

## Außenlager Waldbau im Nemerower Forst

Planning and Designing of the Memorial Park: A Study on the Case of the  
Waldbau Labor Concentration Camp in Mecklenburg Vorpommern

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## ABSTRACT

The Waldbau concentration camp was a semi-underground concentration camp in the forest on Neubrandenburg and it belongs to the Nazi and former East German historical relics.

Today, the concentration camp memorial has become an important part of National Socialist historiography. The memorial's hosts are always on a high educational mission. The memorial site not only has emotional appeals, but also interpretation, narrative, and context, opening up space for political discussion.

This design research paper proposes a memorial park that will hopefully be a place for younger generations to learn, as well as an open space for community and family.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# Contents

<b>Chapter 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Scope .....	1
1.2 Motivation and objectives .....	1
<b>Chapter 2: Historical Background and Dealing with Memory .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Nazi Germany; Forced Labor System and the Holocaust .....	3
2.1.1 The difference and common between GDR and DDR .....	4
2.1.2 Biographical Notes on Adolf Hitler .....	8
2.2 Nazi Concentration Camp System and Forced Labor.....	10
2.3 Commemorative: monuments, events, places and memories .....	15
2.3.1 Historical viewpoint development: monument and memorialized .....	15
<b>Chapter 3: Case Studies.....</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1 Ravensbrück Concentration camp national memorial .....	21
3.2 911 Memorial.....	23
3.3 Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall .....	25
3.4 Conclusion .....	26
<b>Chapter 4: The Concentration Camp Waldbau</b>	
<b>– A Memorial Site in the Woods .....</b>	<b>28</b>
4.1 Historical Aspects of the former satellite camp .....	28
4.1.1 Forced Labor in Neubrandenburg .....	29
4.1.2 Construction of a semi-underground concentration camp in the forest .....	30
4.2 Composition and formation of space .....	32
4.3 Site Analysis.....	34
4.3.1 Location .....	34
4.3.2 Climate .....	35
4.3.3 View from Site and Current situation .....	36
4.3.4 Site Dimensions .....	37
4.3.5 Site Installation .....	37
4.3.6 Vegetation on Site .....	38
4.3.7 Vehicular and Pedestrian.....	38
4.3.8 Site Canton.....	39
4.3.9 SWOT Analysis .....	39
4.3.10 Conclusion .....	40
<b>Chapter 5: The Memorial Site in Nemerower Holz .....</b>	<b>41</b>
5.1 Strategy & Concept.....	41
5.2 Master Plan .....	42

5.3 Entrance & Fence .....	43
5.4 Road System .....	44
5.5 Small Museum .....	45
5.6 Meditation Square: Art exhibition .....	46
5.7 Modular Memorial: Observation Tower& Pavilions .....	47
5.8 Modular Memorial: Guide Boards System .....	49
5.9 Conclusion .....	58
<b>Figures.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>60</b>

## Introduce

### Scope

The scope of the project examines public participation in the design aspect of commemorative planning (or envisaging) of memorial museum and open space, especially for "Negative Heritage <sup>1</sup>" design in the Germany. This project will look at which kind of the factors can be emphasized and blanked on a memorial design, when a memorial has overlapping natures on other memorial spaces.

The intention is to provide an initial and an innovative memorial garden of concentration camp proposal for the environmental and memorial space design for local department. The findings of research may supply a new possible viewpoint to those designers who interesting in memorial.

This project originated out of the program of design practices (at the Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning Department, Mecklenburg Vorpommern). Thus, this project of research will be divides three parts. Firstly, the development of literature reviews and case studies support the base construct of the concept. Second section base on achieving the essential need of the project owner. Moreover, to explore a new inspiring function or feature in this memorial site is the final target.

### Motivation and Objective

Since the end of the Cold War and the reunification of Germany, Germany has dealt with any issues related to the Jews in a sensitive and cautious. For decades, Germany never stopped paying attention to the review of human rights, morality and historical sites related to the Holocaust, in order to prevent sad past and recurring mistakes. There is no denying that the atrocity of Nazi Germany occupied a non-negligible aspect in German history; during the World War II more than 12 million people were forced to work in Nazi Germany and throughout German-occupied Europe <sup>2</sup> and according to statistics by the German Ministry of Justice, there are over 1200 camps and sub-camps on the records. On the other hand, Germany can't have erected the status of freedom, fairness and democratic in nowadays without development this dark history. Despite the establishment of many relevant museums and the Concentration Camp Memorial Park, there are still a large number of concentrated

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<sup>1</sup> There is no clear definition of negative heritage the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. But according to research, Moses, Sarah (2015). Stigmatized Space: Negative Heritage in Historic Preservation, it generally contains the contents of "social negative imagery" and "war relics". Social negative images include "black slave trafficking", "apartheid", "political persecution", "genocide", "colonial crush", etc. related to human rights.

<sup>2</sup> John C. Beyer; Stephen A. Schneider. Forced Labour under Third Reich. (Beyer, et al., 2013)

campsites in Germany that have been destroyed after the war and these vestiges are still forbidden in public until today. Owing to survivors of the forced labor, the implement of those prohibited regions always was considered a narrow perspective. Education and historical factuality aspects are two necessary elements of the treatment of these Dark heritages. Thus, the monument or memorial like 'Denkmal für die ermordeten Juden Europas', Dachau camp or Auschwitz concentration camp were the significant examples. As earlier mentioned, due to the historical factor, German has numerous concentration camp vintages among on its territory. This study motivates to link the memorialized of historical background and local cultural features, in a hope to active a new space viewpoint which break the stereotype of memorial park.

In Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the metal processing took in the wartime economy a paramount importance, especially in the production increases of armaments such as ammunition, ships and manifested fighter jets<sup>3</sup>. There were over 13 satellite concentration camp inheritances which all were belonged Ravensbrück. Waldbau is the latest one which was released in recently. At the same time, it shares some of the same characteristics as the previous camps. Both spatial features such as barracks organization and spiritual dimensions. At the same time, it shares some of the same characteristics as the previous camps. Both spatial features such as barracks organization and spiritual dimensions. The civic society intends to be engaged to find a way of dealing with the past by accessing to the site. This study will begin with a review of historical backgrounds and discusses the interactions between places and memories in the interaction between the environment and people. The reason why historical remains are important is because only a small number of artifacts that can be seen and certificates preserved on paper or in record marks can give a visual representation of historical events in the past. Therefore, visiting the "concentration camp Waldbau sub-camp" can be regarded as a learning process. The design will be developed with reference to some regional office projects and local characteristics, then as a learning culture park.

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<sup>3</sup> Dr. Friedrich Stamp, 2011, Zwangsarbeit in der Metallindustrie 1939 - 1945 Das Beispiel Mecklenburg-Vorpommern page.3

## Chapter 2: Historical Background and Dealing with Memory

### 2.1 Nazi Germany; Forced Labor System and the Holocaust

The Holocaust refers to the act of intentionally killing a large number of human beings, usually occurring at the same time or within a short period of time. In the West, however, the Holocaust is defined as the exclusive term associated with the Jewish genocide and mass killings of the Nazi regime, while the opposite is true in the East. While you searched the key word of Holocaust, the consequences showed various history events, for instance, Nanjing Massacre<sup>4</sup> or Cultural revolution China<sup>5</sup>. Owing to the difference of culture and regions, this chapter aim to bring non-Europe people into the entirely cognition which about the processes by The Nazi German appeared, grew, gained power, and radicalized into a racism.

National socialism, also known as Nazism, was a mutation from of the ideology between Fascism and Socialism. Fascism's intellectual Robert O. Paxton argues:

*Fascism redrew the frontiers between private and public, sharply diminishing what had once been untouchably private. It changed the practice of citizenship from the enjoyment of constitutional rights and duties to participation in mass ceremonies of affirmation and conformity. It reconfigured relations between the individual and the collectivity, so that an individual had no rights outside community interest. It expanded the powers of the executive—party and state—in a bid for total control. Finally, it unleashed aggressive emotions hitherto known in Europe only during war or social revolution.*<sup>6</sup>

Hence, the characteristic of fascism was the dictatorship of a militaristic regime that national benefits should be above personal advantages and requires individuals to sacrifice for national interests. In Nazi Germany, there is an obvious principle of ideology as follows, preaching the theory of racial excellence and eliminating "inferior races". The reparation of the World War I and the economic depression made the German civil longing for a change to improve their life rapidly and Hitler and his regime

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<sup>4</sup> The Nanjing Massacre or Rape of Nanjing, previously written as the Nanking Massacre or Rape of Nanking, was an episode of mass murder committed by Imperial Japanese troops against the residents of Nanjing, then the capital of China, during the Second Sino-Japanese War. The victims were estimated 40,000 to over 300,000 and perpetrated widespread rape and looting. (Levene, Mark and Roberts, Penny. *The Massacre in History*. 1999, page 223–224)

<sup>5</sup> The Cultural Revolution, formally the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, was a sociopolitical movement in the People's Republic of China from 1966 until 1976. Launched by Mao Zedong, then Chairman of the Communist Party of China, the target was to consolidate Mao Zedong Thought as the dominant ideology to party by purging remnants of capitalist and traditional elements from Chinese society. This movement paralyzed China politically and damaged its economy and society, and killed an estimated 500,000 to 2,000,000 people. (A Brief Overview of China's Cultural Revolution". *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved June 12, 2019.)

<sup>6</sup> Referred to Paxton, Robert O. (2004) *The Anatomy Of Fascism*. New York: Knopf. p. 11. ISBN 978-1-4000-4094-0

inverted the dilemma of German society. So, under the Effect of Sheep Flock<sup>7</sup>, German citizens were blind. As a result, Hitler was able to organist whole power of country to murder the inferior races whom he thought and create an ideal empire on his thinking.

### 2.1.1 The difference and common between GDR and DDR

Before that German reunification in 1990, due to the fails of Third Reich, Germany was divided into four occupation zones, under the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. Meanwhile, the capital city of Berlin was similarly divided into four sectors too. During the 1947 to 1949, the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin was established because the three zones of the western allies merged and it's aligned with capitalist Europe (which later developed into the European Community). The Soviet zone became the German Democratic Republic with its capital in East Berlin, part of the communist Soviet Bloc.<sup>8</sup> Although the Capitalism and the Communism have their own advantages and disadvantages, the Germany graph in 2016 the global surveys of happiness and life satisfaction released an interesting result. <sup>9</sup>The chart of the trends in the life in east and west Germany from 1992 to 2013 showed the

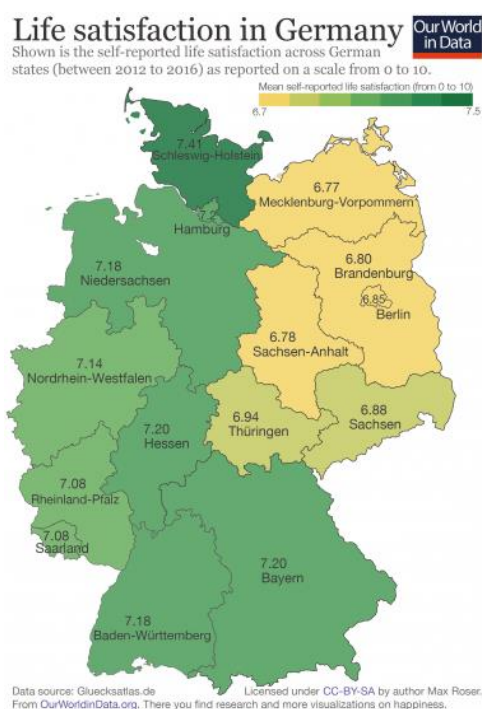


Figure 1 Life satisfaction in Germany 2016

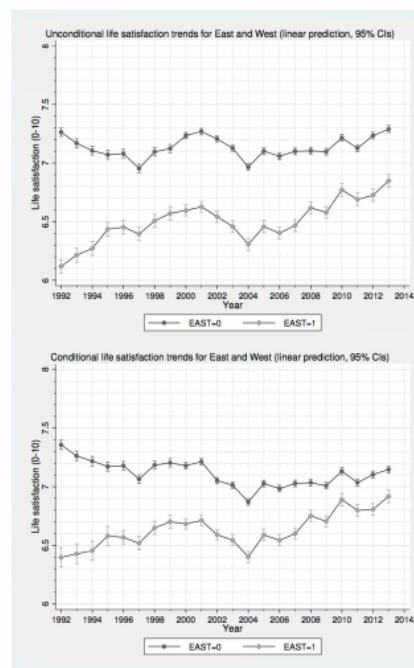


Figure 2: Unconditional and conditional life satisfaction trends (based on specifications (1) and (2) in Table 3)

Figure 2 Trends in life satisfaction for East and West Germany, 1992-2013

<sup>7</sup> The effect of Sheep Flock is as known as Herd behavior: Where the head sheep go, the sheep behind will follow. Merriam-Webster and Word Spy defines the term as "people who are docile, compliant, or easily influenced: tend to follow the crowd "

<sup>8</sup> Refer to Wikipedia Germany reunification

<sup>9</sup> <https://ourworldindata.org/there-is-a-happiness-gap-between-east-and-west-germany>

gap on both sides is narrow by narrow. The chart of the trends in the life in east and west Germany from 1992 to 2013 showed the gap on both sides is narrow by narrow. But the map of the life satisfaction in Germany, it obviously showed East-West differences. Scholars indicated that culture and history were associated with self-reported life satisfaction. Particularly, ex-communist countries tend to have a lower subjective well-being than other countries with comparable levels of economic development.<sup>10</sup>

Nevertheless, the Berlin Institute for Population and Development concluded a study that titled How reunification is going – "how far a once-divided Germany has grown together again", indicated that now even if it does hard to observe on the surface, there are still huge differences between east and west Germany.<sup>11</sup> According to this investigation, half of all Germans believe there are more differences between easterners and westerners than commonalities. Thus, we divide three sections based on the literature to conscious of the difference between East – West Germany.

#### **a. Language**

Germany has plenty regional dialects such as Bavarian, Swabian, Hessian, Saxon, especially passed the four decades, while Germany was divided into the Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Federal Republic of Germany. The linguistic differences due to the politically motivated and social conditioning difference between west and east Germany still existed. According to center Berlin media reported, the editor took an example, Worker from the west used the term "Bilanz" [ The Balance sheet] to describe the quarterly profit-and-loss accounts, but East Germans of a particular age still had memories the socialist planned economy, where the same term issued the alignment between production goals and demand.<sup>12</sup> The same word may have different meaning or the same thing has two name is common happened. Other obvious examples such as freedom and consciousness, in official East German those terms were associated with the community or collective, whereas in the West they were used in relation to the individual. Returning to the subject, the first difference is the linguistic difference and the root reason was on the social condition and political discrepancy between two regions.

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<sup>10</sup> Petrunyk, I., & Pfeifer, C. (2016). Life satisfaction in Germany after reunification: Additional insights on the pattern of convergence. *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, 236(2), 217-239.

<sup>11</sup> So geht Einheit, Berlin institute,(2015)

<sup>12</sup> Centre Berlin blog, (2019)

### **b. Economic**

Owing to the regime difference, the influence of the economic level can explain to many categories such as wealth, Productivity and Women's employment rate. The wages of the states in the former west are higher than those in the former east, there are plenty factors for the differences, one of the reasons is that most employers in east work in agriculture or service industries like meat-processing and call centers. And in contrast, most of the large industry and production bases are in the west. The form of the commercial will influence to the wage discrepancy. West region has more trading advantages than east region. Thus, the salary will be higher too.

The investigation of the Berlin Institute reported that the percent of a woman employee in the eastern Germany is higher than in the west.<sup>13</sup> Experts pointed out that it is a legacy of a socialist system. Because of the high percent of the woman full employment, childcare facilities in the east are far superior to those in the west.

### **c. Education**

The east has the advantage in the education aspect apart from the southern state of Bavaria, east German states perform best in maths, natural sciences, biology, chemistry and physics. Some experts believed this is a legacy of the robust education system of the GDR; others considered, it is owing to having fewer immigrants in east German schools as well as the amount of money that has been invested in the system since 1990.<sup>14</sup> However, this investigation was released in 2015, and there are many who question its impartiality. Think immigration levels have nothing to do with school strength.

### **d. Environment**

- e. "Chemistry brings bread, wealth and Beauty"- this was once the GDR leadership's industrial center of the triangle between Merseburg, Halle and Bitterfeld advertised.<sup>15</sup> Bitterfeld makes progress in the era of GDR but it was one of the most polluted areas too. There are more lignite and green electricity in the east. Pollution was widespread for many years in the 1980s due to the GDR state policy of industrial. And the East German government does not allow additional viewpoint as a result, East German city residents began to dissatisfied with the government.<sup>16</sup> After the reunification, the ecological movement in East Germany is very popular.

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<sup>13</sup> How far a once-divided Germany has grown together again, Berlin institute, (2015). p.30

<sup>14</sup> how far a once-divided Germany has grown together again, Berlin institute, (2015) p24-p27

<sup>15</sup> how far a once-divided Germany has grown together again, Berlin institute, (2015). p.40

<sup>16</sup> how far a once-divided Germany has grown together again, Berlin institute, (2015). p.41

**f. The way the memorial was designed**

Scholar Jan Philipp Reemtsma<sup>17</sup> had a depth essay regarding the commemorations and memorial in east and west Germany. He pointed out that Concentration camp memorial sites documented to prove the crimes. The pre-memorial is directed at denying what happened. The museums and memorials established to commemorate the crimes of state socialism are located in the concentration and extermination camps themselves, and are investigated and publicly displayed as crime scenes.<sup>18</sup> Jan Philipp also noted another purpose of the memorial: the cemeteries of those who were murdered. And the Nazi memorial in East Germany has a different purpose, more similar to that of a war memorial. <sup>19</sup>They were there for the moral creation of meaning, they defined the tradition, so the "Museum of Resistance" was established in 1945 in the former camp of the prisoners of Buchenwald, through the exhibition of the main theme, died and fought for victory. Legally Born Better Germany."<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Jan Philipp Reemtsma., born 1952; executive board of the Hamburg Institute for Social Research (HIS); Professor of Modern German Literature at the University of Hamburg; HIS, Mittelweg 36, 20148

<sup>18</sup> Refer to Jan Volkhard Knigge, Memorials and Museums, in: ders./Norbert Frei (ed.), *Verbrechen erinnern. Die Auseinandersetzung mit Holocaust und Völkermord*, Bonn 2005, p. 398.

<sup>19</sup> Refer to Jan Philipp Reemtsma

<sup>20</sup> Refer to Jan Volkhard Knigge, Memorials and Museums, in: ders./Norbert Frei (ed.), *Verbrechen erinnern. Die Auseinandersetzung mit Holocaust und Völkermord*, Bonn 2005, p. 401.

### 2.1.2 Biographical Notes on Adolf Hitler

*The main outlines of the history of Nazi German are well known as follows: the collapses of Weimar democracy, the rise of Hitler, the erection of a brutal dictatorship, rearmament, the launching of the Second World War, the persecution and mass murder of European Jews, the total defeat of German Reich.*

By Bessel, Richard<sup>21</sup>

Adolf Hitler undoubtedly was an unprecedented German Fuehrer who was possessed of a remarkable intellect, a soaring imagination and an amazing capacity to size up people and situations. Without him, there almost assuredly would never have been a Third Reich. As a legendary core of the Nazi Party, Hitler's origins and early life were inevitable issues which most of scholars wander to interpret. The factors which made him secretiveness hypochondria, narcissism, vengefulness and megalomania were psychoanalyzed from his childhood and young life because people want to understand the reason of why he had done. According to the record of the William L. Shirer, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, one of greatest historians who was present at the Nuremberg trials, Adolf was born at half past six on the evening of April 20, 1889, in the Gasthof zum Pommer, a modest inn in the town of Braunau am Inn, across the border from Bavaria. Birth place of Hitler on the Austro-German frontier brought him into an idea that there should be no border between these two German-speaking peoples and that they both belonged in the same Reich. In his biography, *Mein Kampf*, beginning mentioned the symbolic significance of his birthplace that This little city on the border seems to him the symbol of a great mission. And he noticed that he developed very rapidly in the nationalist since he was 15 years old because of the environment of multi-national State in Austria.<sup>22</sup>

Adolf Hitler was the third son of the third marriage of a minor Austrian customs official who had been born an illegitimate child. Adolf's mother, Schicklgruber, was his father's second cousin. William point out that intermarriage was common in this era, normally citizen, obtained the marriage through episcopal dispensation, but the in the case of Hitler's parents, the illegitimacy had been frequently too. When Adolf was fifteen he shifted seven changes of address and five different schools. His father had a farm nearby the Benedictine monastery at Lambach, in there small Adolf sang in the choir and dreamed of one day taking holy orders. Everything was positive, however, his father did not appreciate his son's talent for speaking or in another way and don't think it could be a favorable promise for such a career.<sup>23</sup> Hitler later recounted, the

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<sup>21</sup> Bessel, Richard, (1987). *Life in the Third Reich*

<sup>22</sup> Referred to Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, p10 and p17

<sup>23</sup> Referred to Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, p12

disputes between them upgraded the fiercest conflict after he was sent to high school in Linz, at the age of eleven. Obviously, it was classical home dissension and even happened till now, as a father's authority of family and willing to control his son feature and decision for one reason, all what I did is making your life better. his father believed that his son should follow in his father's footsteps and become a civil servant. Definitely, Adolf was refusing to accept ideas and insist his dream, to be a painter or an artist.<sup>24</sup> Hitler later explained, the consequence of this argument was that he stopped studying in school. This may be partly an excuse for his failure at the Linz high school, his grade was so poor. In fact, his marks in grade school had been uniformly good.

