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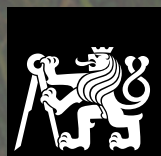
## **TWO sides of OSTRÁ**

Dresden, Ostragehege

Atelier Rehwaldt

Master's degree study - Atelier IV

Winter semester 2023/2024



**FAKULTA  
ARCHITEKTURY  
ČVUT V PRAZE**







# INTRODUCTION

In every city, there are natural and built elements that contribute significantly to its identity. In Dresden, these are the river Elbe with its green banks and the visual relationships with the surrounding hills as well as the alternation of built-up and landscaped areas. Unusually and uniquely for a metropolitan city, the wide stream of the river Elbe is accompanied by a generous and green floodplain with, in part, very extensive meadow areas.

The characteristic loop of the river Elbe in the center still gives the city a special beauty and introduced the Wettins to choose the place as their permanent residence more than 500 years ago. Downstream, on the opposite bank of the river, is the so-called „Großes Ostragehege“ (Great Enclosure) situated, the former hunting grounds of the Saxon electors. Between this and the historic city center, there was and still is a tension between natural expanse and cultural density.

Structural breaks that are visible everywhere also give the impression of individual islands within an archipelago: hundreds of year old avenues, river banks and meadows with great expanse and ecological value next to the central harbor with cranes, tracks and industrial facilities; an extensive trade fair complex, the sports boarding school, cultural facilities, the newly built company settlements in the protected historic monument of the slaughterhouse-complex; large sealed areas and storage buildings as well as allotments gardens.

Even though the site has a specific identity due to the aesthetic contrasts, it does not live up to its potential and proximity to Dresdens city center. But it is a luck for the city that these wide green spaces of the Dresden Elbe river valley in the middle of the city have been largely preserved over the centuries of urban development.

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# 01 LOCATION



The proposal area is called Ostragehege. It is located in eastern Germany in the city of Dresden which is the provincial capital of the Free State of Saxony.



Ostragehege is located in the core zone of the former Dresden Elbe Valley and with its width defines one of the widest areas of the entire cultural landscape. The Ostragehege begins in the east at the Marienbrücke and is bordered by the Elbe in an almost semicircle to the north. To the south lies Friedrichstadt. To the west and south, the Ostragehege ends at Dresden's largest port, the Alberthafen Dresden Friedrichstadt. The actual Ostragehege is clearly bordered by the river bow at Friedrichstadt in the north and the southern flooding zone embankment.



