providing the metropolis with power. This network surfaced at electrical substations. These imposing structures of burgeoning industry changed the face of the city. Initially built in the historicist mode popular in Imperial Germany, they later favored the style of the New Objectivity. What is more, the electrification of machines, illumination, transportation, and communications media changed the working and everyday lives of the city's inhabitants – they were literally "electrified."

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN BERLIN BIKE ROUTES

Berlin is a gigantic open-air museum of industrial heritage. Our five bike routes invite you to discover a new side of the city. Each route traces a different chapter of the city's history:

- Route 1: Bright Lights and Cold Beer
- Route 2: Manufacturing and Munitions
- Route 3: Water and Power
- Route 4: Innovation and Elegance
- Route 5: Railroads and Railways

The routes are each 20–25 km long. There is a lot to see, so plan a whole day for them. All the routes traverse diverse urban environments and stick to relaxing waterfront paths, quiet side streets, and official bike lanes. If you feel like taking a break, there are many restaurants and cafés with a special industrial flair.



Route 1 Bright Lights and Cold Beer
Digital route planner: [Komoot](#)

GPX Track and additional information (German only):
www.industriekultur.berlin

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN BERLIN HIGHLIGHTS

Our 18 highlights are representative of Berlin's industrial development. They testify to the city's exceptional rise as an "electropolis," to hard times and many fresh starts. Beginning with the Industrial Revolution in Prussia, they illustrate Berlin's transformation into the most modern metropolis on the Continent. Traces of the First and Second World Wars can still be seen in many places. Some of the sites also bear witness to changes entailed by the building and fall of the Berlin Wall. The highlights include museums, historical locations, and even actively operating businesses. Some are open every day, others only by appointment.

www.industriekultur.berlin/en/

The network of Berlin's industrial heritage highlights is part of the European Route of Industrial Heritage. www.erih.net



1 Deutsches Technikmuseum | 1983 *Industrial Heritage at a Historic Rail Yard*

Overgrown train tracks and platforms, two roundhouses, and a freight depot that once belonged to the Anhalter Bahnhof freight yard testify to this site's important role in transportation history. Inside the Deutsches Technikmuseum (German Museum of Technology) a detailed model shows just how large the historic rail yard was, stretching from the Anhalter Bahnhof passenger station [see 2] to the York Bridges [see 3 on Route 5]. Permanent and special exhibitions provide insight into old and new technology. The Museum Park features the ruins of railway buildings and a historic brewery. A path at the freight depot lit by LED lights demonstrates the advantages of innovative LED illumination. The Park has historic gas lighting.

2 Anhalter Bahnhof Portico | 1880 *Gateway to the South*

The Anhalter Bahnhof passenger station was a place of longing for Berliners around 1900. The first train bound for the Duchy of Anhalt departed from here, as did the "Riviera Express." After the station was demolished (1959–61), the only thing left of Franz Schwechten's monument of urban railway architecture was the portico of the main building. Electric arc lamps by Siemens made the old entrance hall so bright that, as one contemporary witness raved, "you could read the tiniest print." An important safety factor for railroads is the ability to transmit information about the progress of trains and breakdowns. The telegraph technology developed by Siemens came right on cue. Connecting trains with telegraph lines was one of Siemens' first achievements.

3 Birthplace of Siemens | 1847 Siemens Headquarters | 1901 Siemens Building | 1915 *Courtyard Inventiveness*

For Steve Jobs and Apple it was a garage. For Siemens it was a small workshop in a rear courtyard. Here in the shadow of the Anhalter Bahnhof station, the "Siemens & Halske Telegraph Construction Company" began its transformation into the worldwide industrial concern we know today. The company established its headquarters here in 1901; now it is home to the *Tagesspiegel* newspaper. When the headquarters was moved to the newly created Siemensstadt [see Route 2] district in Spandau, the company still wanted to retain a presence in the historic location, close to the government district. Thus a representative office was built here in 1915 (now the Mövenpick Hotel).