Although Hitler's scholastic failure gave his later life more obstacles and hinders, his history teacher at the Linz high school, Dr. Leopold Poetsch, was the only one who received a warm tribute in *Mein Kampf*.<sup>25</sup> He had a fateful influence on the young Adolf Hitler in national fanaticism and prejudiced of racial. Hitler's friend Kubizek memorized, he never saw Hitler take anything lightly, he always saw everywhere only obstacles and hostility and always up against something and at odds with the world"<sup>26</sup>

In August 1914, Hitler attended the World War as enlisted in the Bavarian Army. He won his first medal, the Iron Cross, which received on 4 August 1918. although it was an administrative error to attend the German military, he is an Austrian citizen during the time.<sup>27</sup> Because the fall of the War, according to The Treaty of Versailles stipulated that Germany must relinquish several of its territories and demilitarize the Rhineland. The treaty imposed economic sanctions and levied heavy reparations on the country. Hitler work time experience not only increase his German patriotism, but also enforced the ideology due to the pain from the war defeated.<sup>28</sup> From now on, he began his way to the commander of the Germany.

In July 1919, Hitler was assigned to infiltrate the German Workers' Party (DAP), however, he successfully gave Party Chairman Anton Drexler a deep impression by his extraordinary speaking skill. To increase its appeal, the DAP changed its name to the

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<sup>24</sup> Referred to Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, p13

<sup>25</sup> Leopold Poetsch came from the southern German-language border region where it meets that of the South Slavs and whose experience with the racial struggle, there had made him a fanatical German nationalist.

<sup>26</sup> Kubizek, who appears to have been the only friend Hitler ever had in his youth, has given in his book, *The Young Hitler I Knew*, an interesting picture of his companion in the last four years before, at the age of nineteen, he skidded down to the life of a vagabond in Vienna. – this book give a vivid image in the life form the German Fuehrer and also corrects the hitherto prevalent impressions of Hitler early character.

<sup>27</sup> Referred to Kershaw 2008, pp. 59, 60.

<sup>28</sup> Referred to Kershaw 2008, pp. 61, 62.and p96

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (National Socialist German Workers Party; NSDAP) and Hitler began on 31 March 1920 working full-time for the NSDAP.<sup>29</sup> Soon he gain infamy because of his debate speeches against the Treaty of Versailles, rival politicians, and especially against Marxists and Jews. In mention earlier, Hitler understand his oriel talent and good at take advantage of it. Historians have noted his rhetoric had a hypnotic effect on large regular audiences.<sup>30</sup> This characteristic may explained why Hitler gain the citizen support so quickly. In 1923, Hitler recruited an attempted coup known as the "Beer Hall Putsch". The reason he lost because his collaborators wanted to install a nationalist dictatorship without Hitler.<sup>31</sup> Furthermore, Hitler was arrested on 11 November 1923 for high treason. After he was released from prison, politics in Germany had become peaceful and the economy had improved too. The USA stock market crashed on 24 October 1929, and Germany was influenced too. Millions were thrown out of work and several major banks collapsed.<sup>32</sup> But this awful environment provided Hitler and his Party an opportunity to rise to power. They promised to repudiate the Versailles Treaty, consolidate the economy, and offer more jobs.

Definitely, Hitler and his regime implemented their promise, while the process was still complex, but on 30 January 1933, a brief ceremony in Hindenburg's office; The NSDAP gained three posts: Hitler was named chancellor. Appointment as chancellor doesn't stop Hitler's ambitious. Appointment as chancellor doesn't mean Hitler stops his ambition to achieve dictatorship which means full control over the legislative and executive branches of government. On 1 August 1934, Before the day of Hindenburg died, the cabinet had enacted the "Law Concerning the Highest State Office of the Reich".<sup>33</sup> This law stated that upon Hindenburg's death, the office of president would be abolished and its powers merged with those of the chancellor. Hitler thus became head of state as well as head of government, and was formally named as Führer und Reichskanzler (leader and chancellor), With this action, Hitler eliminated the last legal remedy by which he could be removed from office.<sup>34</sup> Until now, Hitler competed his dictatorship target. In his after politics life, he began his empire plan and prepare the War. Many tragedies were rooted from this. In this paragraph I noted the earlier period of Hitler. Personality and childhood produced a special individual. Throughout his story you can realize why his projective was influenced by whom and where.

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<sup>29</sup> Kershaw 2008, p. 87.

<sup>30</sup> Kressel 2002, p.121.

<sup>31</sup> Kershaw 2008, p. 126.

<sup>32</sup> Shirer 1960, pp. 136–137

<sup>33</sup> Overy 2005, p. 63.

<sup>34</sup> Shirer 1960, p. 229.

## 2.2 Nazi Concentration Camp System and Forced Labor

According to researchers, the Nazi camp system was formed several years before the World War II, but categories of the camp were documented and discriminated details by Holocaust historians in the last decade since the end of war. Now we can understand there are seven kinds of properties as follows.<sup>35</sup>

Dr. Wachsmann pointed out that in the former period of the Third Reich, the camp was not equipping real infrastructure such as later camps, and to be precise, the regime reuses the waste large space like machine rooms, brewery floors, storage facilities, cellars etc., to be the layout of camp early. It's so called "Wild camps" because they actually were not formal organization.<sup>36</sup>

Second, the State camp (e.g. Dachau, Oranienburg, Esterwegen), were the antitypes of the later SS concentration camps. The state camp not only showed the training of the organization of SA but also the standard of the infrastructure of the camp; beside, first camp in Germany, Dachau, was founded in March 1933.<sup>37</sup>

Third, the Hostage camps (Geisellager) were known also as police, prison camps where hostages were trapped and later murder in reprisal actions.<sup>38</sup>

Fourth, Labor camps (Arbeitslager): physical labor under inhumane conditions and cruel treatment were the two obvious characters. There were some small scale camps which were built by the larger camp surrounding as the sub-camp and it also named as "Outer Camps" (Aussenlager). Our site of design state belongs this type.

Fifth, POW camps (Kriegsgefangenen-Mannschafts-Stammlager / Stalag) a.k.a. Main Camps for Enlisted Prisoners of War, according to Wikipedia, this camp was like temporary enroll center, inmates came and were assigned to other camps quickly.

Sixth, Collection and Transit camps, those two camps as their term were for temporary purpose installations.

Seventh, Extermination camps (Vernichtungslager), these camps were more different from the others. In my analysis, only the camps were built with gas chamber can be sorted out to extermination camp. Although, all of the Concentration camps, murdered lives you can't count, but gas chamber, killing manages an easily systematic extermination; thus, that is why I analysis the definition of extermination camp based on gas chamber existing or not.

Overall, according to the information from the local Archives of Neubrandenburg, and combine the above analysis of the scholars, I suppose that Waldbau concentration camp integrated with the facility of forced labor, and its nature was slightly tending to

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<sup>35</sup> Refer to William L. Shirer (2002). p.967.

<sup>36</sup> Refer to Wachsmann (2015), pp.38-45.

<sup>37</sup> Refer to Wachsmann (2015), pp.88.

<sup>38</sup> Refer to Federal Archives (2010).

the wilderness combined with collection and transit purpose. Dr. Jaiser had an opposing view. She pointed out that a collection camp is a camp where the Nazis collected people before they sent them to extermination camps. Similar are the transit camps. The Waldbau camp is a mixture of a concentration camp and a forced labor camp, and perhaps contains some of the characteristics of a wilderness camp because of the improvised nature of the inmate facilities.

Since 1933, without the support of unions, Germans have lived in an unfree work system and the freedom to choose occupations has been increasingly restricted. The "Labor and Employment Act" of 1934 prohibited German workers from changing jobs. The compulsory regulations for working in an enterprise were implemented in 1938, and general work obligations were implemented on June 10, 1939. Unfree work has become the normal in the Third Reich.

According to Wolf Gruner, Origins of Nazi forced labor was first named the compulsory labor system for German and Austrian Jews. was created by the Nazis in late 1938, this program was organized by the German labor offices (Arbeitsämter<sup>1</sup>) as a separate entity from the concentration camp system and the other forced labor camp systems developed by the SS.<sup>39</sup>

Michael Thad Allen pointed out that it's not true, SS attempted to use prison labor to enhance its influence over German corporations and control the German economy. In fact, in contrast, the German corporations such as Volkswagen and IG Farben went to the SS looking for labor and all of the business partnerships began only toward the end of the Third Reich.<sup>40</sup>

Peter Hayes published a study on The Center's symposium on Forced and Slave Labor in Nazi-Dominated Europe, mentioned the matter of the origins of forced and slave labor.<sup>41</sup> From Michael Allen and Paul Jaskot's lesson, there's important information about the ways in which the SS's own program took shape during the 1930s. Forced labor was the unique mix program which can achieve economic aspirations and disciplinary of the Nazi organization. In Wolf Gruner analysis, from 1933 to 1939, Nazi German began the nationalization and militarization of labor, this was the basis for the thought of forced labor thinking, and after Poland and France fell, the thinking scaled immediately.<sup>42</sup> During the 1930s, the German people were accustomed to execute hypothetical national projects on a large scale, semi-voluntarily, and this was also the normal practice to policy makers in Berlin.

Paul B. Jaskot indicated that SS economic goals by the late 1930s, the SS had

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<sup>39</sup> Wolf Gruner, 2006

<sup>40</sup> Michael Thad Allen, 2004

<sup>41</sup> Paul B. Jaskot, 2004, p22

<sup>42</sup> Peter Hayes, 2004

concentrated its most ambitious plans on extending the economic functions of forced labor camps to major construction projects in the party and state. The work was continued not only due to the persistence of stone orders and the renewal of construction projects after the 1940 victory in France, but also because of the increasing of political prisoners from throughout Europe. The nature of the concentration camps as institutions designed to punish or kill their inmates perversely guaranteed that the production of building materials would continue. Punitive political goals combined with economic policy in the harsh labor conditions of the stone quarry concentration camps. While the intent to kill was never an explicit forced labor policy, the politically driven indifference to the fate of the burgeoning camp populations made physical hardship and death a daily reality for the inmates.<sup>43</sup>

The general interpretation of forced labor emphasis in the literature is on the alternating priority of ideology and pragmatism and the inconsistencies generated by the influence of the followers to either at any given time.<sup>44</sup> Thus, the popular answer on the literature was the development as the Jews forced labor and Foreign forced laborers. On one hand, there are no deny that the Jew forced labor was recorded in the textbook and children were educated around the world to prevent the sorrow happening again. In another hand, the topic of the Foreigner forced labor in Nazi Germany compared with Jew victims is equal to the record, but in my view that people are neglecting this topic normally because it covers too much countries and unlike Jew'



topic had strongly subject body, it's hard to introduce detailed. However, you still can obtain some information from the national archive website. According to Zwangsarbeit-archiv record, in August 1944, six million foreign civilians were forced to perform forced labor in the German Reich, most of them from Poland and the Soviet Union. Over one third were women, some

Figure 3 countries of Origin by zwangsarbeit-archiv

of whom were abducted together with their children or gave birth to their children in the camps. In 1944, nearly two million prisoners of war were exploited to work in the German economy.<sup>45</sup> Overall, utilization the foreigner (POW) labor by Nazi German reached the peak at 1944. The reason why the SS regime took advantage of a large number of foreign forced labor was related to various factors, however it can summarize

<sup>43</sup> Paul B. Jaskot, 2004

<sup>44</sup> Peter Hayes, 2004

<sup>45</sup> Refer to zwangsarbeit-archiv Forced Labor, onlinewebsite

simply as the Nazi policy. While the majority male adult took apart for military, socioeconomic and armament supplies have to rely on slave labor to implement the balance. Otherwise, the economics of Nazi Germany may force collapsing.

To sum up, the forced labor framework was erected at Silesia activities for Jewish, slave labor, the system was first used in the road construction and then to other industrial usages.

The issue of forced labour must include not only all occupied and cooperating States. Equally important in this regard is the fact that, first of all, profiteers are diverse (individuals, corporations, and sometimes other countries outside the German Empire). Secondly, the Nazi policy of conquest, expansion and destruction with the aim of conquering, expanding and destroying outside Germany created a huge demand for labour. Third, the course of the war repeatedly created new demands, from the Nazi point of view, mainly in the production of war equipment, but also in the growing resistance of the Allied Powers, in the supply of their own population. From 1943 onwards, maintaining the (war) economy, even to the point where the racism of the state demanded subordination to arms production, many Jews were brought into forced labour in the Empire.

The origins of forced labor can simply conclude two steps as previously mentioned. Firstly, German citizen were desensitized to the unfree work situation even for themselves. This condition made them also desensitized to the other's situation too. Besides, the forced labor work frame first was established for the Jews and then the system contained not only for Jews people, but also the all POWs which around the country were invaded.

### 2.3 Commemorative: monuments, events, places and memories

Generally, the definition and significance of monuments, according to Wikipedia explanation, is a kind of the three-dimensional structure that that was demonstratively created to commemorate a person or event, or which has become relevant to a social group as a part of their remembrance of historic times or cultural heritage, because of its artistic, historical, political, technical or architectural importance.<sup>46</sup> The earliest commemorative presentation was based on demonstrating the power of the empire and commemorating the victory of the triumphant return of the battle. In another aspect, some of the first monuments were dolmens or standing stone, megalithic constructions which created for religious or funerary purposes. <sup>47</sup>Nevertheless, in the 20th century, due to a series of events such as war, republic, revolution, etc., the roles and significance of the monuments had withstood several changes and definitions.

#### 2.3.1 Historical viewpoint development: monument and memorialized

The term "commemorative" has different meaning in different eras and the difference between each period of the commemorative should be explored based on in itself a character and position. Thus, along the historic axis to view the development of monumental study is a good way to understand how the peoples' idea shifting.

Illuminating the mission and significance of the monument is the essential step for exploring why human do the commemoration and making the monument.

Alois Riegl<sup>48</sup> one of the most influential practitioners of formalism, who published diverse papers regarding the memorial, had been said, "The Meaning of Monuments and Their Historical Development, a monument in its oldest and most original sense is a human creation, erected for the specific purpose of keeping single human deeds or events (or a combination thereof) alive in the minds of future generations."

Riegl assumed the "memorial values" of the monument in three explicitly pieces which were Age Value, Historical Value and Art Value. Besides, he had sorted out the monument into five types: Sepulchral Monuments, Prominent Symbols of Imperial Authority, Political Status, Identities, Nation, Region, Prestigious Signature.<sup>49</sup> Thus, commemorative, it can be described as a place which consist of the substantive structures and non-substantial cultural significance with historical value.

Before the First World War, between the 16th and 19th centuries, the mainstream

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<sup>46</sup> Wikipedia, Mounments

<sup>47</sup> Caves, R. W. (2004).

<sup>48</sup> Alois Riegl (1858-1905). Born in Linz, Austria, he is an art historian of the early 20th century. He is a scholar who has trained as a critic, philosopher, and historian.

<sup>49</sup> Referred to Alois Riegl, (1903)

perspective of monuments was thought that let the historic structure or something which needs memorial on a sacred and inviolable status. For example, it's more like the exquisite monuments or architectural examples pretending stand alone in the middle of the park. Until World War I, throughout the damage and pain of the war, "living monuments" like school and library came to the world to fulfill the memory demand of the society. Following the World War II hold people in the shadow of the killing and fire, architects and criticism began to discuss the necessity of the "modern monumentality". Especially in the early period of 1940, The discussion of "modern" emerged frequently; moreover, various series of seminars, books and reviews about this topic reached peak between 1943 and 1947. In 1943, Swiss architectural historian Siegfried Giedion, architect Jose Luis Sert, and painters Fernand Léger published the "Nine Points on Monumentality", they emphasized the definition of the monument should be more focus on their role and meaning. Siegfried pointed out that the Monuments was purposed on delivery the human's thinking, ideas, aims and action. It works as a symbol which people translated their collective force into it. Siegfried pointed out that the Monuments was purposed on delivery the human's thinking, ideas, aims and action. Siegfried pointed out that the Monuments was purposed on delivery the human's thinking, ideas, aims and action. During the time Monuments are the human highest cultural needs, people translated their collective force into symbols and the Monument function has to able to satisfy man's external demand. Siegfried's paper conveys an important idea repeatedly. That is the Monument is a heritage for future generations, it should integrate into the landscape and not only exist as a pale contracture. However, among the paper of Siegfried, the scholars indicated more explicitly essence commemoration that the lack of internal spiritual elements of monuments cannot express commemoration:" The last hundred years have witnessed the devaluation of monumentality. This does not mean that there is any lack of formal monuments or architectural examples pretending to serve this purpose: but the so-called monuments of recent date have, with rare exceptions, become empty shells. They in no way represent the spirit or the collective feeling of modern times."<sup>50</sup> In my opinion, the fourth point clearly points out what is the formal aesthetics of monuments, and believes that monumentality is the visible item presented by the expression of formal aesthetics. Otherwise, in this article shows the modernist practitioners' views and definitions of monumentality.

No matter what nature of monument, they all follows the ninth points as their chief. The commemorative meaning of the monument was simply defined from its external (artistic value, age value) and internal form (historical value, intentional

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<sup>50</sup> J. L. Sert, F. Léger, S. Giedion, Nine Points on Monumentality

commemorative value)<sup>51</sup> Alois Riegl mentioned that if the monuments profile had transformed by the time, then this structure's commemorative value may be criticized. Thus, a permanent definition in the monumental sense of a long-lasting monument can't be discretion by The artistic value and time value of the monument appearance. Commemorative Value is the most important element to push out the existence of the monument.

According to Alois Riegl's perspective, he divided the performance and nature of historical monuments into "intentional monument "and" unintentional monument "two types based on the commemorative value. In the" unintentional monument" type, the aim of the monument was not for the purpose, the process of structure development to memorialize is more subjective and not objective. In contrast, the type of "intentional monument" is on the opposite, the purpose of the monument created to recall a specific moment or a story. In the study of Alois Riegl, there is strong ideal for it, that is if a monument contains only a contemporary artistic value, without its own historical and commemorative monuments, it cannot deem a historical monument. Overall, a commemorative monuments spiritual value is more important than its artistic values.

Sigfried Giedion believed that monumentality according to extended by people 's inner life, their actions, and social conceptions. Human external needs derive Symbols or codes.<sup>52</sup> He mentioned that human had the motivation of creating symbols as monuments since ancient period. So the monument, if quoted in Latin, so-called Something to be reminded, and those things are that can be passed-on several generations as kind of code or symbol. Therefore, in his study, the commemoration worked as a symbol to express human's social, ceremonial and community life. I believed that the essay by Gideon conceived on one thing that the monumentality was a kind of collective representation structure and it was the symbol or memorial which belonged to the community and people.