Wider connections





# 02 ANALYSIS

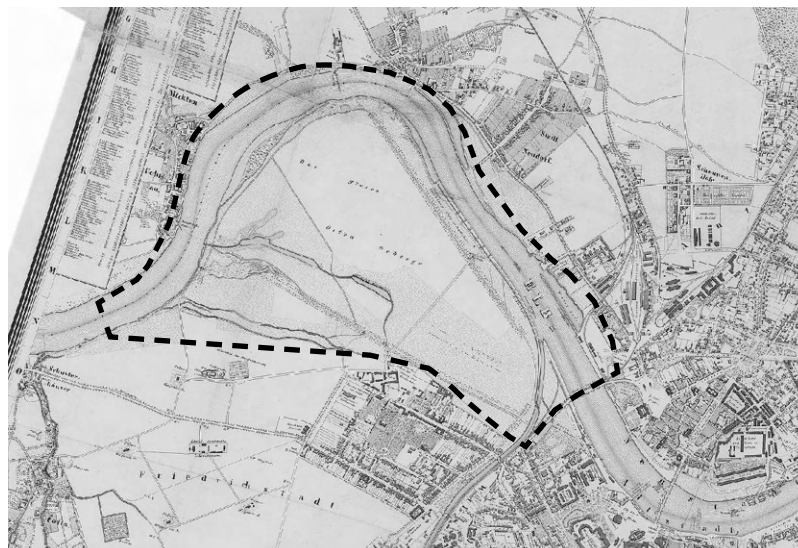
## Development of the area

1781-1810



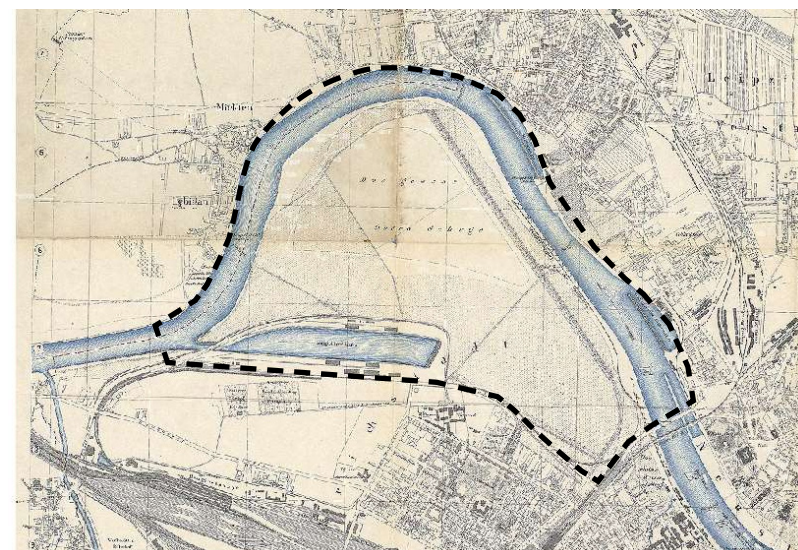
Already in Slavic times there was a village called „Ostrow“ west of Dresden in a flooding zone surrounded by the Elbe and Weißeritz rivers. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the area served primarily as a pheasantry and animal garden. At the same time, the Friedrichstadt (a quarter of Dresden) was developed in the southern part, which was largely spared from flooding.

1866



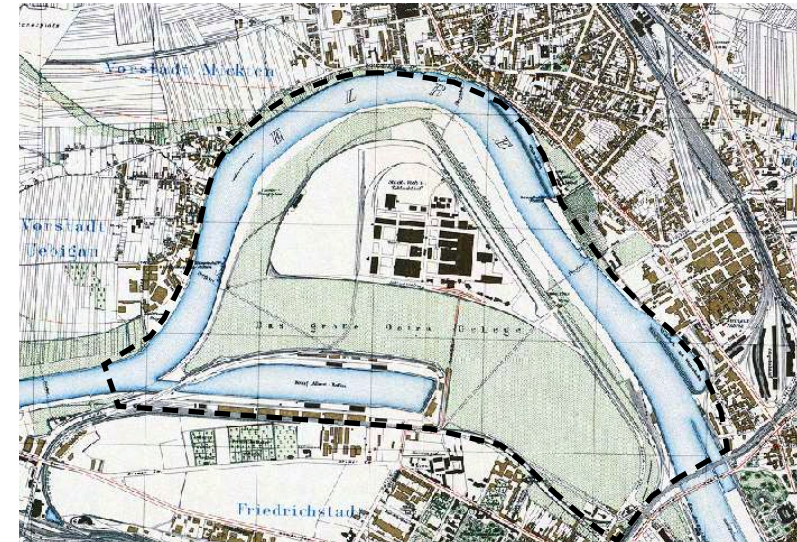
The name „Großes Ostragehege“ probably dates back to the 1696. At that time, plans for a baroque park were developed, including three four-row avenues leading from the surroundings of the city palace of Dresden into the open countryside. Of these avenues, the Pieschener Allee is still almost completely preserved today. The Übigauer Allee ran south of it towards the Palace of Übigau, while Hirschallee ran between the two avenues parallel to Übigauer Allee, but was never fully completed.

1899



A decisive change in the Ostragehege occurred with the onset of industrialization in the 1890s. A number of large scale projects were implemented and permanently changed the area. These included the relocation of the mouth of the river Weißeritz from the eastern to the western border of the Ostragehege, the construction of the „König-Albert-Hafen“ (leading to the cutting of the Übigauer Allee), the marshalling yard in Dresden-Friedrichstadt with a subsiding hill and the Flutrinne.

1912



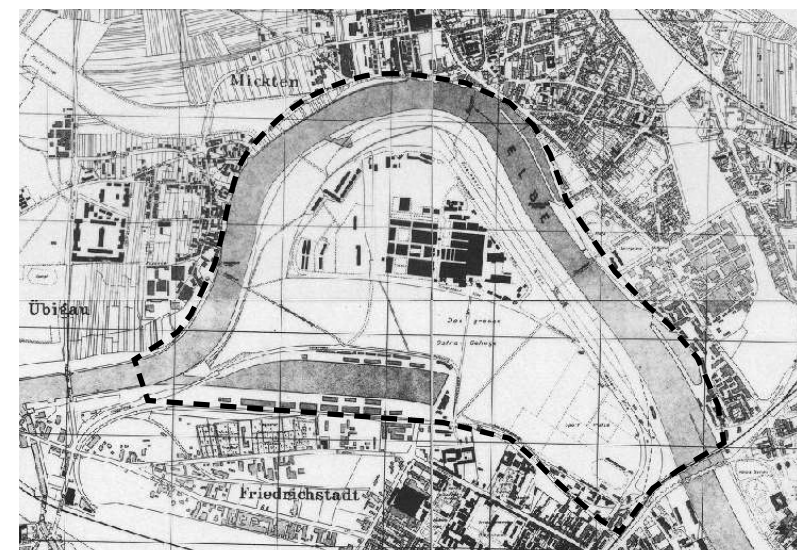
The slaughterhouse complex was built from 1906 to 1910 on an embankment made of the excavated material from the Flutrinne and the Alberthafen according to the plans of the current architect Hans Erlwein. Taking into account the latest technological standards, the most modern slaughterhouse in Europe was built. In terms of design, the slaughterhouse was laid out as a kind of estate with a rural, village character, thus taking up references to the history and character of the location.