4 Buchhändlerhof Substation | 1928 E-Werk | 1993–1997 ewerk | 2005 *Power Generation and Techno Culture*

Berlin's second power plant (1885) was constantly expanded, and it quickly filled the limited space of the cramped courtyard in which it was built. The new three-phase technology allowed electricity to be generated on the edge of the city and transmitted downtown with almost no loss of power. Substations were now necessary to transform that high voltage electricity into lower voltage and distribute it to a local network. Thus in 1928 the power plant became a substation, providing electricity to Potsdamer Platz and other locations. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, the oldest power generating facility in Germany was repurposed as E-Werk, a birthplace of the global techno movement. It now serves as an event venue under the name ewerk.

5 Museum for Communication Berlin | 1898 *From Smoke Signals to Smartphones*

The Museum for Communication was originally founded in 1872 as the world's first postal museum. The historic building opened to the public in 1898. From the bullroarer and smoke signals to Morse code and the smartphone, the museum traces the fascinating development of communications media. It also shows how electricity revolutionized communication. One very special exhibit is the first telephone in the world, invented by Philipp Reis. And the museum is interactive, offering the opportunity to operate a pneumatic tube system, an optical telegraph, and a typewriter. You can also meet friendly robots in the atrium.

6 Scharnhorst Substation | 1927 *Observation Post for Street Lights*

This substation has a special feature: a glass observation post 25 meters high for supervising the city's streetlights. Down to the 1940s, an employee decided the right time to turn the lights on and off. Hans Heinrich Müller, chief architect for the Berlin electric company Bewag, developed a modern style of architecture that venerated electricity as if it were holy. His "cathedrals of electricity" symbolize the great importance substations had for the city's rapid urban and industrial development. Scharnhorst substation is currently known as the Vattenfall Building, after the power company that now occupies it, and houses central administration and the customer service department.

7 AEG Appliance Factory | 1890 *Nucleus of the Electrical Power and Engineering Industries*

The Allgemeine Electricitätsgesellschaft (AEG) [see Route 3], founded by Emil Rathenau, rose to become a world leader in the electrical engineering industry. This history is still reflected in its magnificent factory buildings. Starting in 1890, trend-setting appliances and electrical parts were produced here. The facade along Ackerstraße, designed by Franz Schwechten (Kaiser Wilhelm II's chief architect), features the floral ornamentation typical of historicist architecture as well as a rising sun, symbolizing the great expectations for electric power. The factory was soon too small to meet the company's needs. Thus in 1894 AEG bought a portion of the neighboring stockyard. The former AEG appliance factory now houses the Technical University of Berlin's Institute of Food Technology.

8 AEG Tunnel | 1897 *First Subway Tunnel in Germany*

A 295-meter tunnel connected the AEG appliance factory with the AEG Humboldthain Works. Electric trains transported both materials and workers between the two locations. The construction was surely useful, but it also served to demonstrate that a subway system like the London Underground could be built in Berlin. In World War I the tunnel was used for munitions production. In World War II it was an air raid shelter for the company's employees.

TIP
The tunnel can only be viewed on tours offered by "Berliner Unterwelten." Guides tell the exciting history of the AEG locations and their underground connection.
www.berliner-unterwelten.de/en/

9 AEG Humboldthain Works | 1894–1941 *Grand Factory Complex*

Motors, machines, and electrical appliances – the range of products made at the new AEG location around 1900 was enormous. Although constructed only a few years apart, there is an unmistakable aesthetic difference between the AEG appliance factory and the New Objectivity architecture of the buildings created by world-renowned industrial designer and architect Peter Behrens. The monumental assembly hall for large machines is especially impressive. In 1984 the works closed and numerous buildings were demolished. Those left intact are now landmarked and comprise the Humboldthain Technology Park, home to departments of the Technical University, commercial businesses, and media companies. The historic main entrance is around the corner, at 107a Brunnenstraße. The so-called "Beamtenort" (Clerks' Gate), designed by Franz Schwechten, features a cogwheel as a symbol of industry.