According to Shanken, Andrew M, Planning memory: Living memorials in the United States during World War II, In1945 Philip Johnson were curating the war memorial exhibition the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) and he wrestled with the "reproduction" problem caused by the war of modern experience.<sup>53</sup> He attempted to present modern forms by abstract sculptures, besides, he thought the monuments had to carry out the unique qualities like monuments. According to records, Kahn proposed the design of the steel column monument coincided with the Johnson's concept, however, Johnson regarded looking like a "bird cage make of steel" which erected in the memorial park. At that moment, Johnson faced the dilemma between the traditional monuments and abstract sculptures. Since he tried to break away from the traditional

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<sup>51</sup> Referred to Alois Riegl, (1903)

<sup>52</sup> Referred to Giedion, S, (1943)

<sup>53</sup> Referred to Shanken, (2002)

monumental form, but did not concern about the connection among the monument , the memory and the memorial, Johnson's viewpoint of monumentality was appeared, the contradiction about the "reproduction" of the war.<sup>54</sup>

Matthew Nowicki expressed his opinion on monumentality in 1949: "The problem of monumentality is that the most important thing about a monument is its" large size "and its external texture." During this period, people still emphasized the vital factor on the monumental external feature. Nowicki 's conclusion was that"Commemoratives are an extremely comparing concept between architectural importance and the original individual's size", and that its external texture cannot be taken away by humans.<sup>55</sup>

Before the 1960s, Kirby, Rudolph, Louis Kang and others took an interest in stone-built architecture, which directly influenced the meaning of "monumental" in its usual form, which, while monumental has always been expressed on a heroic scale, is more decorative and emotional in its detailed expression, thus forming another kind of monumental concrete expression.<sup>56</sup> Then,after the monumental form was altered, the another question arose, "Can the architect create an emotional, national and social quantity? " Meanwhile, it also emphasizes the exploration of 'new monumentality', in the era beginning a shift in the key role that monumental architecture should play in expressing the democratic spirit of the building as a major breakthrough. Lewis Mumford noted that the power of the monumental building that was presented was transforming into the power of the "democratic spirit". This power is a collective one, and in later times he sees monuments as an expression of "memory", not just as mere carriers of the passing away, but as "living monuments", monuments that belong to people and events.

The significance of commemorative significance has undergone dramatic changes as a result of the successive battles that Europe and the United States experienced in the 19th and 20th centuries, such as World Wars I and II, the Third Republic, the Korean War and the Vietnam War, and so on. The exploration of commemorative meaning does not stop at the manifestation of authority and the symbols of victory, but turns to the differences between the causes, outcomes and scale of the events to examine the meaning of commemoration in the battle. Of these, the most tangible evidence of the transformation of power is in the series of monuments to Roosevelt, Jefferson, and Lincoln that the United States undertook in the 1960s in a bid to be selected.

After they were selected that year, the National Arts Council refused to recognize the winning works because they lacked "harmony" and an important element of monumental art - "harmony". Since that bid, the definition of monumentality has faced

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<sup>54</sup> Shanken, Andrew M,2002

<sup>55</sup> Million, H. A.,1965

<sup>56</sup> Shanken, Andrew M.2002

a different challenge than in the past. The definition of monumentality no longer depends on the scale, but is determined by the consistency of the democratic spirit, the hierarchy of buildings, the use of vocabulary with modern architecture, and a few other items. No longer is the aristocratic "grandeur" and "sense of dominance" of the past used to achieve the "power" of domination, the monumental significance is now entirely a matter of "expression" rather than "function", "technology" or "economy".<sup>57</sup>

Arnold Whittick, in *20th Century European Architecture*, argued that monumentality requires an implied periodicity that is different from that which can be expressed by "borrowed" original intentional monumental architecture. Besides, he explores monumental architecture through the influence of power represented by the traditional Greek, Roman, and Renaissance periods and mentioned that it would be a "false monumentality" to borrow the monumentality from the classical vocabulary to present its magnificence and grandeur.<sup>58</sup> Another scholar, Clive B. Fenton (2006), in a research paper on 'The University of Edinburgh and the Monumental Tradition', highlighted that 'monumental' is an invariant principle formed by the inseparable interrelationship (interrelation) that, even if it is only associated with a small place or a small part of the population, must be of great importance to that part of the population and the place, and needs to be set in a public realm (public realm), capable of forming a permanent communion with the classical tradition's discourse. According to the above findings, monuments are a key factor influencing their meaning in the public sphere, in the epochal sense and in the collective power.

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<sup>57</sup> Millon, H.A. 1964, *The Question of Monumentality*

<sup>58</sup> Whittick, A., 1974

To sum up, it is not an appropriate way to judge whether a building or place is monumental if it is based solely on its size; because a small-sized grave is monumental, but a large shopping center is not. Therefore, the measure of monumentality relies on the principle of historical value, memory and aesthetic form belonging to a particular place, place or people as the primary principle of monumental significance.

Nevertheless, modern monument setting and presentation of meaning have gradually undergone several conceptual changes.

- (a). The presentation of monumental significance by presenting it in great size is no longer a necessary condition for monuments.
- (b). The monuments no longer appear as ancient towering squares and are no longer out of touch with their local environment.
- (c). Monumental formation needs to provide a projection of collective memory and a strong relationship with a particular place (locus).
- (d). The monumental significance of the monument lies in presenting a monumental "environment" rather than a monolithic, sculptural form of monument.
- (e). Commemorative significance needs to respond to the event and the place itself.
- (f). The "wholeness" or not of the monumental object affects the nature of the monumental meaning.

## Chapter 3 Typological Research

### 3.1 Case Study-Ravensbrück Concentration camp national memorial

Location: North of Germany, near Furstenberg

Established on: Autumn 1938

Liberation: April 30th, 1945, by the Russian Army.

Estimated number of victims: 92,000

Sub-camps: 31 sub-camps and external commandos



Figure 4 Map of the Ravensbrück. b, memorial wall. c. sculpture as symbol. d. view of the camp. e, symbol sculpture

Ravensbrück is a camp relatively unknown among the horrors camp of Nazi concentration camps like Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and Dachau because it in fact doesn't fit the Holocaust narrative. Besides, Ravensbrück was also the largest and the only major Nazi concentration camp for woman.<sup>59</sup> According to Rochelle G. Saidel, Ph.D., Jewish women was made up about 20% of the imprisoned population, others came from different 23 countries, such types as political prisoners, Jehovah's Witnesses, "socials" which included Gypsies, prostitutes, lesbians; and criminals.<sup>60</sup>

The "Ravensbrück National Memorial" was one of the GDR's three national memorials and erected on 1959 sept 12. According to Ravensbrück National Memorial official website, the architects were the members of the so-called Buchenwald

<sup>59</sup> Saidel, Rochelle G. (2006). The Jewish Women of Ravensbrück Concentration Camp

<sup>60</sup> The Encyclopedia of Jewish Women recorded that She possessed various book and aspects of the Holocaust issue about women and she has written and lectured internationally on the Holocaust for more than thirty-five years, presenting lectures and conference papers throughout the United States, as well as in Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Sweden, and has contributed chapters to a number of books.

collective, besides, the memorial now included parts of the former concentration camp buildings such as the crematorium and the camp prison (cell building) located outside the four-meter high camp wall. Furthermore, there was a mass grave which was established outside the camp wall's western section in 1959. There reburied the corpses of prisoners from various burial sites. Following, survivors from various countries in Europe donated their keepsakes, drawings and documents from their imprisonment to establish the first museum in 1959/1960.<sup>61</sup> The bronze sculpture "Burdened Woman" ("Tragende") by Will Lammert is the memorial's symbol in the picture above. After liberty, except for the memorial area on the banks of Lake Schwedt, other ground of the former camp was taken by the Soviet and later the CIS forces as the military purposes.

I selected the Ravensbrück memorial as my first case study due to its history content was associated with my project Waldbau concentration camp. As pervious mentioned Ravensbrück concentration were consist of all female prisoner. Thus, you may understand what the subsequent characters in Waldbau concentration camp, cause most of the inmates were shifted from Ravensbrück, so female prisoners account the majority in Waldbau camp. However, Waldbau camp was more approach labor camp. Although it still murdered lots of lives, the nature of the labor camp was totally different from extermination camp, in my opinion. Depend on the seriously rank of the historical background, the strategy of memorial venue can be adjusted flexibly. In this case, it almost can represent the majority of German concentration camp for their memorial venue strategy. First of all, the main characteristic was recovered the part of previous complex whatever the wall, inmate house or the crematorium. Next, the exhibition space, sometime it was original building recycling or the client plan to build the new museum. Last but not the last, the symbol of the memorial, for instance the icon on Ravensbrück is the Burdened Woman bronze sculpture. Nevertheless, the mark not only is sculpture, but also can be monumental, tower or building. In my view, most of the German concentration camp memorial tended to reproduce the realistic infrastructures and the assistance element like document explanation and visual technology such as video to convey their target and thought. Consequently, after visiting this kind of memorial, a person may immerse in a depressed emotional. Objectively, not all of people will get the same feeling, but I was a case. As a final point, in typical German style for memorial strategies, three common elements above worth to learn and remember.

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<sup>61</sup> Refer to Mahn- und Gedenkstätte Ravensbrück

### 3-2 Case Study- 911 MEMORIAL

Landscape Architecture: PWP Landscape Architecture

Location: New York, New York, USA

Completion Date: 2011

Client: National September 11 Memorial & Museum

Architect: Michael Arad, Davis Brody Bond (associate architects)

Photos: PWP Landscape Architecture

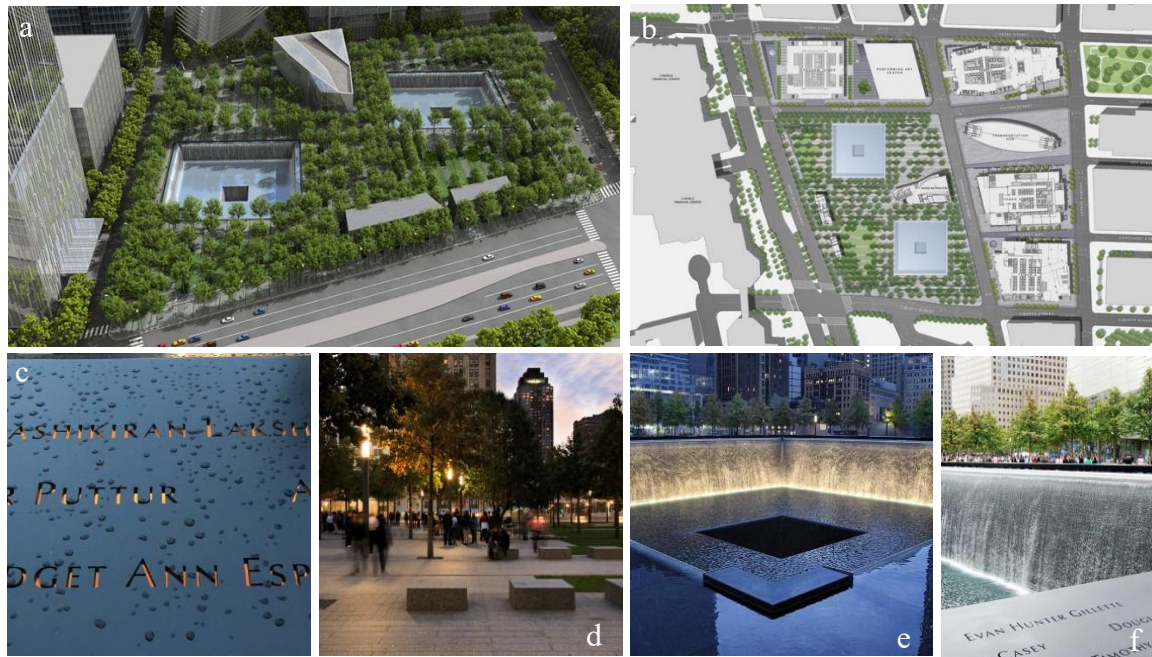


Figure 5 a. the 911 park. b. 911memorial site plan. c. memorial wall. d. landscaping. E, sunken fountain. f, sunken fountain and memorial victim wall

911 MEMORIAL was one of the well-known memorial space designing case. There is never lack of the comments and appreciates in this project. I choose this project as my case study base on two points. One is this project belonged a disaster memorial too. The competition of 911 memorial filter many conditioners. There are no deny compare with majority memorial space designing in the world, you can find some similar features or common elements of those projects even they all came from different designers. So I selected a famous case to count a conclusion. Get rid of the designer's stronger personal style, I will like to share with you my viewpoints in this project about the common commemorative space designing nature.

The PWP architect deal with 911 Memorial park in a simplistic style as they used to style. The highlight definitely is the two sunken triangle fountains where you can find easily in the layout above. According to the PWP official project description, the Memorial is a massive green roof that operates on top of multiple structures where rebuild in the locations of the destroyed twin towers, and a surrounding forest of oak

trees. Overall, the architect cooperated with artist producing a comprehensive commemorative venue in a dense concrete jungle. Except above the earth showed nature landscape characters, the fascinating idea I most appreciated was they use the basement infrastructure as museum space. In this case, the Memorial commemorates the victims of the attacks of September 11, 2001, at the World Trade Center, thus they had two special programs to recall the event and people. The first program is the oak forest. The number of the oak trees in the park totally matches the number of the victim on 911 attacking. Secondary, above the picture you can find the victim name's carving hole wall where connected with sunken fountains. Water element has taken vast advantage of the landscaping memorial design. They are no denied that the two fountains won the eyes of the crowd, whether in visual way or in the concept description. According to the introduction of PWP project, tourist first faced with the water fountain from the surface and after walking into the basement. Surface environment represents lives and underground space means the dead world. The difference between this case and previous case is that they didn't try to recover any original building or keep the remains of damage, instead, they develop a new path. Nevertheless, you still can discover the common element in two projects. That is victim's name wall.

In the landscaping aspect, I noticed PWP architect divided space though geometric strategy. The benefit of the geometric center of the project was efficiently on budget and visual effect. In fact, they handled the green space in super simplistic method, you even can't find extra decoration, but it obvious satisfied the demanding of the city green.

### 3-3 Case Study- Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall by Japanese Invaders

Landscape Architecture: Architectural Design & Research Institute of South China

Location: Nanjing, Jiangsu, China

Completion Date: 2015

Client: National September 11 Memorial & Museum

Architect in Charge: He Jingtang , Ni Yang

Photos : Zhan Changheng – Ma Minghua



Figure 6 a The Phase III the expansion project of the Jiangdong Gate memorial b. The Wall of Victory, a new landscaping element. c Victims List Memorial Wall .d Bronze statue reflecting the society of the time e Giant cross-shaped monument that records the point in time when the event occurred. f. Bronze statue reflecting the society of the time Pic take from archdaily.

The Nanjing Massacre Memorial, like his name, is a kind of war memorial. According to Nanjing Massacre Memorial official website and Wikipedia, the memorial erected in the southwestern corner of downtown Nanjing, known as Jiangdongmen, near a site where thousands of bodies were buried which called a "pit of ten thousand corpses". The purpose is to memorialize people who were killed in the Nanjing Massacre by the Imperial Japanese Army in and around the then-capital of China, Nanjing, after it fell on December 13, 1937.

Except the historical content, The Nanjing Massacre Memorial can be deemed a typical and traditional memorial space design case in recent year on my mind. Nanjing Massacre memorial in fact was divided into three phases to complete whole park. As diagram above, you can understand the range of the whole park.

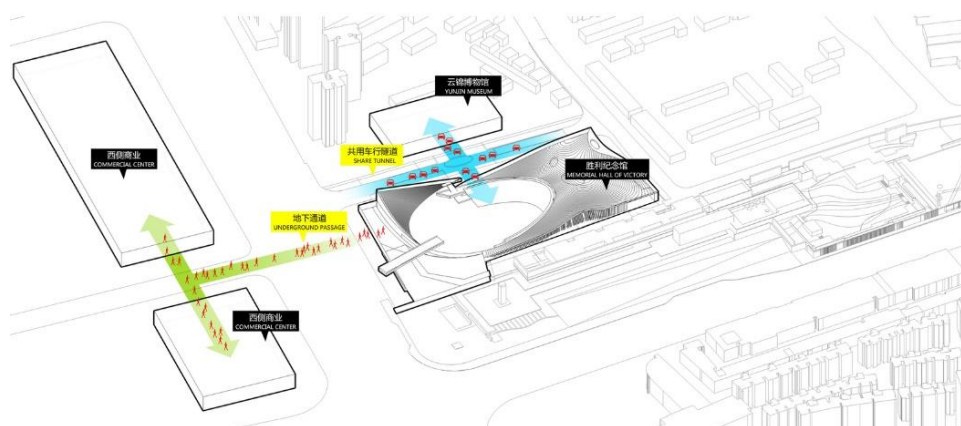


Figure 7 The Composition Of Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall

Besides, throughout the three different phases, there were all different designers but following one rule. The main obvious elements connected historical background which were Building, Monument, Assembly square. In this case, compared with the previous cases in another way presented the technical how to organize the memorial space. As the pictures above to show, there were various Monuments and sculpture on Nanjing Massacre Memorial. The large scale Monumental subject was the major feature on this case. The designer integrated Green roof idea and massive artworks around the park. Nevertheless, you can find the common factors during this and previous introduced projects; that is the wall which record the victim 's name. The oval square should be the symbolic landmark except the sculptures and monuments on this project. Otherwise, person perspective, the design of the Nanjing Massacre Memorial more tends to functional design, it can be deeming them to collective the demanding and solves the issue and all of the strategies you can find the track on the textbook. I think this is very interesting. All the structure and components of this case can be found in the book, but it doesn't make people impressive.

Overall, monuments, sculptures, museums and square consist of the Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall. Project designer satisfied demanding of the memorial space according to the textbook. Various sculptures are the highlight to integrate other elements in a harmonious way.

### **3-4 Conclusion**

In typological researches, I collected three different cases from Germany, USA and China. Besides, the property was covered disaster memorial and war memorial. In first cases, Germany concentration camp memorial deal with the commemoration and monument in a realistic style, most of them preferred to recover or take the old buildings and infrastructures as a museum or live museum. They rarely increase new design in landscape or architect except the sculpture or monument. Secondly, the 911 memorial in US, Project in America took a unique way to reshape the memorial park. The design integrated the remind of the distorted site and new constructors. Sure, all of the strategies they utilized you can find in the record, however, it gave people a new view. Thirdly, I think the Japanese invaders Nanjing Massacre Memorial is a very special case. As I mentioned earlier, they use all the vivid elements that can be found in textbooks, but the advent and exhibition of people left a profound impression more than the design of the whole park. Therefore, they had the similar characters you can find easily, that is the name of victim wall or sculpture. The artwork whatever's diagram showing are always as an important symbol on the project.

## **Chapter 4: The Concentration Camp Waldbau a Memorial Site in the Woods**

The following historical content was extracted from the literature the RAA Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V., I, Planning and design of the Memorial and Place of Remembrance of the Waldbau Concentration Camp.

### **4.1 Historical Aspects of the former satellite camp**

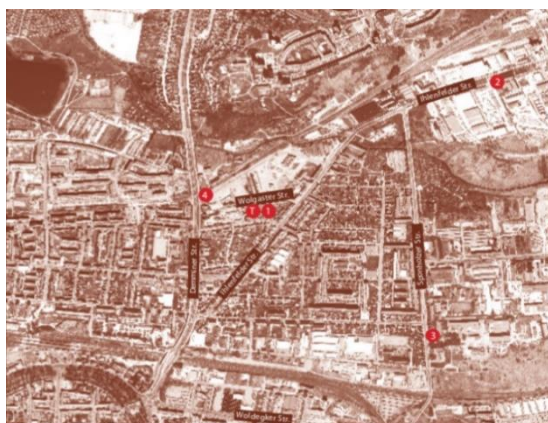
Neubrandenburg during Second World War was an important spot for the Nazi Regime, especially for the air forces. I will start with some general remarks on the development of the city and the forced labor established there, and then answer the question, what were the main aspects to build a satellite camp in the woods.<sup>62</sup>

With the National Socialist assumption of power in 1933, German industry and military turned their sights to Neubrandenburg. In order to facilitate armaments production, the government needed locations with good transportation links. Neubrandenburg, whose population was largely supportive of National Socialism, fit the bill. By 1934, Berlin armaments manufacturer Curt Heber had relocated his production of bomb release devices and other military aircraft equipment to a former Neubrandenburg potato factory on Demminer Strasse, at the behest of the Reich Aviation Ministry.

Eventually, the government expropriated and nationalized the Curt Heber Factory as the Mechanische Werkstätten Neubrandenburg (MWN). By the end of World War II more than 7,000 people were working in this large, modern factory. In addition to mechanical workshops, numerous other military facilities were built here, including the Trollenhagen Airbase, the Torpedo Research Station at Lake Tollensee and, in September 1939 – with the outbreak of war – the large prisoner of war camp, Fünfeichen. Many of the soldiers imprisoned here were used for the heaviest forced labor, in contravention of international law.

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<sup>62</sup> The following is based on information I got from the RAA Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V., I quote the basic information for the current Memorial Site in Nemerower Holz.