1927



Large halls, for example, were hidden behind small-scale construction that was embedded in the landscape. It is clearly recognizable that in the composition of the slaughterhouse, attention was paid to the interaction with the surrounding landscape of the Ostragehege and the Elbe river wetlands, and changing insights and views of the the city center, the river and the avenues.

1941



The use of the slaughterhouse was abandoned in 1995 after 85 years. With the masterplan developed in 1998, the subsequent use as a trade fair site was initiated.



# Development of the area

1953



Historically, several ferry connections existed to link the Ostragehege with the city quarter Leipziger Vorstadt. One of them existed until 1995. Since then, an additional Elbe crossing by bridge has been repeatedly discussed, but so far all discussed variants (public transport; foot and bike path) have been rejected, as the realization would represent a significant intervention in the unique landscape area.

1999



In the Flutrinne, which fills up from the west during high water, parking spaces or the open-air event area Flutrinne and a sports park are integrated in the higher eastern part of the bridge. In the case of a flood, all structural elements such as fences are removed here. Accordingly, permanent constructions are excluded in this area. Parts of the former slaughterhouse were reused as site for Dresden fair starting in 1998. For this purpose, existing monumental protected cattle sheds were renovated and combined with contemporary new buildings.

2020

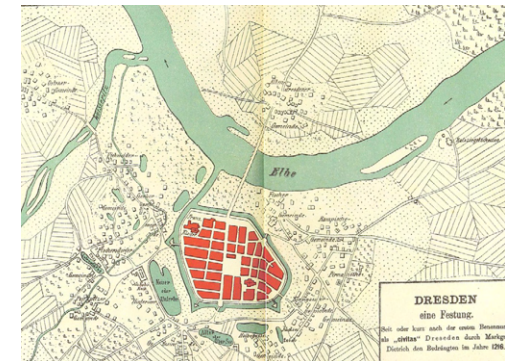


On the peninsula, especially in the western part of the island, there is still commercial use such as freight forwarding and transport companies going on, which, due to their peripheral location, generate considerable heavy traffic and partially block the experience as an island. In combination with extensive allotments gardens, large parts of the western island appear like an enclave that is hardly accessible to the public. With the decision to develop the area into a trade fair center, the traffic access was also upgraded and finally supplemented by a double-track tramline in 2011.

# History

1206 is the first written mention of the Ostra.

- The village of Ostra belonged to the bishop of Meissen at that time
- The safe location from floods made the village an important settlement on the bishop's estate in the Elbe Valley and in the area to the left of the Weißeritz. Its northern to western fields and meadows were part of today's Great Ostragehege.



In 1568 the Saxon elector August expropriated the local farmers and founded the Vorwerk Ostra on this site in order to improve the supply of the royal household and the whole of Dresden.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the landscape west of the old center of Dresden, characterized by marshy meadows, small Werders and Elbe lakes, the Weißeritzlauf and its Mühlgraben, continued to serve agricultural purposes. These included fruit tree plantations, a zoo and the pheasantry of the Saxon court.

The area served the electoral court primarily as a pheasantry and animal garden. At the same time, the Friedrichstadt (a quarter of Dresden) was developed in the southern part, which was largely spared from flooding.

In the 1840s, the planting of trees on the Ostra-Allee laid the foundation for green promenade streets in the slowly developing suburb of Friedrichstadt. An avenue was planted at the same time as the Weißeritz.

Industrialization in the 1890s with a number of large scale projects.

1906 to 1910 the slaughterhouse complex was built.

1995 closing of the slaughterhouse.

1998 the subsequent use as a trade fair site was initiated.