10 mboldt Substation | 1927 *Marienburg in Berlin*

Hans Heinrich Müller took over the building division of Bewag in 1924. He designed substations all over Berlin that were reminiscent of castles. For he was fascinated by Marienburg Castle, the largest Gothic brick construction in Europe, located in what is now the Polish city of Malbork. The aesthetic inspiration Müller took from Marienburg Castle and the way he incorporated variations of its structural details can be seen in many of his buildings. But nowhere as clearly as here. The building is currently the headquarters of Get Your Guide.

11 Goterjan Brewery | 1897 Goterjan Villa | 1907 *Malt Beer and Art Nouveau*

The malt beer specialties patented by Christoph Groterjan were the main attraction of the small brewery that opened at 4 Milastraße in 1897. A typical Berlin banquet hall with a nine-pin bowling alley and a beer garden with room for 1,500 guests were meant to boost beer consumption. Right down the street, at 1 Milastraße, the brewmaster built an ornate villa in 1907 as his private home and business headquarters. In 1914 Groterjan merged with the Gebhardt wheat beer brewery and moved the operation to Wedding. A chocolate and sugar factory moved into the production hall. The banquet hall first accommodated the "Mila-Lichtspiele" movie theater and then, until 1990, a rehearsal stage for the Volksbühne on Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz. The space is now occupied by a furniture store, and the villa is home to a restaurant.

12 Schönhauser Allee Elevated Railway | 1913 *From Municipal Umbrella to Viaduct*

It is strange to think of a subway running over a viaduct. To avoid the technical difficulties involved in digging a tunnel under the Spree and local buildings in the early 20th century, the Berlin government opted for a cheaper alternative: an elevated railway. The elegant construction by U-Bahn architect Alfred Grenander was given the nickname "municipal umbrella," as it protected strolling city residents from the weather. When it was built, the viaduct was opposed by property owners concerned their buildings would shake, shop owners worried about falling profits, residents dreading the noise, and passengers shocked by the proposed ticket prices. Today it is designated as a historic landmark.

13 Schultheiss Brewery | 1878 KulturBrauerei | 1991/2000 *Icon of the Beer Metropolis*

Brewhouse, horse stable, restaurant – these labels are still to be found on the buildings that Franz Schwechten began erecting in 1878 for one of the largest breweries in Europe. Workshops for disabled people, childcare facilities, and bath areas attest to the progressive social mindset of the successful owner. The brewery was nationalized after the creation of East Germany and stayed in business until 1968. Today the KulturBrauerei is a place to eat, drink, and dance. It is also home to a movie theater, a bicycle rental agency, and a museum devoted to everyday life in East Germany.

TIP
The Tourist Information Center also offers guided tours.
www.kulturbrauerei.de/angebote/tourist-information-center

Schultheiss *Birth of a Brand*

In 1853, a merchant named Jobst Schultheiss bought a small brewery and became Berlin's most successful beer monger. New owners took over in 1864, but the name stayed the same. For Schultheiss was by then a familiar brand. Very quickly, Schultheiss became one of the largest industrial operations in Berlin. It not only brewed beer but also owned malting plants [see 12 on Route 5], cooperages, its own bars, and even its own fleet of trucks for deliveries. The world wars and the division of Germany marked breaks in the company's history. Thanks to mergers with other breweries, Schultheiss remained successful in West Berlin. In 2006, Berliner-Kindl-Schultheiss-Brauerei GmbH was created; it continues to brew traditional Schultheiss beer.