1 Mechanische Werkstätten  
Neubrandenburg GmbH (armaments  
manufacturing sites)

2 Satellite camp of the Ravensbrück  
Concentration Camp on Ihlenfelder Straße,  
the former Eastern Forced Labor Camp

3 Armaments factory Richard Rinker  
KG

4 West Camp (mechanical workshops)

With the establishment of mechanical workshops, the Satellite Camp Ihlenfelder Straße and the Waldbau branch became a “symbiotic link between the locations” (Dr. Natalja Jeske), a status also reflected in the laying of a narrow-gauge railway for the transport of materials.

Figure 8 Aerial photo Neubrandenburg, Image: GeoBasis-DE/M-V

#### 4.1.1 Forced Labor in Neubrandenburg

As of 1939, and increasingly after 1941, Neubrandenburg experienced a wartime shortage of male laborers. This precipitated the exploitation of POWs and concentration camp inmates as unpaid laborers.

Camps were established around the city for housing male and female forced laborers. Between 1933 and 1945 at least 7,000 female prisoners were transferred from the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp to the satellite camp on Ihlenfelder Straße and from there to the Nemerower Holz forest; the Fünfeichen POW camp registered some 120,000 prisoners overall. In addition, about 500 male prisoners from the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp were housed in buildings connected with the mechanical workshops.

In 1943, the Rüstungsbetrieb Mechanische Werkstätten Neubrandenburg was commissioned to produce large quantities of parts for the V1 rocket, which National Socialist propaganda dubbed the "miracle" or "retaliatory weapon." In particular, the factory was charged with producing steering mechanisms, elevators and attitude gyros essential to the self-steering capability of the Fieseler Fi 103 (V1). Initially, work was carried out at the Ihlenfelder Straße site; but since it was assumed the Allies would soon discover this location, an alternative was soon sought and found.<sup>63</sup>

<sup>63</sup> Refer to the RAA Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V., I(2020)

#### 4.1.2 Construction of a semi-underground concentration camp in the forest

The alternative site was a 50,000 square meter forested area in Nemerower Holz. The National Socialist Main Economic and Administrative Office had expropriated its previous owners. Part of the production from Ihlenfelder Straße was transferred to an underground factory there, to keep it out of the way of air raids.

With little technical support, female concentration camp prisoners from Ihlenfelder Straße built the underground production factories and barracks, directed by German civilian workers and supervised by SS personnel. Though the camp was never completed, up to 2,000 female concentration camp prisoners were housed in the Waldbau sub-camp from the early summer of 1944. They were forced to work for the armaments industry in these production facilities.<sup>64</sup>

By the end of 1944, production – using at least 50 high-quality machine tools – was running at full tilt. The production machines themselves most likely came from the Warsaw branch of the mechanical workshop, which was abandoned due to the war conditions around the same time as the Waldbau plant began operation. In addition to producing supplier parts for the V1, the plant made blanks for the "Volkssturmgewehr 1945" (People's Militia Rifle). The site had electricity and running water, but towards the end of the war these systems often collapsed, interrupting production.

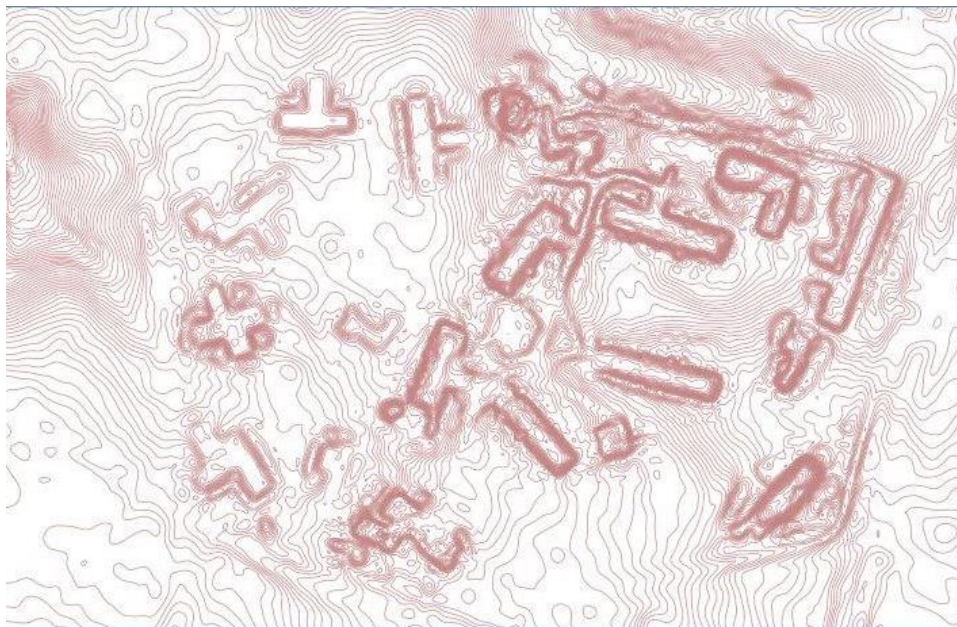


Figure 9 This photo was taken in 2015 using an airborne laser scanner; the process reveals surface structures excluding vegetation; the thickness of the lines indicates the depth of the buildings. Image: Hochschule Neubrandenburg

<sup>64</sup> Refer to the RAA Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V., I(2020)



Figure 10 Orthofoto of the Waldbau satellite concentration camp, 1953. Image: GeoBasis-DE/M-V

The camp was surrounded by a high voltage fence and secured by watchtowers. Work was done Mondays through Saturdays in two shifts of 12 hours each. Due to conditions in the underground production site, the mortality rate among workers was high: Catastrophic malnutrition, accommodations half-underground, and brutal treatment in general made the deaths of the women and girls forced to work there foreseeable. Concentration camp prisoners called it “Waldstraflager,” or forest punishment camp.

Only some building foundations remain today; after the war, Soviet troops – followed by local residents – carried off materials to use in other sites. Underground pipes for electrical lines and wastewater were also dismantled in the post-war period. But the layout of prisoner barracks and production halls, underground connecting tunnels and water reservoir as well as shafts leading to the distribution points are still clearly visible today.

## 4.2 Composition and formation of Space

From the "Neubrandenburg Manifesto", spring 1944:<sup>65</sup>

**"We wish that our children wish to see free human life as the highest good, that the right to life, the right to personal dignity and freedom can never be violated. Social equality and justice should replace all tendencies of domination in the life of nations. "**<sup>66</sup>

This phrase is taken from (RAA) Planning and design of the Memorial and Place of Remembrance of the Waldbau Concentration Camp, which was the project began in 2018 and completed in 2020. This phrase indicated an attitude of the Neubrandenburg government and an expectation of the region, also was the aim of the RAA project. That is a practical use of the location for education and the concrete suggestions for "experience " ability.

According to the RAA study, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern state government wanted to develop a concept of use that would make the place available to the public in the long term before it was further forgotten, and to use its potential to actively study National Socialism and World War II. Because it provides a variety of regional histories, curriculum references, and possibilities in such areas as "forced labor", "characterization" and "coping with memories".

Over the past two decades, the government has made several attempts to make the historic "Waldbau" site a place of public memory. But traffic problems, the historical history of the building, the preservation of the monument, the indoctrination of the monument, etc., all require a great deal of measures, and these are the troubles the project faces.

The impetus to develop the site as a place of remembrance came from the late Sylvia Bretschneider, president and member of the Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania State Parliament from Neubrandenburg (1960-2019).

In 2019, with financing from the Strategy Fund of the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the state's Regional Office for Education, Integration and Democracy (RAA) drew up a concept aimed at making the site visible and accessible

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<sup>65</sup> RAA study abstracted, "The so-called "Neubrandenburg Manifesto", a testimony of secret political work during concentration camp imprisonment, recorded the thoughts and conclusions of imprisoned Polish women for the future. It was regarded by the prisoners as a kind of testament of ideas for the youth. The central author of the manifesto was probably Maria Rutkowska-Kurcyszowa, who had to perform forced labour in the Neubrandenburg concentration camp subcamp (silviculture). The Neubrandenburg Manifesto was handwritten and distributed in several copies among the prisoners' wives, one copy also reached the Ravensbrück concentration camp; there was also a partial translation into French and German. The original document is no longer available; however, the core statements of the text were passed on by the surviving women."

<sup>66</sup> RAA study,2020,p5

pedagogically. The preparatory work was carried out in close coordination with the Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania State Forestry Administration as the property owner; the Neubrandenburg City Archive and Regional Museum; the State Agency for Political Education M-V; and local landmark protection authorities. The RAA grass-roots education project “*zeitlupe | Stadt.Geschichte & Erinnerung*” guides the educational work on the site in order to establish it as a place for learning about history in Neubrandenburg.

Therefore, the reason for this area's transformation into a cultural park is obvious based on the above reasons. Here they intend to have a collective symbol of the community which can link to the future and remains the memorial. In this place, deposits of concrete members and other building rubble on and next to the site, and some parts of the tank were sorted out and can still be seen today. However, the layout of the prisoner-of-war barracks and production workshops, the underground connections and the shafts at the firefighting reservoirs and water distribution points are still clearly visible today. Those are the main element composition of this space now. We can see the picture in site analysis.

## 4.3 Location Analysis

### 4.3.1 Location

The “waldbau site” is located in the Forest Lake area of Landesforst, outside of Neubrandenburg. In World War II, due to the systematic fires of the Red Army<sup>67</sup>, more than 80% of the old city's architectural stock (mainly 18th and 19th centuries) was destroyed. All the public buildings in the Old Town and most of the middle-class residential and commercial buildings within the city walls suffered, including the (magnificent) Ducal Palace (Stadtschloss) and the old town hall on the market square.<sup>68</sup> Since the 1950s, downtown redevelopment has fundamentally changed the New brandenburg urban landscape. However, some of the residential architecture nowadays you can see can dates back to the GDR era and is baroque and classical, also known historically as socialist classicism. With the exception of some of these pre-war buildings preserved as cultural reserves, basically all urban buildings have been renovated since the 1990s. But the city still has the medieval fortifications of the city walls, and four sets of gothic gates.



Figure 11 Site location- Waldbau-Forest camp

<sup>67</sup> The Red Workers' and Peasants' Army was the name given to the army and air force of Soviet Russia and from 1922 of the Soviet Union. It originated in the immediate post-October Revolution period, when the Bolsheviks constituted an army that faced the military units of their opponents in the Russian Civil War. Since February 1946, the Red Army, which together with the Soviet Navy was the main component of the Soviet Union's armed forces, was officially called the Soviet Army. Wikipedia-Red army.

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.neubrandenburg.de/Sport-Kultur> Geschichte in Zahlen.2020

4.3.2 Climate

According to the CLIMATE-DATA.ORG , the Neubrandenburg lies on 20m above sea level The climate is warm and temperate in Neubrandenburg. The is a great deal of rainfall in Neubrandenburg, even in the driest month. This location is classified as Cfb by Köppen and Geiger. The average annual temperature is 8.3 °C | 46.9 °F in Neubrandenburg. The rainfall here is around 558 mm | 22.0 inch per year.<sup>69</sup>

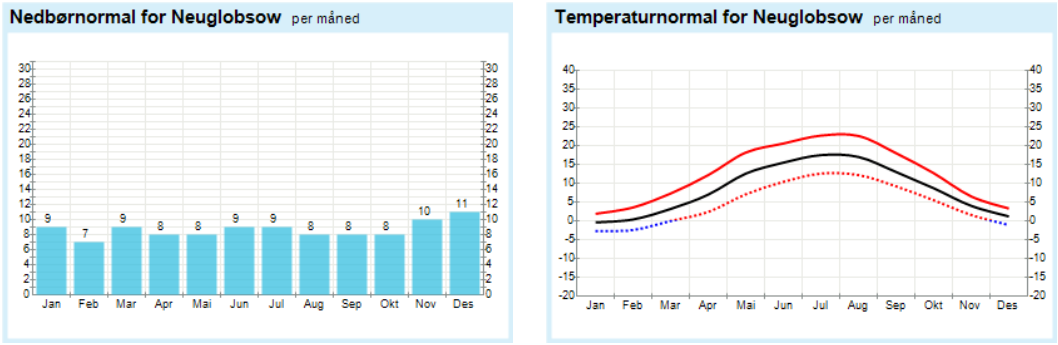


Figure 12 Average temperature per month  
Figure 13 Average days with precipitation per month

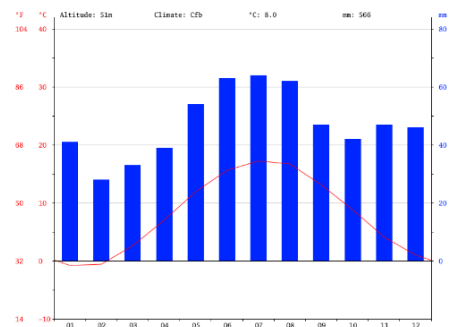


Figure 14 Neubrandenburg Climate Graph // Weather by Month

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	-0.7	-0.4	2.8	7.3	12.1	15.8	17.5	16.9	13.4	9.1	4.2	1.1
Min. Temperature (°C)	-3	-3	-0.6	3.1	7.3	11.2	13.1	12.4	9.3	6.1	1.8	-0.9
Max. Temperature (°C)	1.6	2.3	6.2	11.5	17	20.5	21.9	21.5	17.6	12.1	6.7	3.2
Avg. Temperature (°F)	30.7	31.3	37.0	45.1	53.8	60.4	63.5	62.4	56.1	48.4	39.6	34.0
Min. Temperature (°F)	26.6	26.6	30.9	37.6	45.1	52.2	55.6	54.3	48.7	43.0	35.2	30.4
Max. Temperature (°F)	34.9	36.1	43.2	52.7	62.6	68.9	71.4	70.7	63.7	53.8	44.1	37.8
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	40	28	33	39	53	62	63	60	47	42	46	45

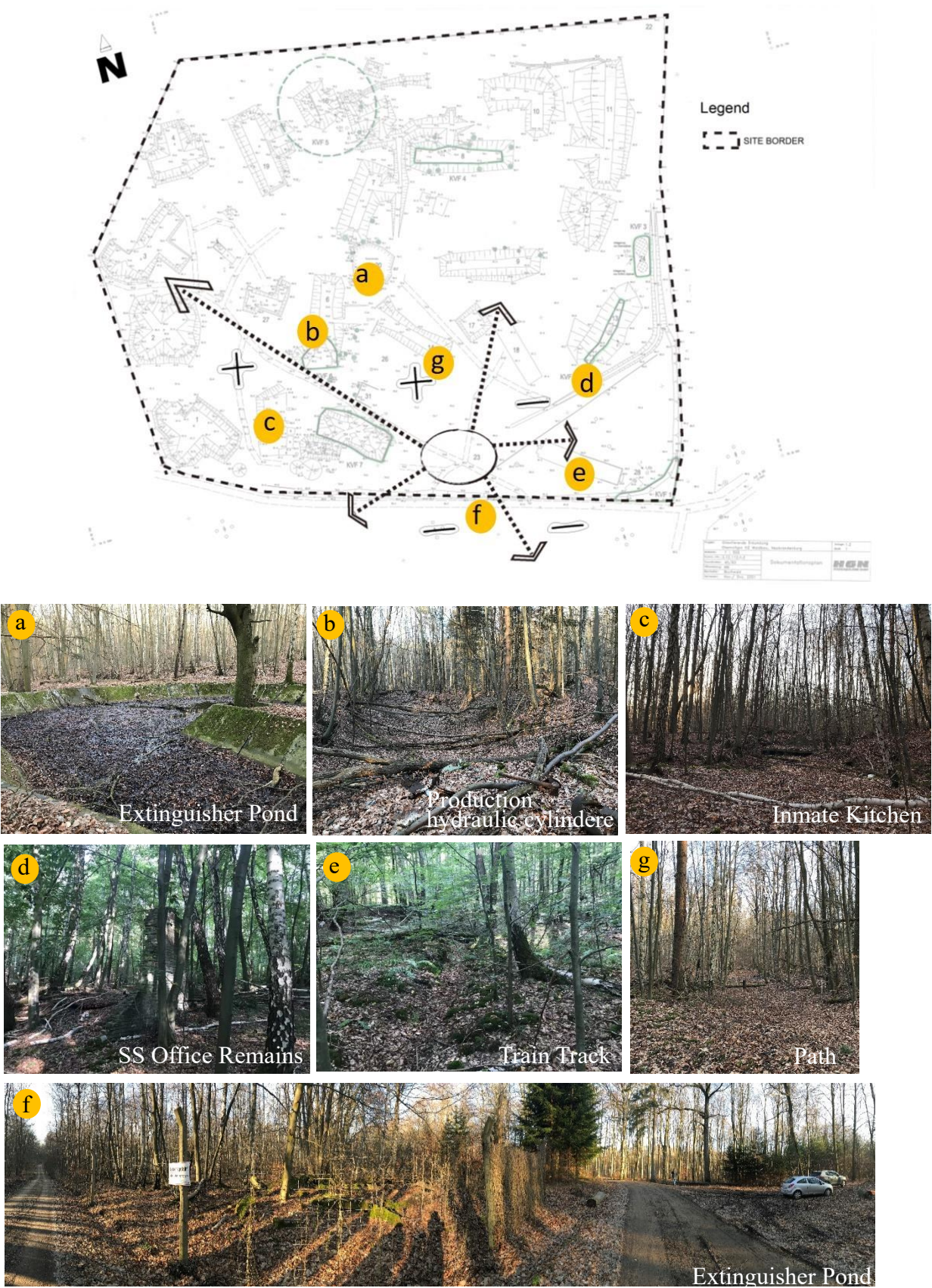
Data: 1982 - 2012

Figure 15 Neubrandenburg Climate Graph // Weather Average

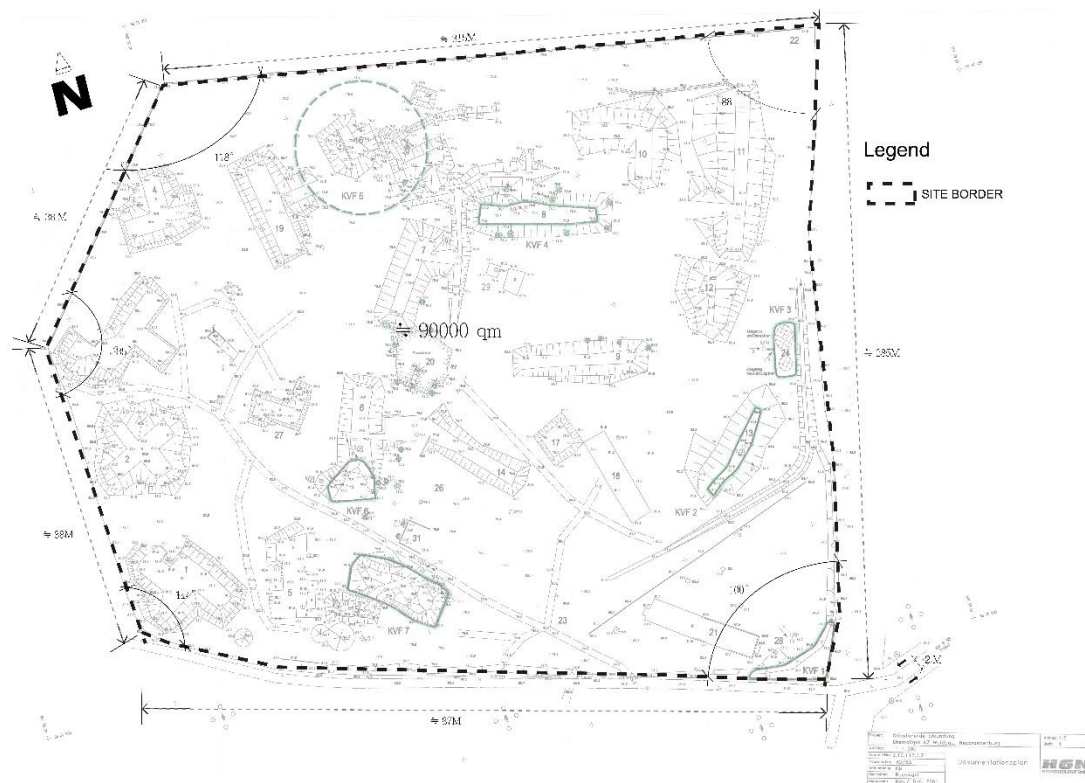
Thus, in the graphics above shows that the feature of Neubrandenburg is a rainy, humid climate.