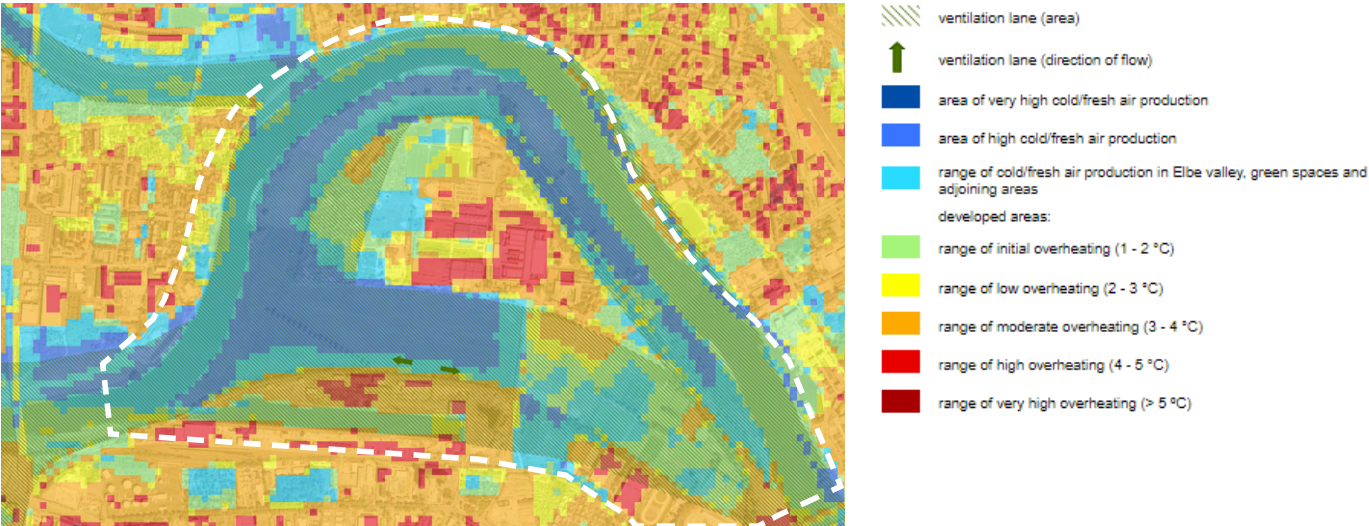
1999 the area at the Ostragehege opened its gates.