14 Pfefferberg Brewery | 1844 Pfefferwerk | 1990/2002 *Bavarian Beer in Prussia*

This brewery was built on empty fields right outside the city gate by Bavarian brewmaster Joseph Pfeffer, a pioneer of industrial beer production who brought the recipe for bottom-fermented lager beer to Berlin. The affiliated beer garden thrived until World War I. Schultheiss acquired the brewery in 1919, and beer production ceased in 1921. The production facility was later home to a chocolate factory, a wholesale bakery, and,

after World War II, the publisher Neues Deutschland. After 1990, the Pfefferwerk Verein zur Förderung von Stadtkultur, an organization devoted to revitalizing urban spaces, developed ideas for a social and cultural center. And they proved successful. Today the brewery is a hub of arts and culture and also boasts various accommodation and nightlife options. A new brewpub is once again serving up beer brewed on the premises. And the architecture of the beer garden still reflects the atmosphere of the once idyllic location.

TIP
The Stiftung Pfefferwerk offers tours upon request:
info@stp.wg

Two other former breweries are located nearby:
Königsstadt Brewery (1850) | Saarbrücker Straße 24 | www.gidak.de
Bötzow Brewery (1876) | Prenzlauer Allee 242 | www.boetzowberlin.de/en

15 Historischer Hafen Berlin | 1298 *Barges Built Berlin*

For centuries, waterways were the most important transport routes to and from Berlin. Traditional steam tugs, historic barges, and nostalgic passenger boats moored at the historic harbor near the Mühlendamm Lock evoke this history. This location is the historic core of Berlin, which in medieval times was a mere island in the Spree. The city was first mentioned in written sources in 1244. The harbor first appeared in a charter in 1298. It was closely connected to the city's development and is the source of the saying, "Barges built Berlin." Around 1900, loads of bricks so desperately needed for residential buildings were brought from Brandenburg to Berlin by steam tugs and barges. Coal was shipped from Lusatia and Silesia to the energy-hungry metropolis. Today, the harbor is run by around 100 volunteers from the Berlin-Brandenburg Schifffahrtsgesellschaft e.V., a society devoted to local shipping history. They maintain the historic boats and organize events. Proceeds from the Lotto Foundation are currently being used to revamp the exhibitions and information boards. Future plans include reopening the restaurant boat and creating a terrace along the lock to provide more space for visitors on Fischerinsel.

TIP
There is an exhibition in the cargo hold of the barge "Renate Angelika."
Steambot cruises mark the beginning and end of the season.
Historic steamboats take passengers to Köpenick and back.
www.historischer-hafen-berlin.de

16 Berlin Mitte Power Plant | 1964 Mitte Combined Heat & Power Plant | 1997 Kraftwerk Berlin | 2010 *Supplying Energy in a Residential Neighborhood*

When the Berlin Wall went up, the capital of East Germany needed its own energy supply. Thus the Berlin Mitte Power Plant went online in 1964. It was closed in 1997 when the Mitte Combined Heat and Power Plant opened. In 2006 the legendary techno club Tresor moved into the southern tract of the old power plant. Since 2010 Kraftwerk Berlin has been using the 100-meter-long turbine hall for exhibitions and events. The new energy facility is a modern combined-cycle power plant. It produces both electricity and district heating at the same time. Thanks to its historic location, the power plant is remarkably close to residential buildings.

17 Fichtestraße Gasometer | 1884 *Storehouse of History*

Illuminating gas for Berlin's streetlights started being stored here in 1884. The city's last remaining brick gasometer was once one of four such structures. The changeover to electric streetlights in 1937 made the gasometer superfluous. In late 1940 it was converted into an air raid shelter. The old brick structure served as a mere casing for the shelter's massive walls. Mothers working for the war effort could take cover there with their children. After the war the gasometer offered windowless bunks to refugees passing through the city (down to the 1950s), after which it served as a nursing home and a homeless shelter. After the blockade of West Berlin (1948/49) [see Route 2] it was used as a warehouse for the Senate Reserve. The gasometer was once again repurposed at the end of the Cold War; this time high-end apartments were built on its roof.