<sup>69</sup> Refer to climate-data.org-Neubrandenburg

4.3.3 View from Site and Current situation



### 4.3.4 Site Dimensions



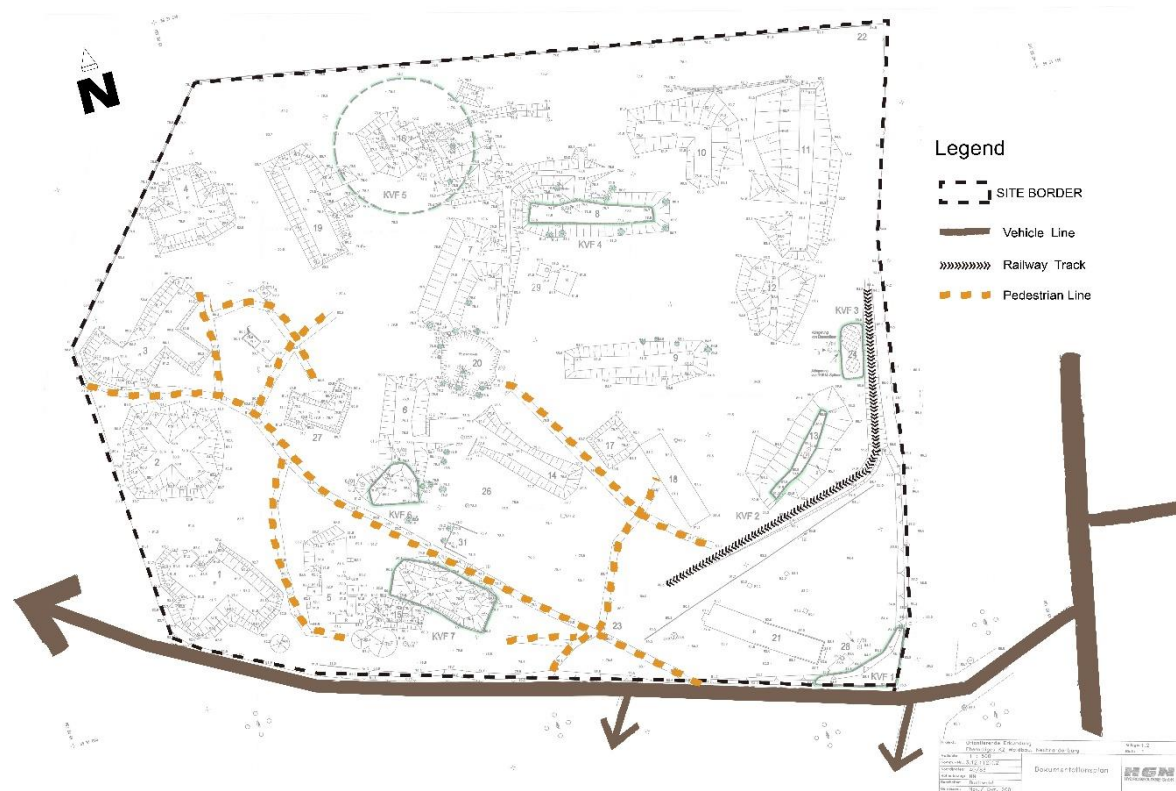
### 4.3.5 Site Installation



### 4.3.6 Vegetation on Site



### 4.3.7 Vehicular and Pedestrian



### 4.3.8 Site Canton



### 4.3.9 SWOT ANALYSIS

Base on the above analysis, we can property sort out the internal and external cons and pros as bellows.

#### Strengths

1. The South Zone's topography is relatively flat and uneven, and according to the original Camp map, the original road and plant areas have disappeared or are only remnants, but the current conditions still show relatively open areas that could be designed
2. The base is located in a forested area and is connected to the B96 expressway in a westerly direction, making it a convenient 15-minute drive back to the city.
3. The forest hinterland is vast and can be used as mooring space.

#### Weakness

1. The site has densely vegetated with a wide variety of tree species, but most exceed 20cm in diameter, and vegetation regulations state that trees above 20cm in diameter cannot be cut.
2. All the structures and original pavers on the site were damaged, leaving only debris that could not be repaired.
3. The North District land is still a hazardous source of pollution and is not recommended for planning design

4. The base is located in a forested area, the westward facing road to the outer road lacks identification signs to guide access, and the area road is in pristine dirt land, which is not conducive to vehicular traffic, and the eastward facing lakeside trail is also lacking in guidance, making it easy to get lost.

### **Opportunity**

1. RAA origination and the community college co-sponsored work camps and symposiums on the base, which offer a diversity of resulting works that can be used as short-form and permanent exhibits in the cultural park.
2. Not far from the lake, rich in ecological wildlife.

### **Treat**

1. Because the waldbau concentration camp was originally a satellite camp of the Ravensbrück concentration camp, the internal history and exhibits partially overlap.
2. The base is currently forested, and in addition to the remaining polluted and hazardous areas in the North District that are not recommended for use, the forest itself is a threat to wildlife.

### **4.3.10 Conclusion**

Through SWOT analysis and the analysis graphics, we have summarized the objective physically problem points faced in this place.

First of all, because the camp is located in a rural area, there is a lack of transport facilities, car parks, bus stops, and so on, and the public cannot easily find information to visit, so the first demand is to increase the number of transport stops and car parks.

Then the internal environment is forested, in addition to the external wildlife threat to people, there is also the potential for pollutants inside, so fences and gates are the second goal to be completed

In addition, signage and guided tours are needed, and the Regional Office's work camps and events in collaboration with the Department of Education provide many short exhibitions and historical information. Therefore, there is a demand for small museums and accompanying entrance guide signs.

Nevertheless, the ecological diversity of the camp's landscape is also an advantage, so a tandem tour of the entire area with a view tower that increases visibility will enrich the project.

Lastly, regarding the materials, since the history of New Brandenburg mentions that the existing town is completely new and that even the historic buildings are not uniform, the design of the materials will be applied taking into account the weather factor and the direction of cost saving.

## **Chapter 5: The Site in Nemerower Holz**

### **5.1 Strategy & Concept**

Thinking in academic terms, the most primitive and ancient notion of a mementos is that it is a human creation and is set up for the 'specific purpose' of making an act or event (or a combination of both) feel present to future generations.' 'Remembering' and 'opposing forgetting' are central ideas in the design of monumental and any related monument. Because of the attempt to preserve those special-purpose silhouettes, memorials or memorial parks were created.

These venues, or the combination of exhibitions and art or the preservation of the remains of their history, aim in the modern era to convey a message to a new generation of people who have not experienced the relevant experience. Give the new generation room to think and discuss.

The core of this cultural park concept is to make the place easily accessible and "tangible" because it is itself the birthplace of historical events, and by the same token the site itself is a monument, based on SWOT analysis, I have made the following responses to the surrounding environment and possible future events.

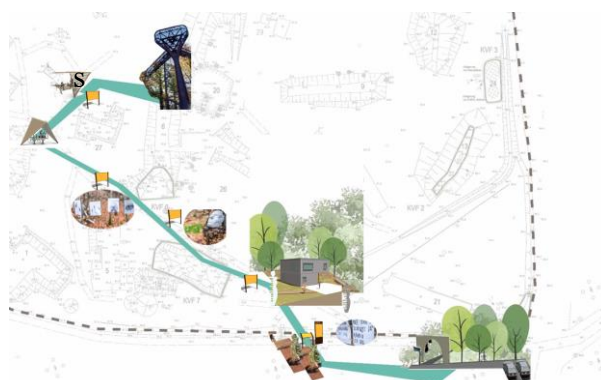
#### **Aims:**

- Overcoming traffic problems, pedestrian vehicle accessibility
- Create a clear and easy-to-understand educational tour guide
- Integrating Community Work Camp Results Showcase
- Operation as resource-saving as possible

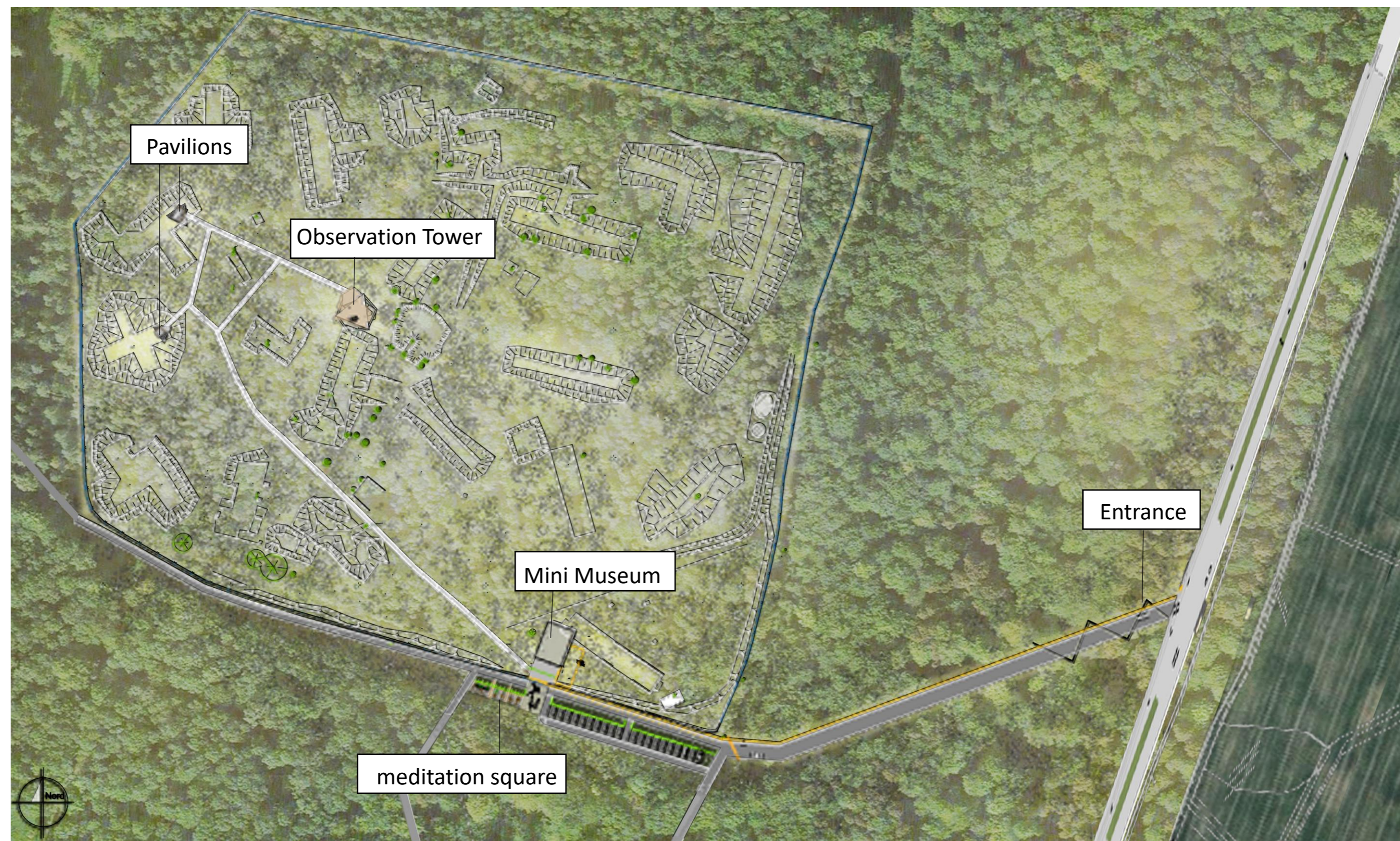
#### **Strategy**

- Increase and optimization of vehicular infrastructure along the axis and cross linking of roads to the bypass road.
- Effective use of existing public transport network linking the area and its integration with the proposed line which can connect other cultural parks.
- De-cluttering and clearing of the area, removing visually obstructing elements in the landscape, pruning of trees to allow long views and safe paths across the park.
- The project is divided into three groups of stages, which are the step-by-step solution of traffic, infrastructure, navigation, and interpretation of the site, etc.

#### **Concept Graphic**

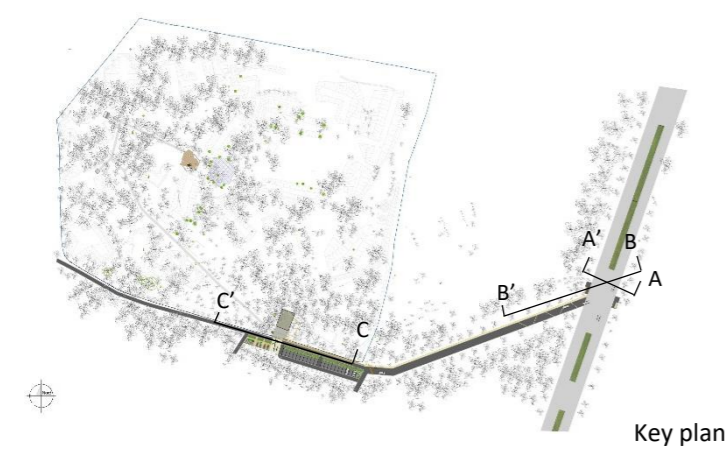


5.2 Master Plan

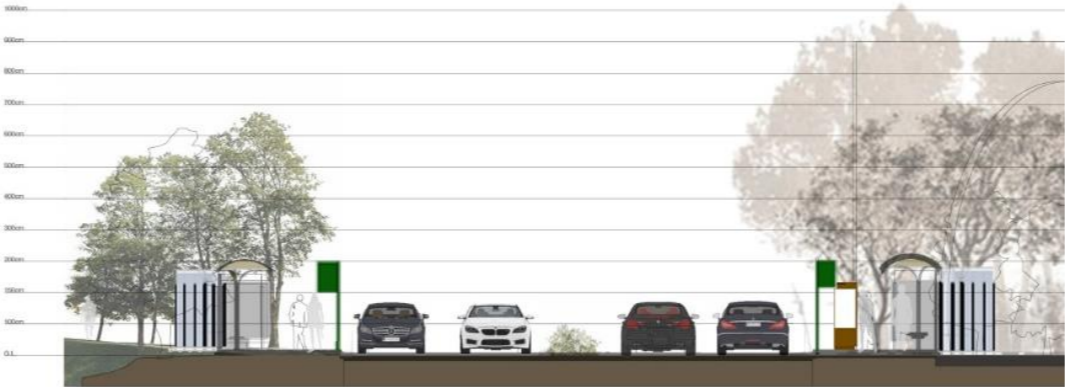


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5.3 Entrance & Fences



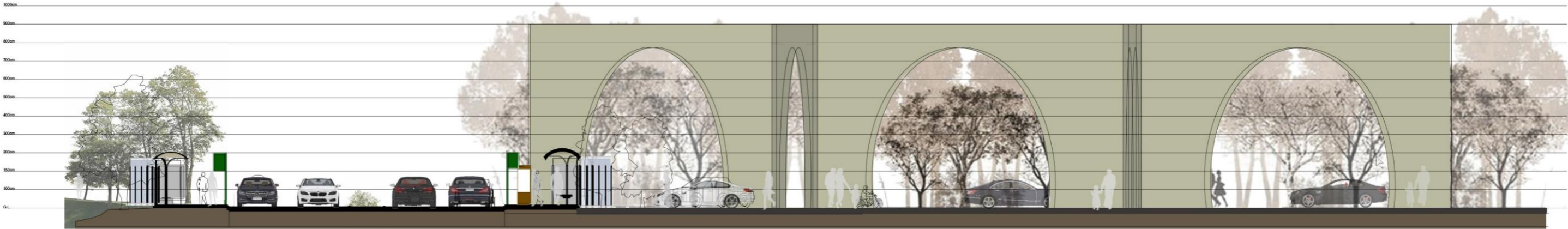
Key plan



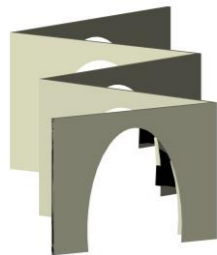
Section AA'



Schematic Entrance Image



Section BB'



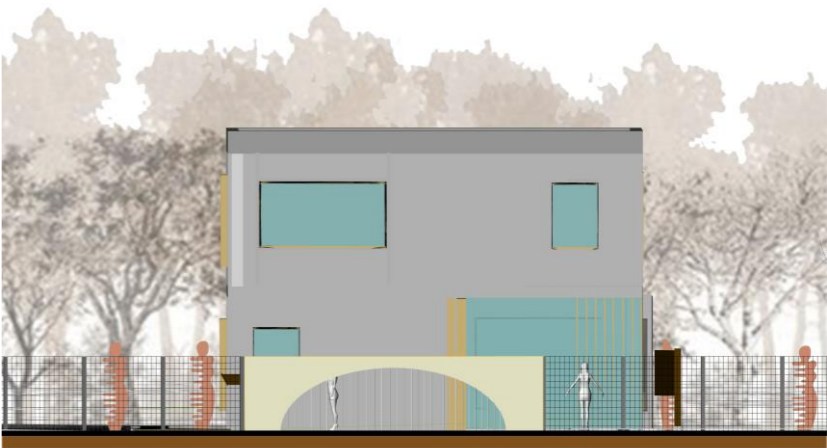
Schematic Metal engraving

The entrance gate is actually an extended deformation of the memorial wall. The memorial wall of the names of the victims in cultural parks is usually about three or four meters high. The purpose is not only to let people know this is the entrance to the cultural park without reading the signs, but also to create a solemn atmosphere.



Current situation of the fence

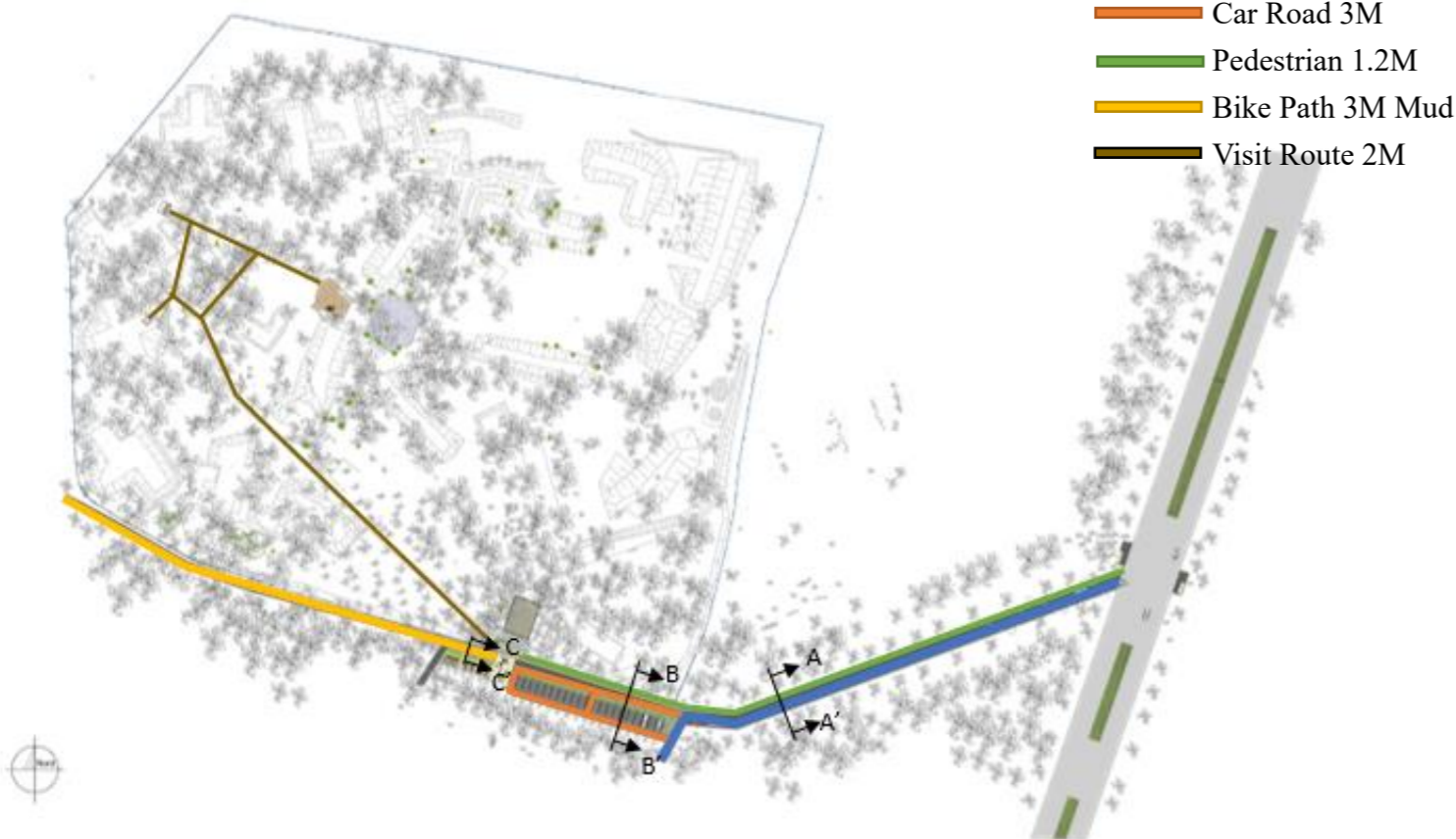
The current fence elements consist of old broken wire fences and concrete posts for better protection against wild animals and also to prevent visitors from mistakenly entering areas that are not open. I re-set the height and scope from the original material as shown in the picture to the right. The design of cement posts with wire fence has the advantage of allowing for vine planting in part of the fence area or providing a flexible space for visitors to display their work in the wire fence section.