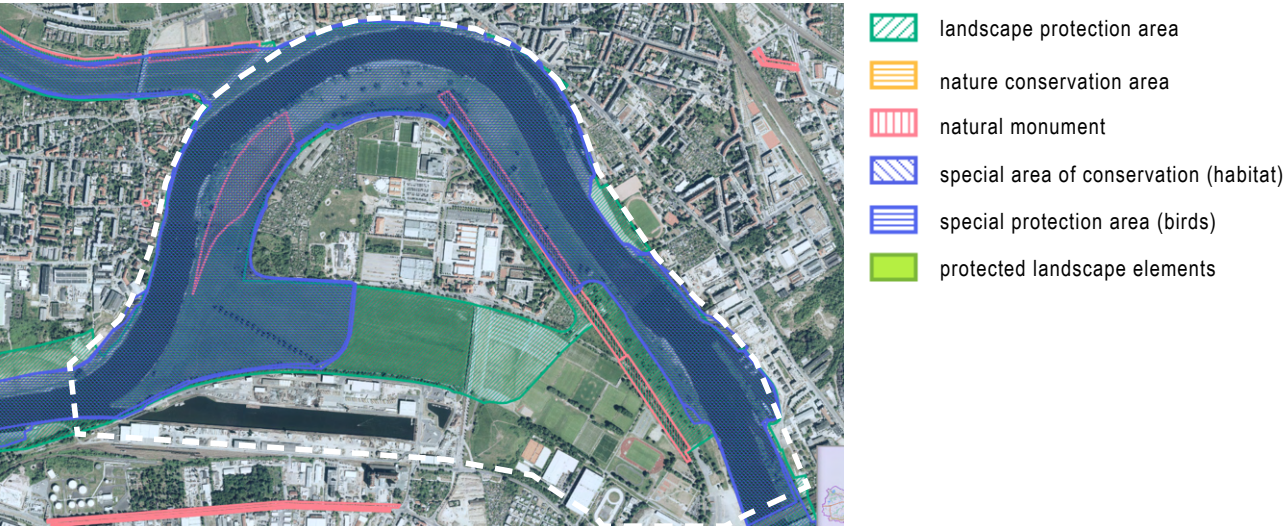


# Natural conditions

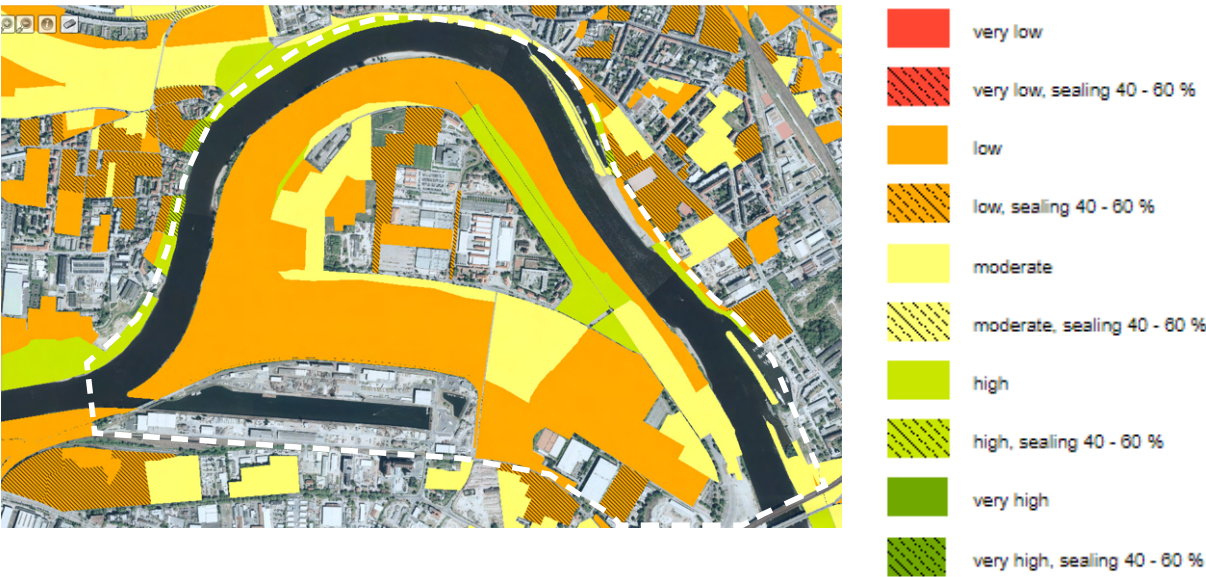
## Climate



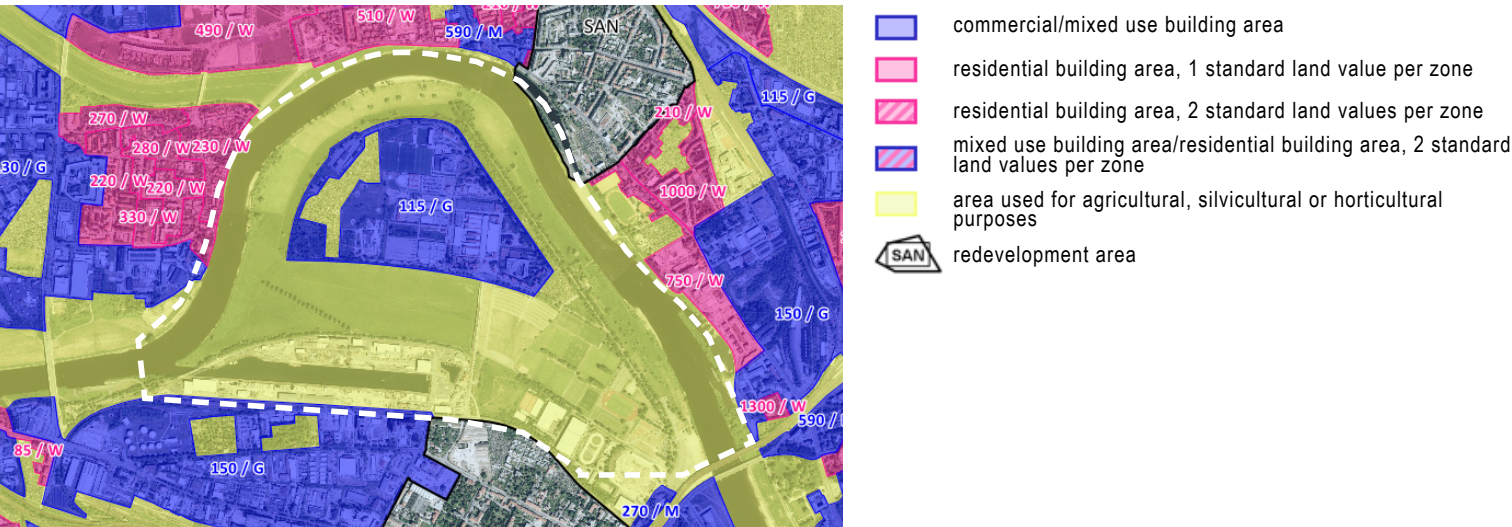
## Nature conservation



## Water storage capacity of soil



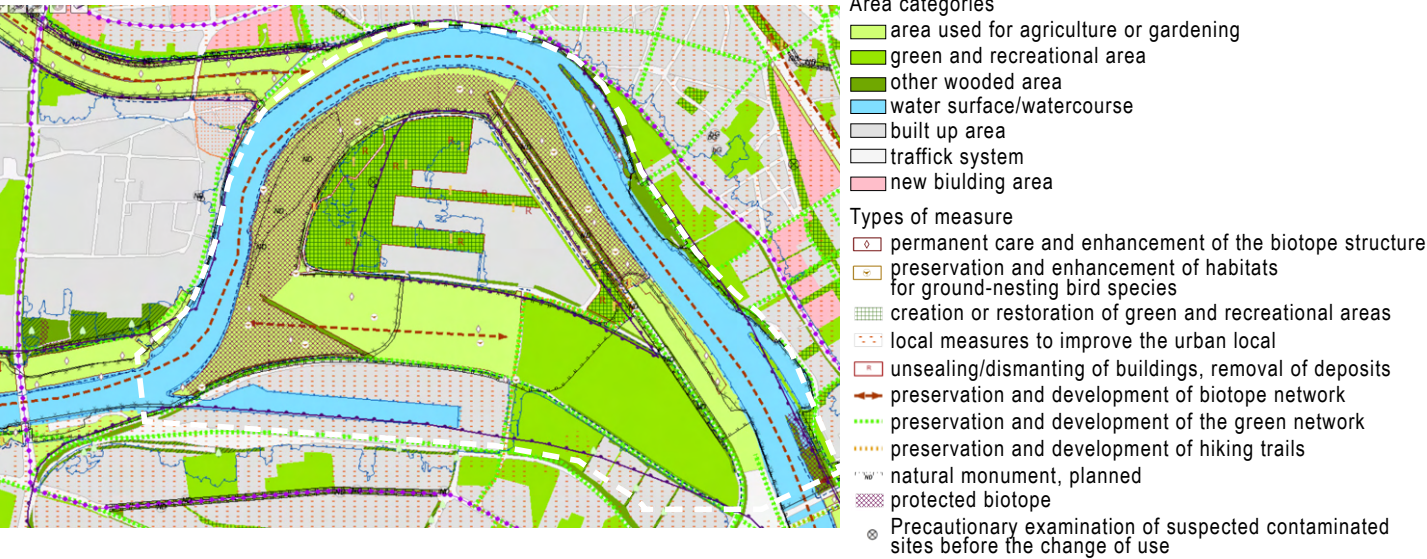
## Land values



## Potential soil erosion



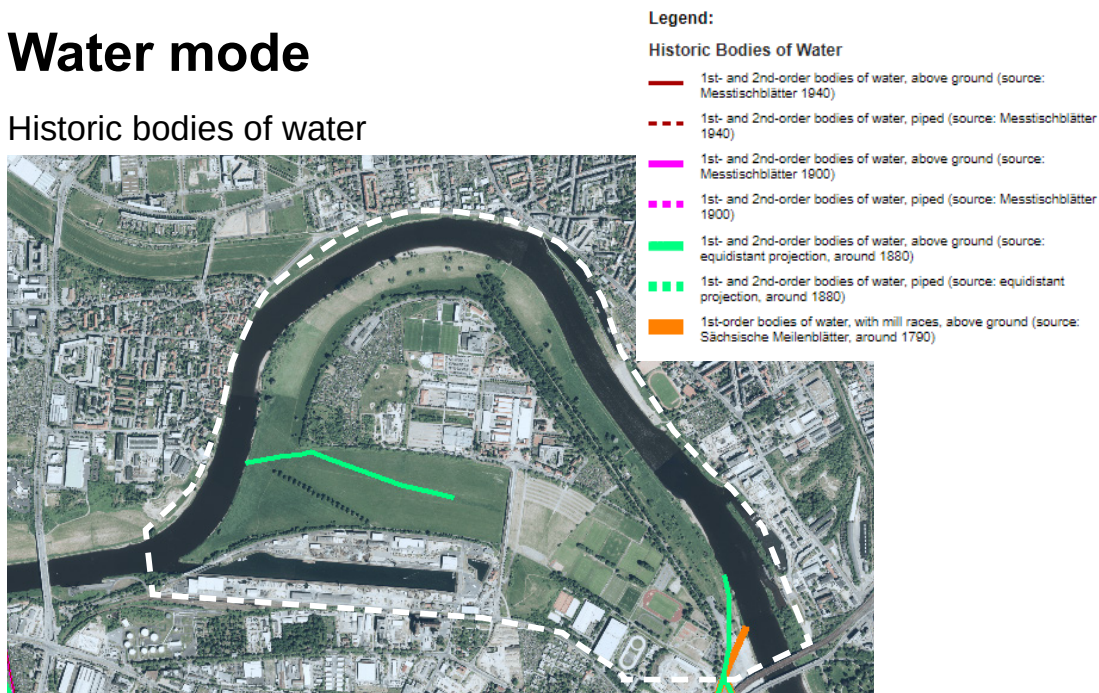
## Landscape plan



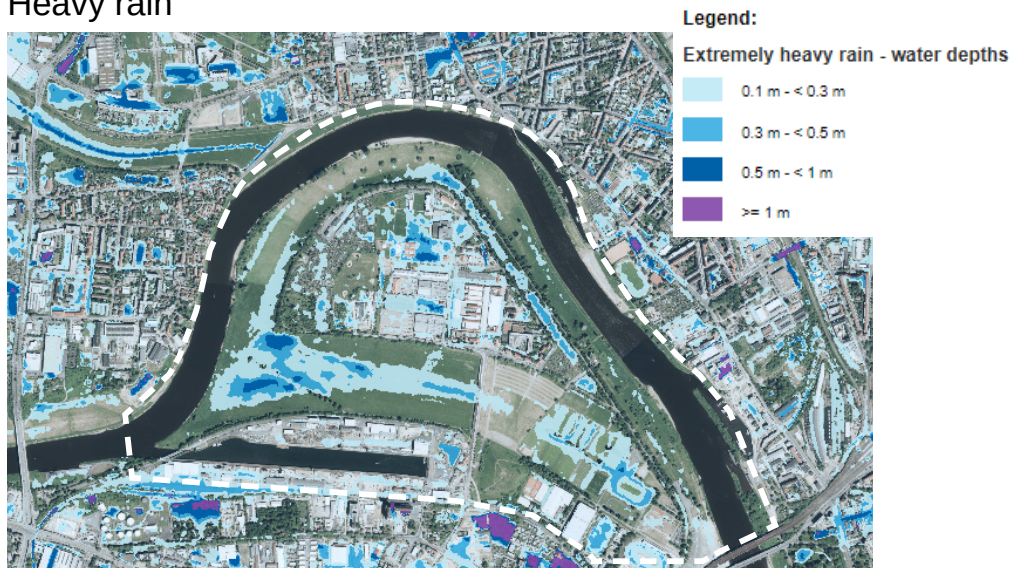


# Water mode

Historic bodies of water



Heavy rain



Potential flood area <HQ2



Potential flood area HQ10



Potential flood area HQ100



Floods from 2002



Ostragehege is exposed to the dynamic water levels of the river. Until the beginning of the 20th century, the entire area served as a retention area and was flooded numerous times. With the construction of the Alberthafen and the excavation of the Flutrinne, a backfilled