TIP
"Berliner Unterwelten" explains the rich history of the location on tours through the so-called "Fichte-Bunker."
www.berliner-unterwelten.de/en

Berlin Tenements

Residential Misery in Cramped Courtyards

Industrialization brought people to the city. To meet the massive housing demand around 1900, new neighborhoods were built. The typical Berlin apartment building consisted of a wing facing the street (*Vorderhaus*), a side wing (*Seitenflügel*), and a rear wing (*Hinterhaus*) grouped around a courtyard. Such constructions often went back several courtyards deep. Another common feature was referred to as the "Kreuzberg Mix," a blend of residential and commercial use. Middle-class families tended to inhabit the *Vorderhaus*, whereas the *Seitenflügel* and *Hinterhaus* were reserved for the working class. Courtyards provided space for businesses, either in small carriage houses or in larger structures. Horse stables and cowsheds were also not uncommon in the courtyards – the horses to pull carriages, the cows to supply fresh milk. Heinrich Zille immortalized the misery of such overcrowded tenements in his famous sketches.

18 Höfe am Südsterm | 1908 *Kreuzberg Mix*

The Höfe am Südsterm are an example of courtyards with upscale commercial space flanked on both sides by elegant apartment buildings facing the street. The posh building on Hasenheide has a front yard. Each floor has a six-room apartment with a maid's room and separate servant access. The apartment building on Körtestraße is much more modest. In between are four courtyards dedicated to commercial space, suitable for different kinds of businesses. This complex marks the final stage in the development of Kreuzberg Mix architecture. It is characterized by rear buildings with large windows and courtyards with vehicle access to both streets. Today, the courtyard commercial spaces are a prestigious location for businesses of all kinds. An old villa in the second courtyard, once home to a manufacturing family, is now used by an advertising agency.

IMAGE CREDITS

Cover image Thomas Rierke | 1 Deutsches Technikmuseum SDTB/Henning Haitendorf and SDTB/Clemens Kirchner | 2 Anhalter Bahnhof Portico bzi/Nico Kupfer and SDTB-Archiv | 3 Birthplace of Siemens/Siemens Headquarters/Siemens Building bzi/Nico Kupfer and Siemens AG, München Berlin, Siemens Historical Institute | 4 Buchhändlerhof Substation/E-Werk/ewerk Andreas Muhs | 5 Museum for Communication Berlin visitBerlin/Photo: Wolfgang Scholvin and Museum for Communication Berlin | 6 Scharnhorst Substation Stefan Joseph Müller | 7 AEG Appliance Factory Berliner Unterwelten e.V./Holger Hoppel and Wikimedia Commons/Andreas Praetcke/CC BY-SA 3.0 | 8 AEG Tunnel/Berliner Unterwelten e.V./Holger Hoppel | 9 AEG Humboldthain Works Siemens Berliner Unterwelten e.V./Holger Hoppel | 10 Humboldt Substation tic/Friedel Kantaut | 11 Groterjan Brewery and Villa bzi/Anja Liebau | 12 Schönhauser Allee Elevated Railway visitBerlin/Photo: Wolfgang Scholvin and tic/Friedel Kantaut | 13 KulturBrauerei/Schultheiss Brewery tic/Gwenn Chirilias and bzi/Katharina Hornscheidt and Archiv TLG | 14 Pfefferberg Brewery/Pfefferwerk tic/Friedel Kantaut and visitBerlin/Photo: visumate | 15 Historischer Hafen Berlin bzi/Katharina Hornscheidt | 16 Berlin Mitte Power Plant/Mitte Combined Heat and Power Plant/Kraftwerk Berlin bzi/Florian Rizek and Kraftwerk Berlin/Photo: Leon Straszewski | 17 Fichtestraße Gasometer bzi/Florian Rizek | 18 Höfe am Südsterm Wikimedia Commons/Jörg Ziegel/CC BY-SA 3.0