Section CC'

C

5.4 Road System



Legend

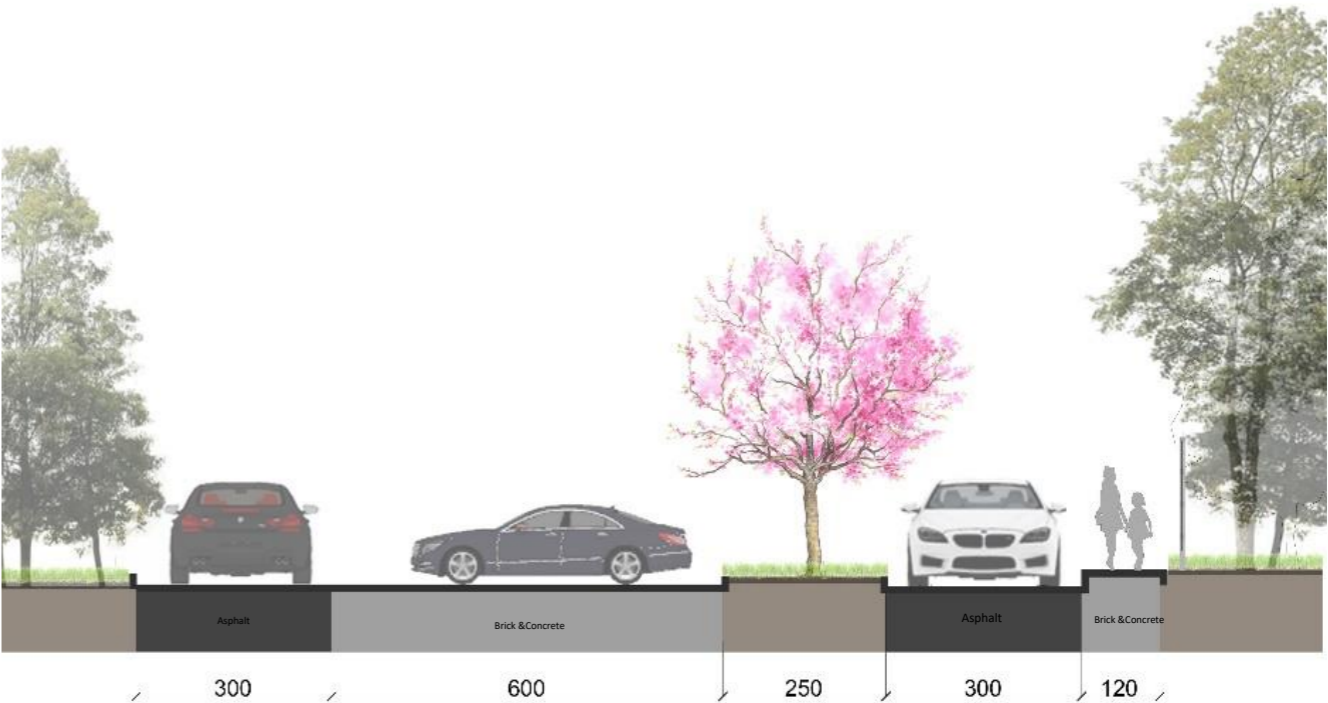
- Car Road 6M
- Car Road 3M
- Pedestrian 1.2M
- Bike Path 3M Mud
- Visit Route 2M

The road system or so-called internal and external routes are equally important in park design. Here a diagram is used to simply show the correlation between the interior and the exterior, and the profile on the left gives a sense of the space between the person and the car. In addition to this, because the base is located in the forest, the material of the pavers in addition to the original earth pavers flattened, the following table analyzes the material of various outdoor pavers and proposes the most varied and suitable material, brick and concrete.

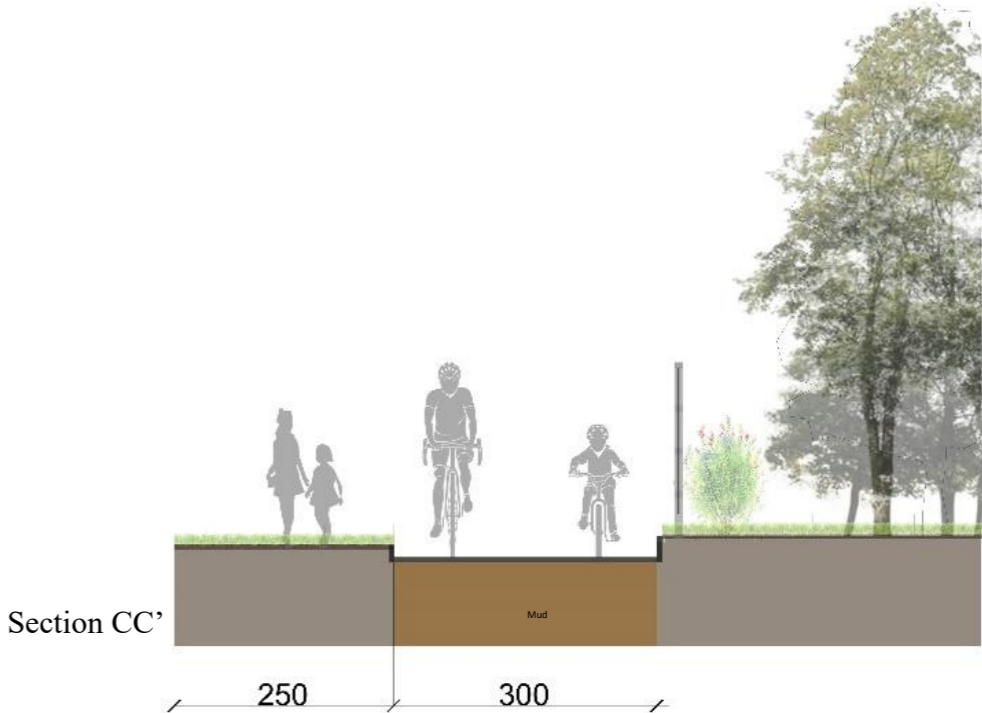
Outdoor Paving Material PRONS & CONS

							
TITLE	SANDSTONE	GRAINTEP	GRAVELP	LIMESTONEP	SLATEP	POURED CONCRETE	BRICK
Pros	Widely available• Vast color range• Easy to work with	Durable• Vast color range	Cheap price• Attractive texture• Easy to install	Evenly colored• Easy to shape	Easy to shape	Flexible and tough material. Easy shaped and colored	handy size and uniform shape
Cons	Color variation• blemish	Difficult to work with• Expensive	Sometimes unstable• Can become weedy	Limited availability• Few color choices• Susceptible to acid rain	Susceptible to extreme moisture damage	Pigment of concrete after hardens is difficult to correct.	vary strength and resistance
Cost	\$3 to \$11 per square foot	\$8 to \$20 per square foot	Starting below \$0.25 and up to \$1.00 per square foot	\$4 to \$20 per square foot	\$4 to \$7 per square foot	\$5 to \$10 per square foot	\$4 and \$8 per square foot

Section AA'



Section BB'



5.5 Small Museum

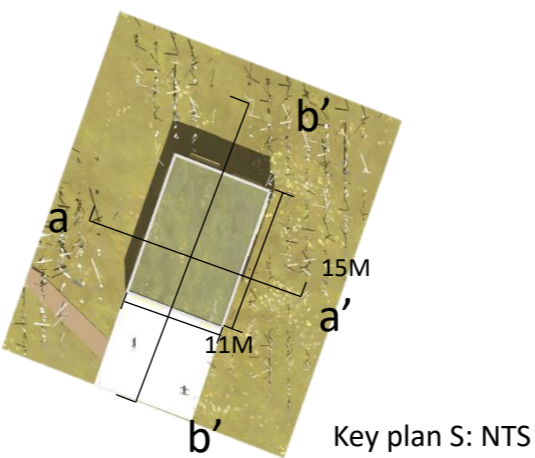
Located at the entrance to the original campground, there is a relatively empty treeless space, and slightly to the northwest of the site you can still see the office buildings of the neighboring SS and the remnants of the transportation railroad tracks left behind at the time, a mini-museum in this location provides a simple and rustic space that not only serves as a node for participants to have space for discussion or conversation, but also as a new venue for community exchange.

I didn't do much decorative design on the shape and façade of this small building, using only the most basic concrete geometry and cutting a large window sill according to the direction of the ruins, hoping that all visitors can see the outside space from the window view.

The building is surrounded by forest, and the irregular distribution of many women's combed silhouette sculptures in the surrounding woodland, looking out from inside the building, presents a space that attracts special emotions.



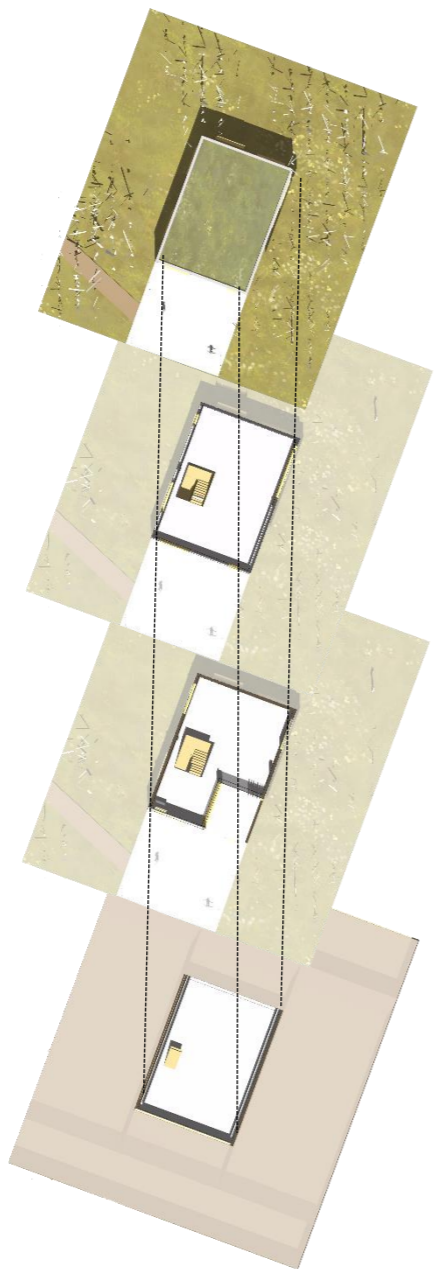
Key plan



Key plan S: NTS



Comb Silhouette Sculpture Courtyard Schematic



Site plan S: NTS

ROOF

1 F

G F

-1 F



Section aa'

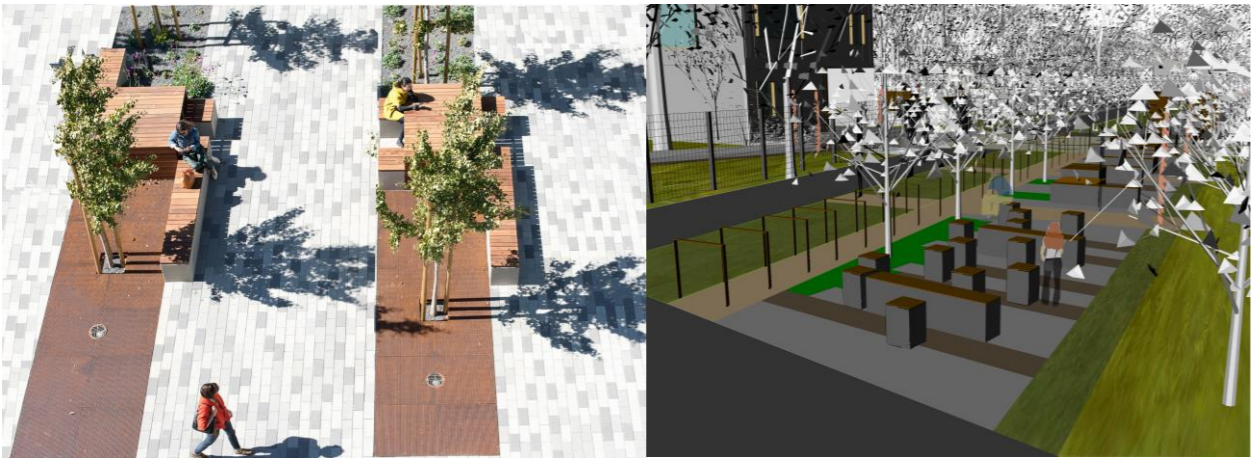
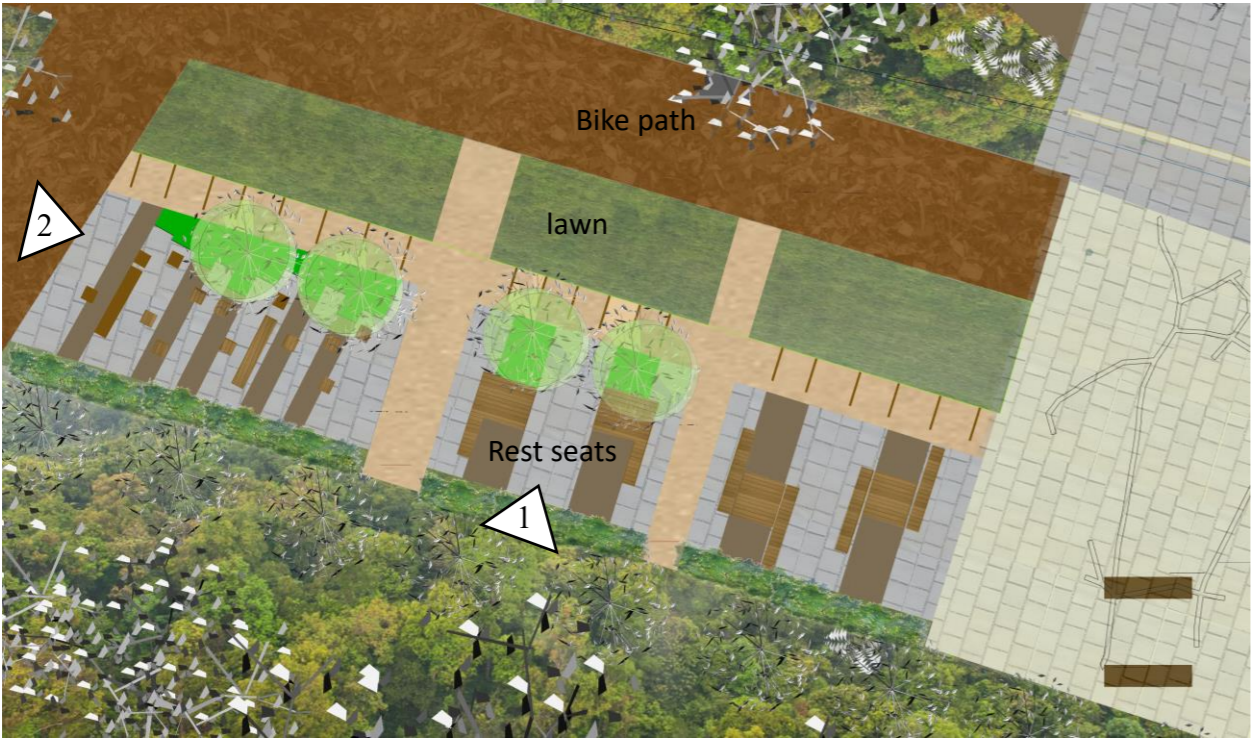
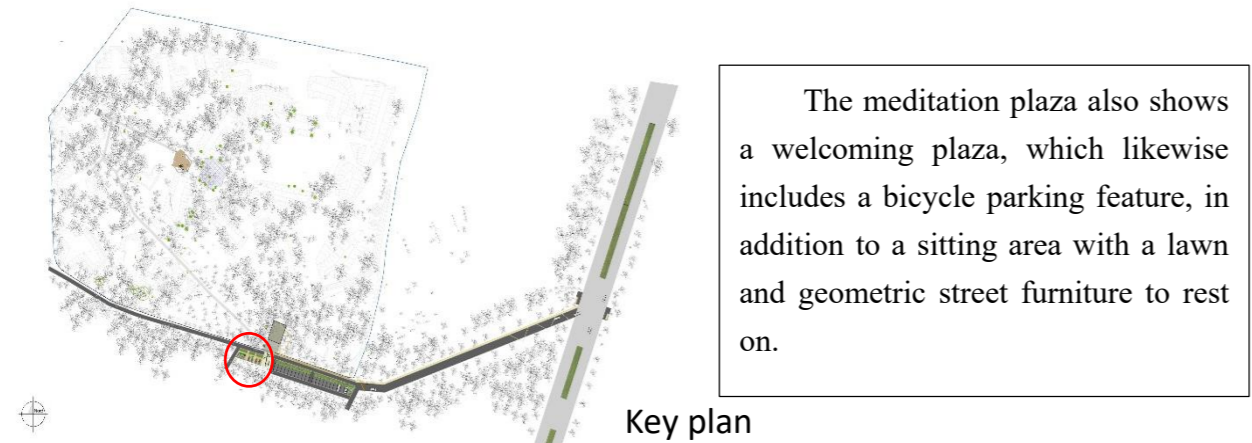
Scale: 1/200



Section bb'

Scale: 1/200

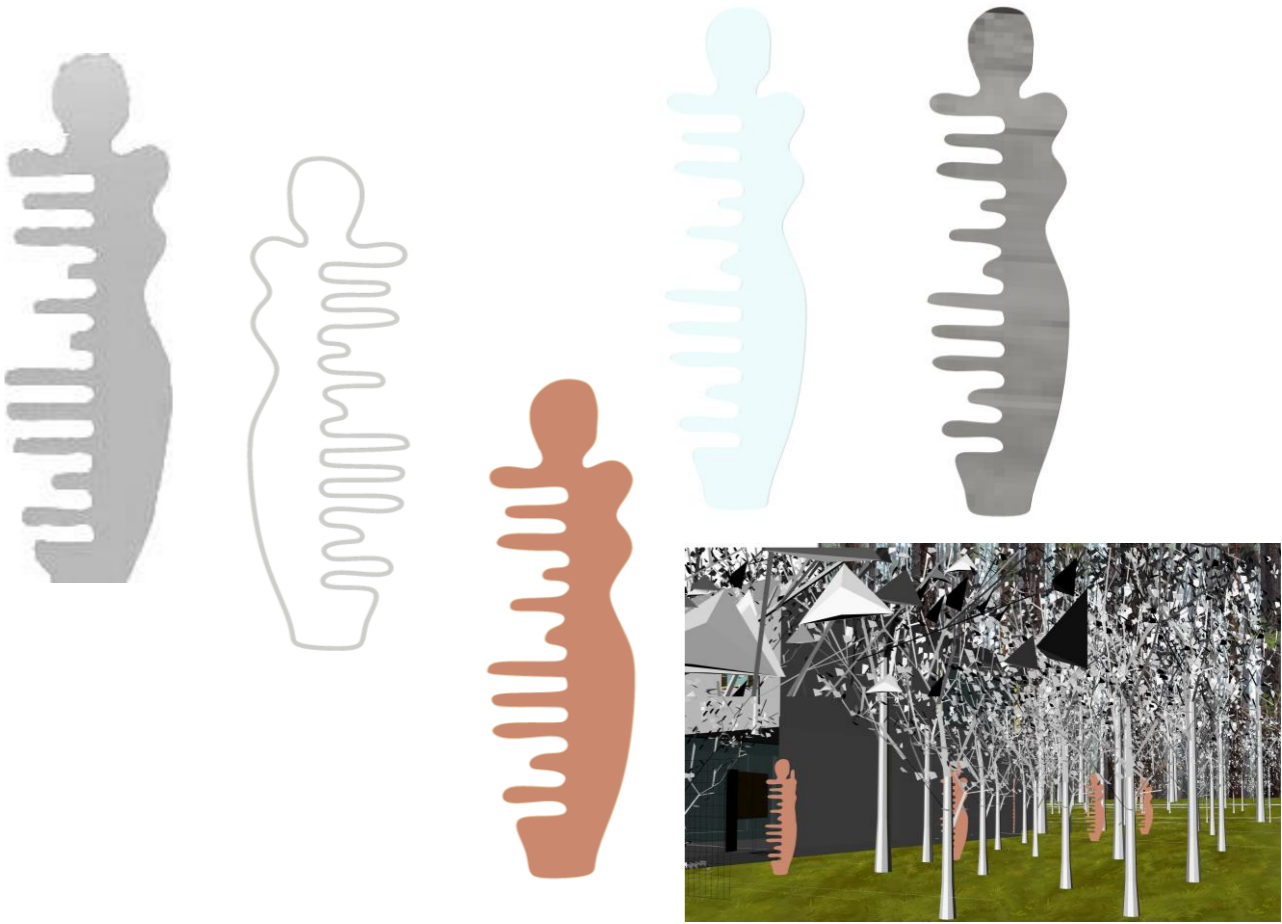
5.6 Meditation Square: Art exhibition



Commemorative sign women/comb silhouettes

Design of the comb silhouettes.