island was created - site of the former slaughterhouse, which is completely enclosed by water in case of high water. Due to its island-like topographical elevation, the Ostragehege is flooded only from a water level of about 900 cm. The peninsula was last extensively flooded during the extreme flood event in 2002.

In addition to flood extremes, however, dry extremes also occur. Most recently, in 2018, the water level dropped in places to 50 cm in the areas of the river Elbe. With increasing climate warming, long dry periods in summer can also be expected, which will cause the water level of the Elbe to drop. This will have a strong impact not only on navigability, but also on the flora and fauna present in and along the waterway. At the same time, heavy rain events will increase. The soil, which has dried out due to the long dry phases, is not able to absorb the entire amount of precipitation, so that floods can become much more severe.



Overview of the site





Functions



- Sport
- Parking
- Social spaces, events
- Industry, production, sales

- Parks, green spaces
- Wet meadows
- Allotment gardens



Sportpark Ostra



Messe Dresden



Allotment gardens





## Current use

**Messe Dresden** - With the construction of the VW - „Gläserne Manufaktur“ (transparent factory), a new location for the trade fair had to be found. It was found in the Ostragehege, where it opened in 1999. Today, the Messe Dresden site includes about 6300m<sup>2</sup> of space for 10,000 visitors in the concert hall.

After decades of serving its purpose as the municipal livestock and slaughterhouse, the Ostragehege area is now associated nationally with the location of the trade fair Messe Dresden.