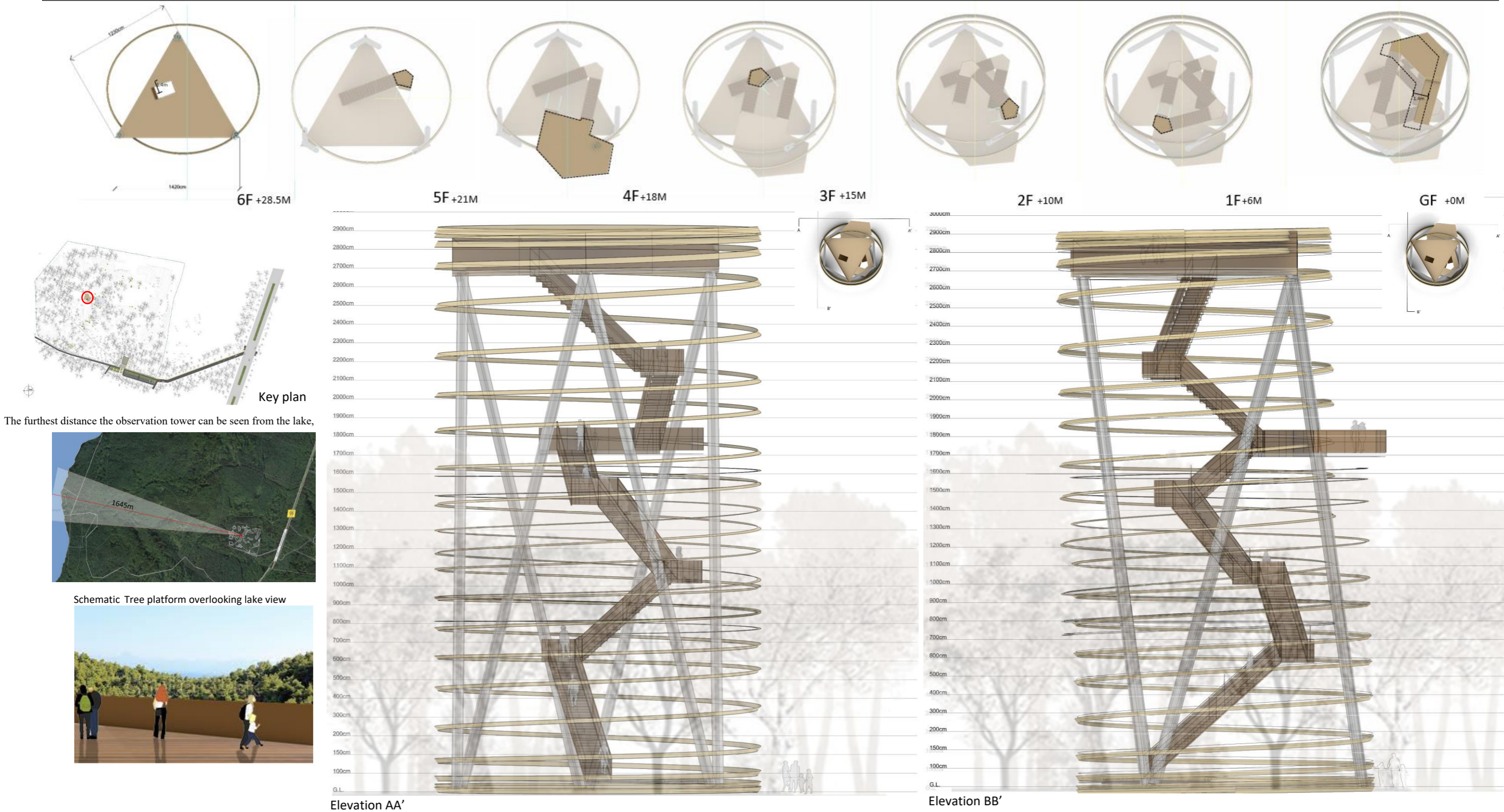
Representation: Imke Rust, 2019



Comb silhouette sculptures can be made of a variety of materials, such as steel baking paint, tubular silhouettes, silhouette glass, stone or metallic textures, etc., which are then scattered around the camp area to become monumental symbols of this cultural park.

5.7 Modular Memorial: Observation Tower& Pavilions

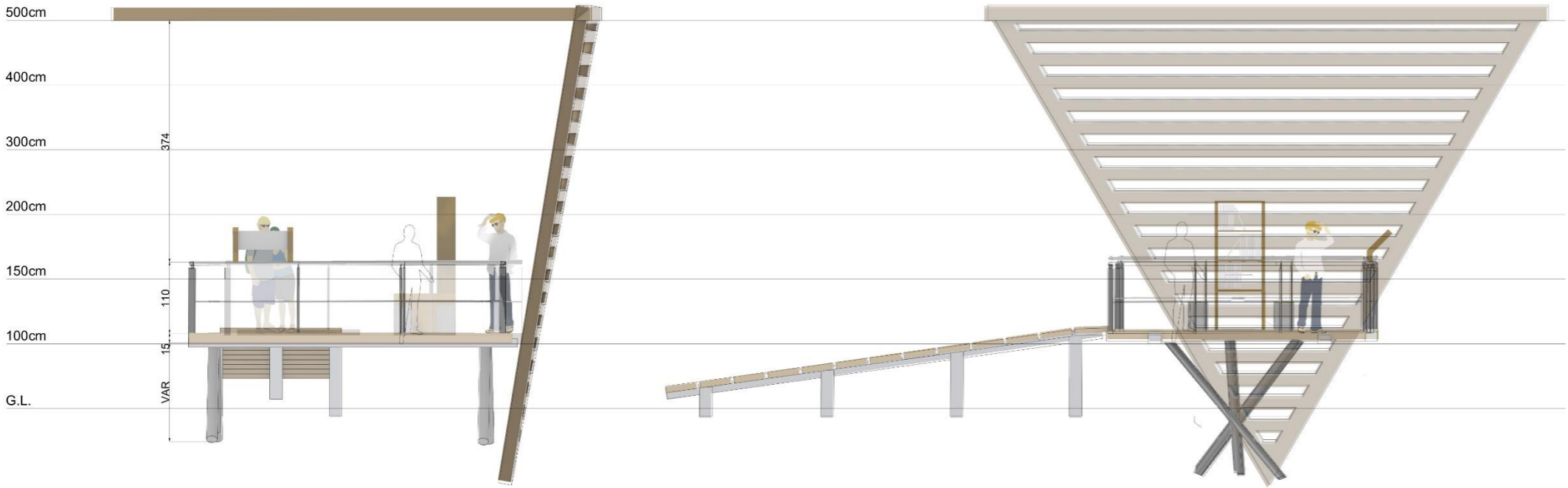
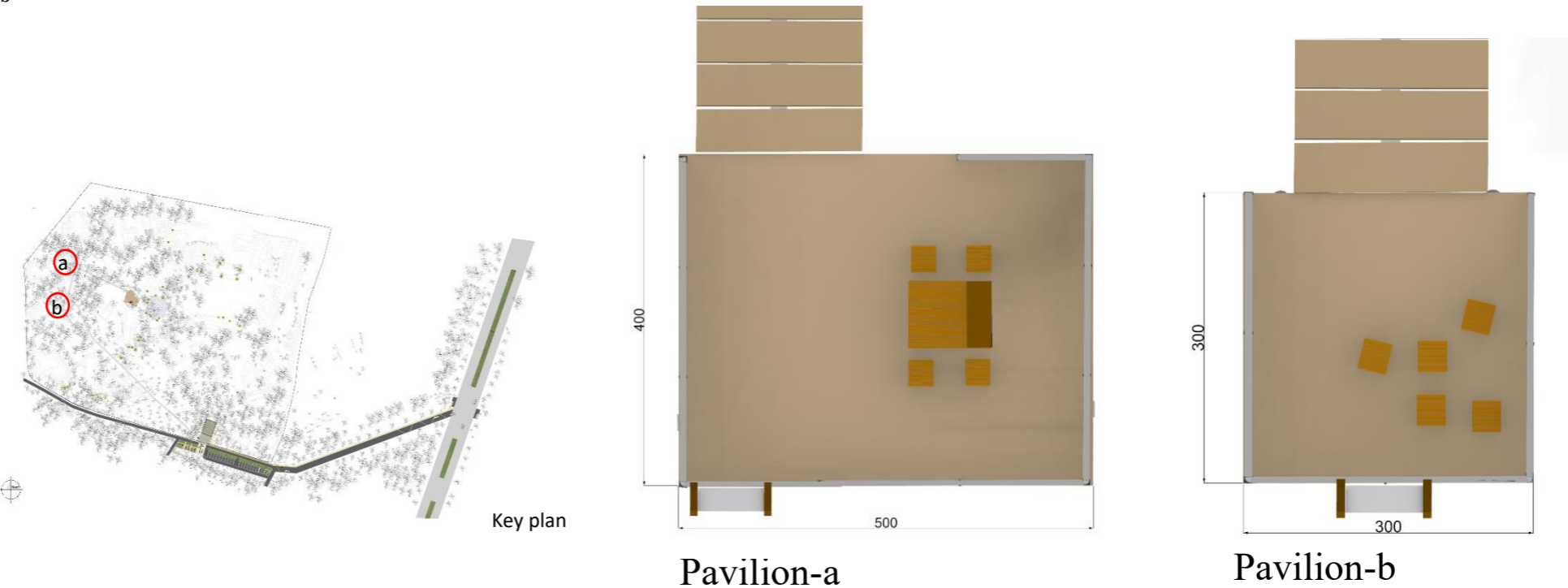
There are two main reasons for the 30m observation tower on the side of the disaster prevention pool. One is safety, as the northwest portion of the base is not recommended for access, and the largest relic in the area, the fire pond, contains standing water to avoid hazards, and I think the tour route would be best served with a node here. The observation tower is divided into seven levels, with two sets of large platforms, one of which can view the remains of the forest from top to bottom, and a large triangular platform on the top level, with a height of 30m, which is higher than the average height of the forest trees. The platform is shaped like a large triangle inspired by the design of the Camp Concentration Triangle Armband, and I used the triangle throughout the design as a symbolic point of connection between the future and the future of the Camp element.



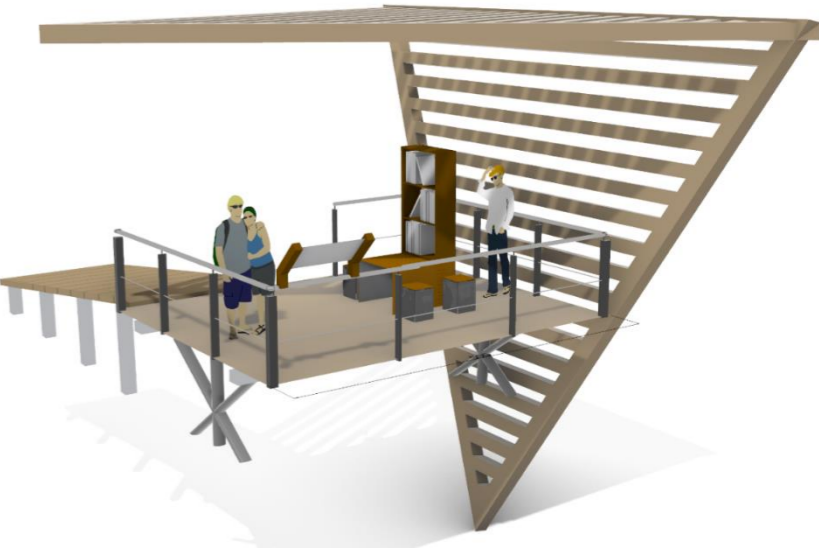
5.7 Modular Memorial: Observation Tower& Pavilions

On the east side one can see five oddly shaped irregular geometries, which are the old prisoner's quarters, the buildings having odd shapes that were created to avoid the large trees. This particular terrain and slope has been preserved, even though the building and its foundation have disappeared to this day. So on the park's movement line, I designed a large and small pavilion in the two nearest mounds of earth, which not only provide a place to rest, but also a place to feel and think about the inmates at the time up close.

The roof shape design, inspired by the Nazi concentration camp armband, is mainly composed of triangles, the same as the top platform of the observation tower, using the geometric patterning of the base as a symbolic concept.



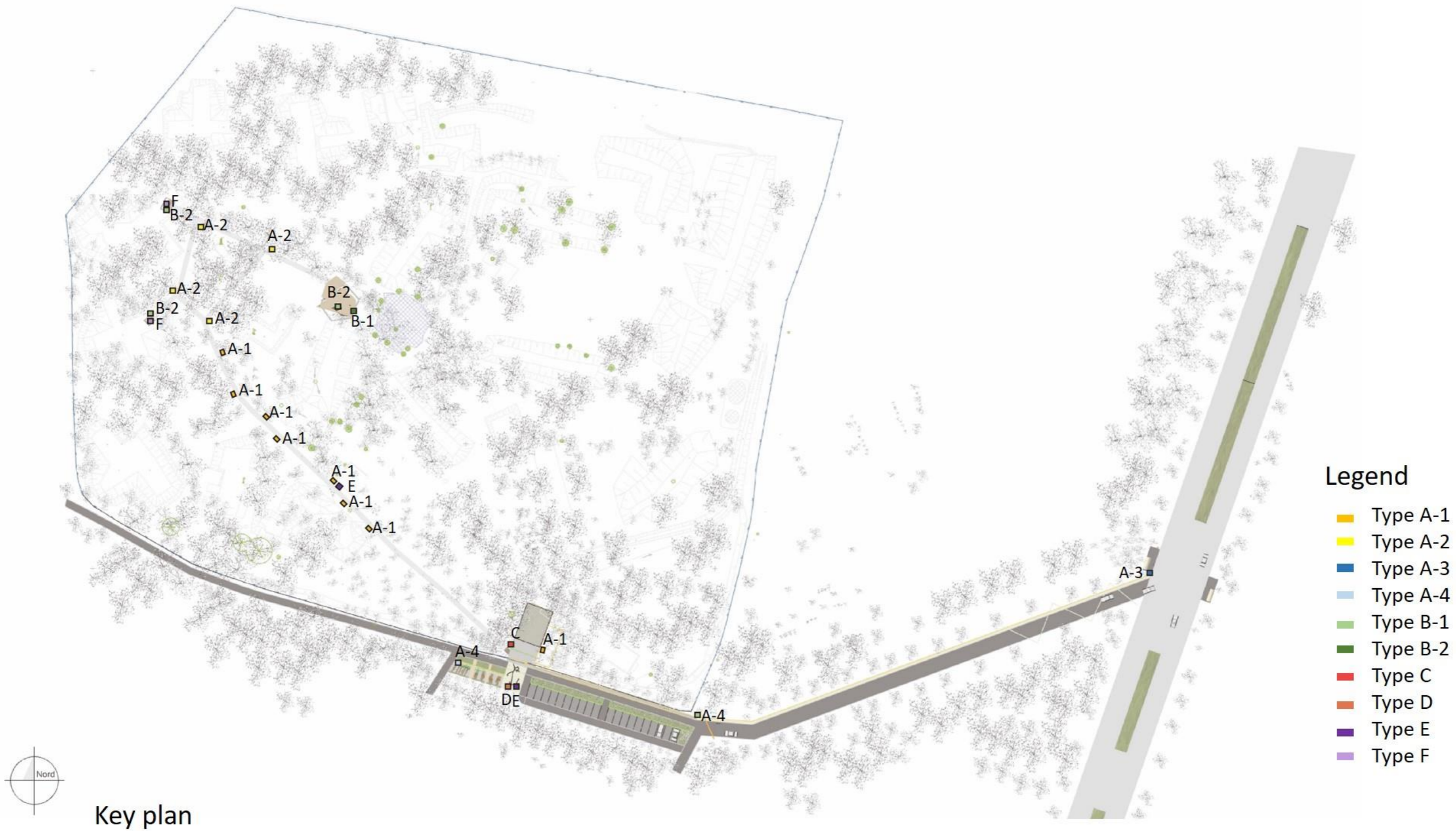
Pavilion – Elevation Schematic



Pavilion – perspective Schematic

5.8 Modular Memorial: Guide Boards System

In this chapter of the Guiding Deck System, in addition to referencing the specifications of other attractions in downtown New Brandenburg, and adding some interesting and interactive variety. As a medium for visitors to quickly learn about the history or cultural landscape, guide signs are an extremely important part of any park design. And the various types of tour cards presented in this chapter can be used not only at this one base, but also at other attractions in the city.



### Type A-1: Area-wide guide sign

Description: The tour/map contents are mainly distributed over a large area, and the current locations (attractions) and surrounding attractions provide visitors with reference information for planning their itineraries. For example, attractions along the North Crossing, waterfront recreation areas.

Location: The first place where visitors are exposed to information, such as the visitor center, the entrance to the tourist recreation area and important nodes.

Function: Mainly used to provide information within the scope of the scenic area or related to the surrounding scenic spots, mainly presented in maps, and can be combined with brief explanations of the scenic spots to provide visitors with clear information and notes on recreation.

Base Material : Stainless Steel

Material : Aluminum / Polycarbonate / Woodproof PVC

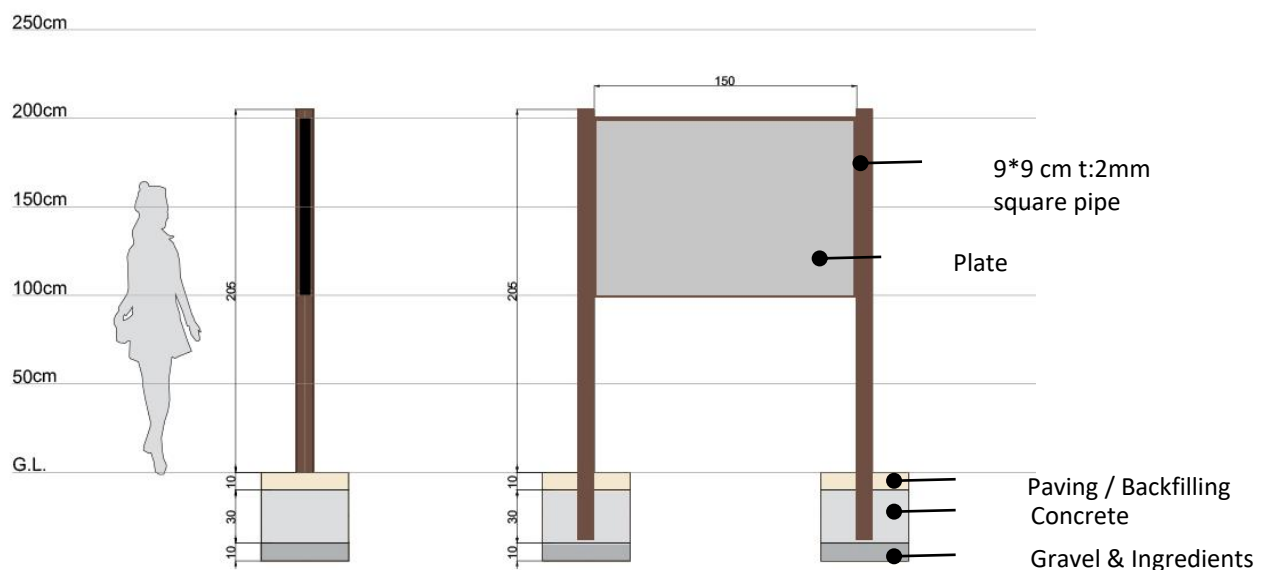
Plate size: 150×100cm

Page Content Description:

Title, Map (current location and surrounding scenic spot information, surrounding environment information, scale and compass) ,

Management Instructions and Emergency Contact Information ,

Links to the QR Code Newsletter



### Type A-2: Area guide sign

Location: Trail entrances and important nodes, etc.

Function: Provide an introduction to the environmental attractions of the trail system, so that visitors can fully understand the trail system, so that visitors can fully understand the environmental resources of the trail system. It can also provide visitors with clear information and attention to the scenic spots in the area or related to the surrounding scenic spots, and is mainly presented by maps.

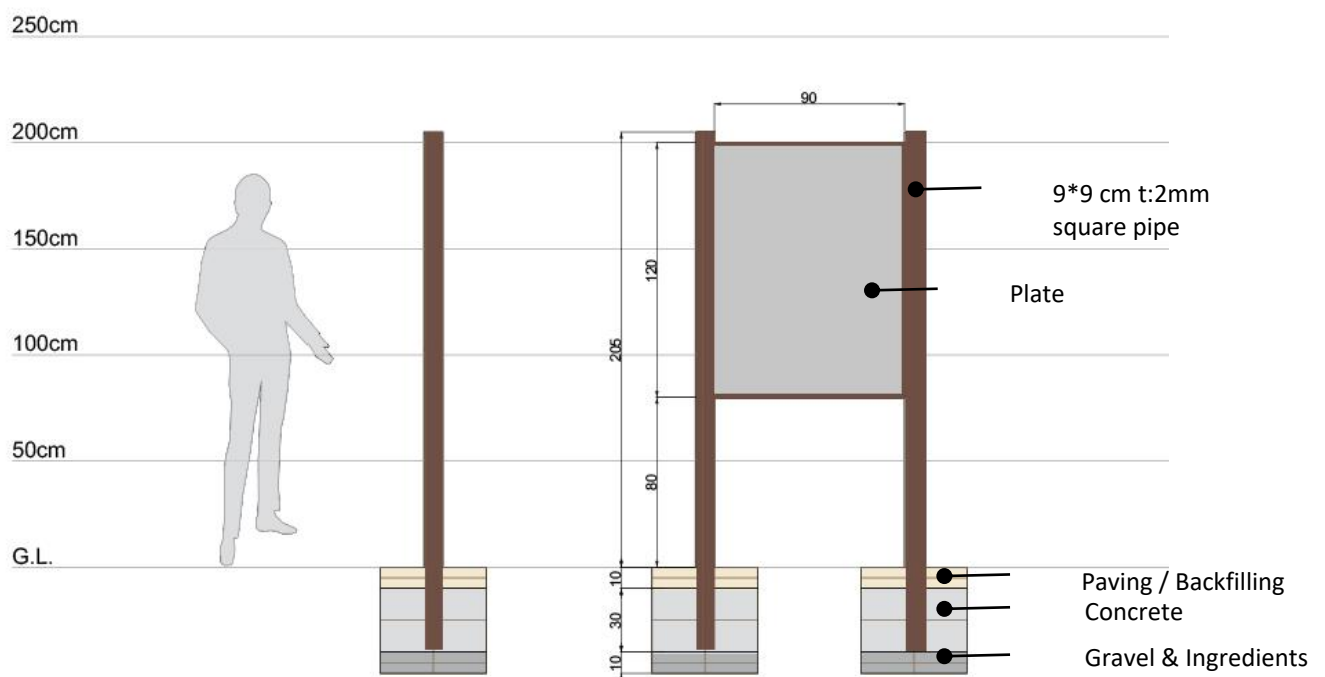
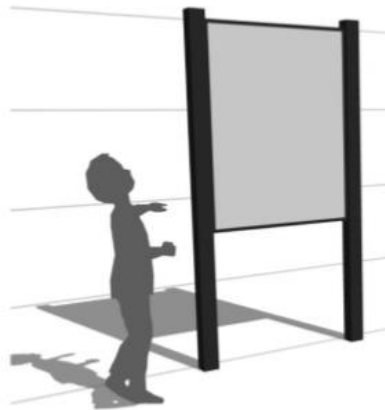
Base Material : Stainless Steel

Material : Aluminum plate / Polycarbonate plate / Stainless steel plate / Durable

PVC Plate Size : 90×120cm

Content description:

Title, Map (information on the trail and surrounding attractions, information on the surrounding environment, scale and compass), information on points of interest / attractions on the trail, management instructions and emergency contact information, agency name and QR Code information link



### Type A-3: Metro Guide

Location: space at important nodes of bike lane entrances and exits, etc.

Function: Provide information within the scope of the scenic area or related to the surrounding scenic spots, with the map as the main presentation, and with brief explanations of the scenic spots, providing visitors with clear information and notes on recreation.

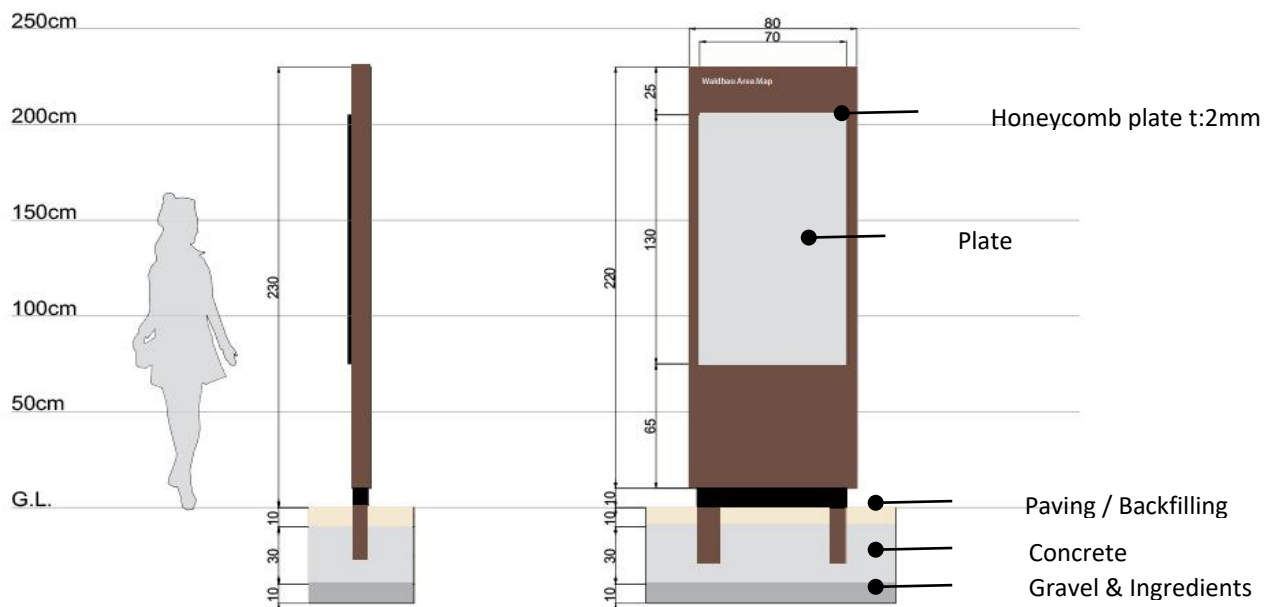
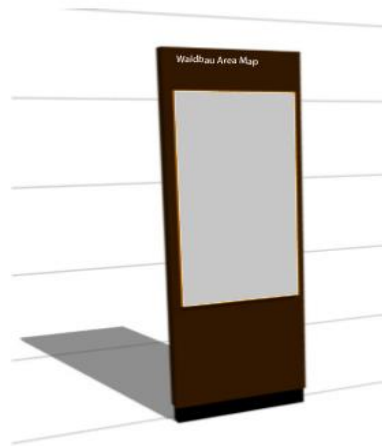
Base Material : Stainless steel, aluminum honeycomb plate

Material : Aluminum / Polycarbonate / Woodproof PVC

Plate size: 70×130 cm

Page Content.

Title, Map (Old Street, Bike Path and Surrounding Attractions, Surrounding Environment, Scale and Compass, Directions), Attractions Introduction and Neighboring Attractions Management Notes and Emergency Contact Information, CIS Exclusive Imagery, Machine Name and QR Code Information Link



#### A-4: Tourist attraction guide

Location: Space such as important nodes at bike path entrances and exits.

Function: Provide information within the scenic area or related to the surrounding scenic spots, mainly presented on a map, and with a brief explanation of the scenic spots, providing visitors with clear information and notes on recreation.

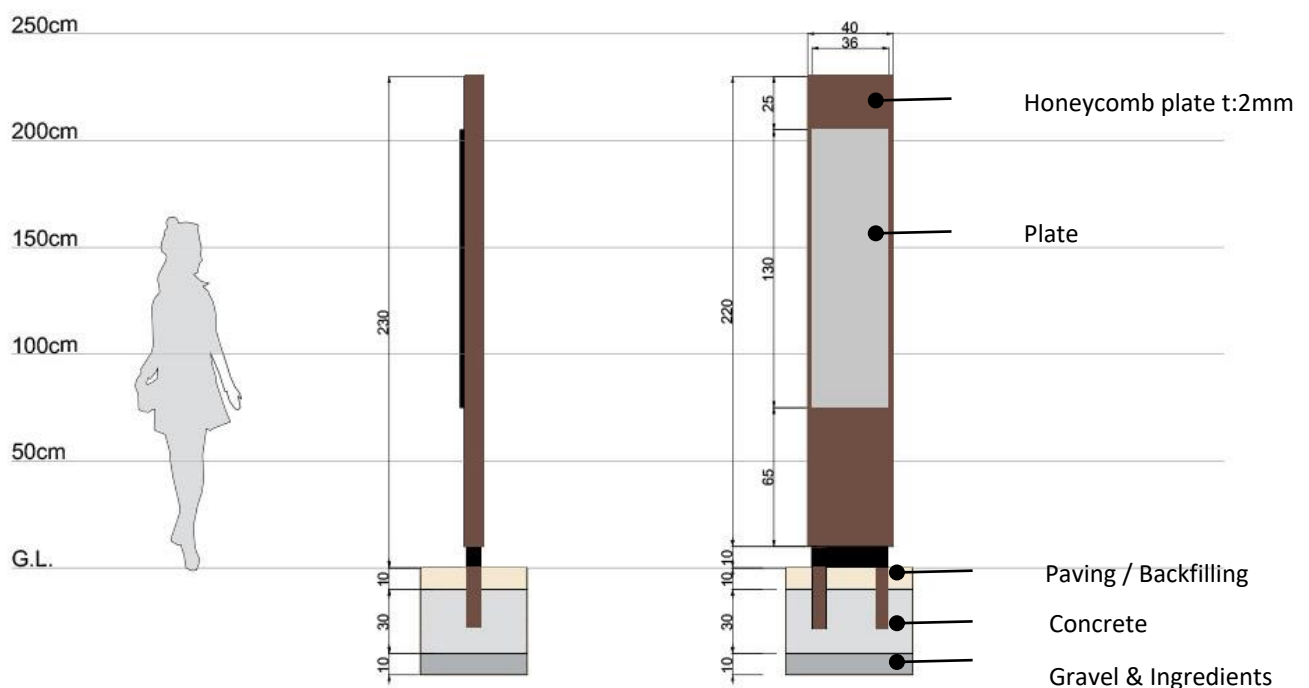
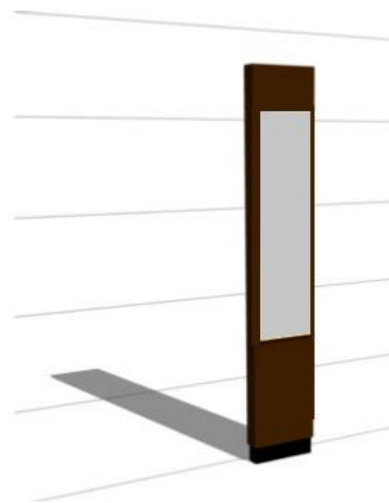
Base Material : Stainless steel, aluminum honeycomb plate

Material : Aluminum / Polycarbonate / Woodproof PVC

Plate size: 36×130 cm

Page Content.

Title, Map (Old Street, bike paths and surrounding scenic spots, surrounding environment, scale and compass, directional guide), names of scenic spots, facility icons, administrative descriptions and emergency contact information, CIS-specific imagery, agency names and QR Code information links



TYPE B-1 Resource Explanation Board  
TYPE B-2 Resource Explanation Board railings

Function: Provides environmental interpretation of resources with natural or human characteristics, create activities that are fun or intellectual

Base Material : Stainless Steel

Material : Stainless steel / Aluminum / Polycarbonate / Weather resistant PVC

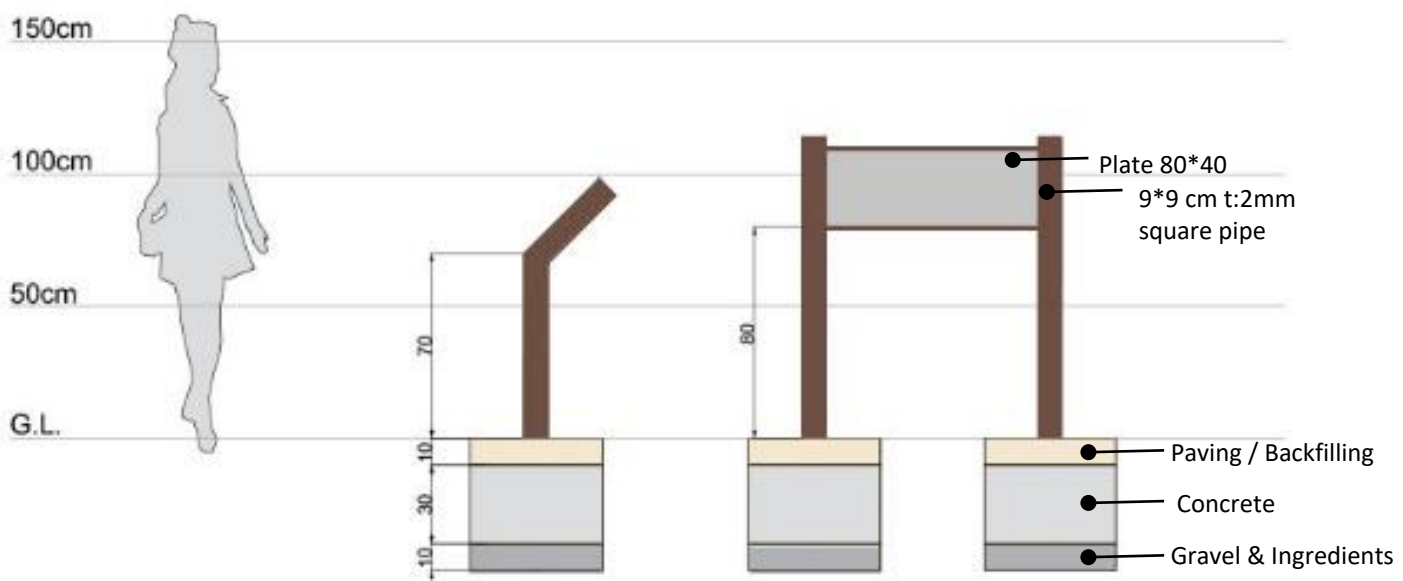
Page size: 80 x 40 cm (proportional to demand or other common size)

Plate (to floor) angle: 45°

B-1



B-2



### TYPE C directional indicator plate

Location: On tourist recreation routes, including car and pedestrian routes

Function: Provides visitors with clear guidance on tourist routes

Orte –Mahnmal is the directional indicator plate which made from the Stephanus-Werkstätten and carpenter, Roman Bourwieg, the important symbol of the community collective.



Impressions of the Orte-Memorial. Left as planning example. Picture: Bianka Bülow, RAA M-V; Right as Production example of the Stephanus-Werkstätten Bad Freienwalde. Picture: Stephanus Workshops source form RAA.

### TYPE D Solid model Sculpture

Location: On the Square, open space

Function: Provides visitors with clear guidance on Historical outline



form Sachsenhausen National Memorial

schematic diagram: Model

### TYPE E Rating Wall

Location: On the Square, open space

Function: Provide information within the scope of the scenic area or related to the surrounding scenic spots, with the graphes or text as the main presentation, and with brief explanations of the historaical spots, providing visitors with clear information and notes on recreation.

Base Material : Stainless steel, aluminum honeycomb plate

Material : Aluminum / Polycarbonate / Woodproof PVC

Plate size: 34×31 cm



## TYPE F Register of Victims Bookshelf

Location: Remain of inmate flat

Function: Provides information related to the scenic victim register or SS officers, with illustrated or text-based presentations, and a brief description of the remains to provide visitors with clear information and notes. Base Material : Stainless steel, aluminum, wooden



## 5.9 Conclusion

In Germany, memorials or places of remembrance that fall under the category of concentration camps are usually intended as places of evidence, or places that survivors can use to honor their comrades. (by Prof Jan Philipp Reemtsma) A common design approach is to restore the original building and accompany it with exhibitions and sculptures, as shown in the aforementioned case study.

The memorial park space created in this design research paper does not follow the usual German concentration camp memorial design pattern due to geographical location and physical peculiarities (located in a forest and half of the camp is not recommended to go deep due to safety). As a memorial site, the message from the original site to the survivors was strong enough that I didn't bother trying to restore the original structures. Rather, only the original route of the camp is planned for local safety, and the design elements such as a miniature museum pavilion and observation tower are combined with the clear topography of the remaining features of the base, in order to provide a unique leisure space for people to interact with the site at a deep level. In addition to providing a conduit for people to learn about history, the guide sign system can also serve as a medium for displaying the results of the work camp. With the explanations of the instructors or interpreters, visitors are able to further think and feel the history.

In addition to the above-mentioned monumental design elements within the park, the park's exterior accessibility measures, such as entrance impressions, traffic node adjustment, safety fence renewal, contemplative recreation plaza and parking lot planning, etc., need to be considered as a park's diverse recreational space. These elements create a place to stop for a nap, recharge, de-stress, lounge, sit and meditate, and have a relaxing conversation.

This design study inspired me to think about what a memorial park is from a second perspective, and although the process was tortuous and perhaps some of the designs were not very distinctive, I was content and happy to have the opportunity to participate in the project and to make the designs I wanted to make.

## Figures

Figure 1 Life satisfaction in Germany 2016 Retrieved from

<https://ourworldindata.org/there-is-a-happiness-gap-between-east-and-west-germany>

Figure 2 Trends in life satisfaction for East and West Germany, 1992-2013 Retrieved from

<https://ourworldindata.org/there-is-a-happiness-gap-between-east-and-west-germany>

Figure 3 Countries of Origin by zwangsarbeit-archiv

Figure 4 series of Ravensbrück memorial view

a Map of the Ravensbrück. /b. memorial wall. / c. sculpture as symbol. /d. view of the camp. /e, symbol sculpture

Figure 5 series of 911 memorial view

a. the 911 park. / b. 911 memorial site plan. /c. memorial wall. /d. landscaping. /e, sunken fountain. /f, sunken fountain and memorial victim wall Retrieved from <http://www.pwpla.com/national-911-memorial>

Figure 6 series of Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall by Japanese Invaders view

a The Phase III the expansion project of the Jiangdong Gate memorial

b. The Wall of Victory, a new landscaping element.

c Victims List Memorial Wall.

d Bronze statue reflecting the society of the time

e Giant cross-shaped monument that records the point in time when the event occurred.

f. Bronze statue reflecting the society of the time Pic take from archdaily.

Figure 7 The Composition of Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall

Figure 8 Aerial photo Neubrandenburg, Image: GeoBasis-DE/M-V

Figure 9 This photo was taken in 2015 using an airborne laser scanner; the process reveals surface structures excluding vegetation; the thickness of the lines indicates the depth of the buildings.

Figure 10 Orthofoto of the Waldbau satellite concentration camp, 1953. Image: GeoBasis-DE/M-V

Figure 11 Site location- Waldbau-Forest camp

Figure 12 Average temperature per month

Figure 13 Average days with precipitation per month

Figure 14 Neubrandenburg Climate Graph // Weather by Month

Figure 15 Neubrandenburg Climate Graph // Weather Average

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