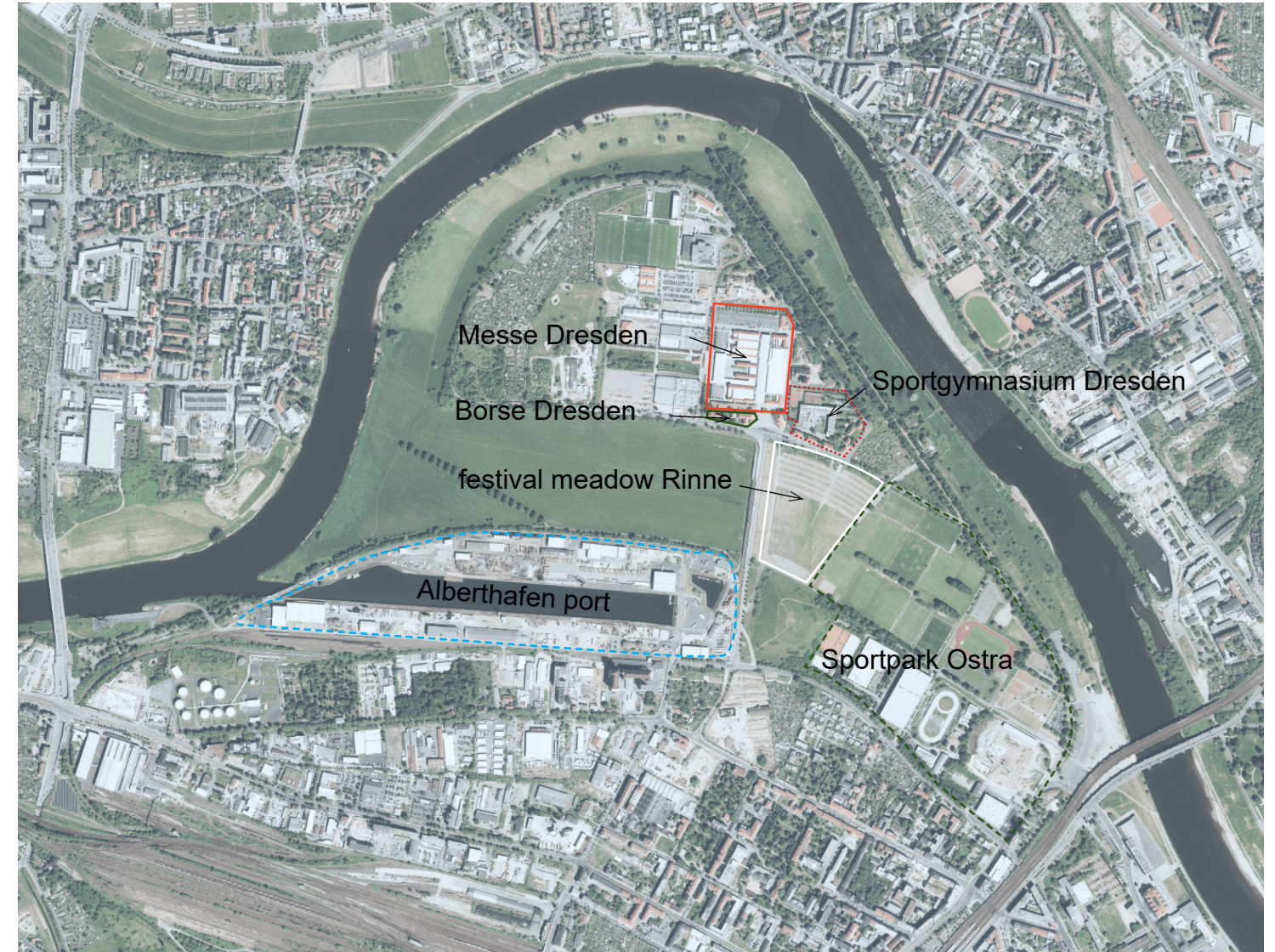
**Börse Dresden** - Today, Messe Dresden also includes the Börse Dresden. It is located in the former main building of the meat exchange of the Dresden slaughterhouse and thus got its name. Contrary to the name, today it is no longer used for trading, but for congresses and conferences.

**Sportgymnasium Dresden** - The Sportgymnasium Dresden has been located in the immediate vicinity of the Dresden fair since 2007. This means that the sports fields of the Sportpark Ostra can be reached within a short distance. Furthermore, the Ballsportarena with its Eissporthalle are only a few minutes away from the Sportgymnasium. Part of the school is also the boarding school. Dynamo Dresden - Another sporting use, which was also not opened until 2020, is the new training center of the 2nd Football Bundesliga team Dynamo Dresden. In addition to the professional team, the junior teams also trains on the new sports fields.

**Sportspange (Brace of sports)** - South of the Flutrinne between Marienbrücke and Schachhofbrücke, sports and training halls (including fencing, ball sports) and the newly built Heinz Steyer Stadium are concentrated in a sports brace. Sportpark Ostra - In the Sportpark Ostra you will find areas for numerous club sports, for example football, handball, hockes, rugby, cricket, fistball, lacrosse, tennis or roller figure skating. There are also areas for public use and calisthenics. The sports park is located in the Flutrinne and is flooded during strong flood events.

**Alberthafen** - is an industrial park of about 42 ha with logistics operations, storage areas, restaurant and hostel, a inland port with handling of general, bulk and heavy cargo as well as containers and railroad connection.

**Kleingartenanlage Grüne Aue** - Allotment garden area and further part on the side to the sports park.



Sportgymnasium



Alberthafen port



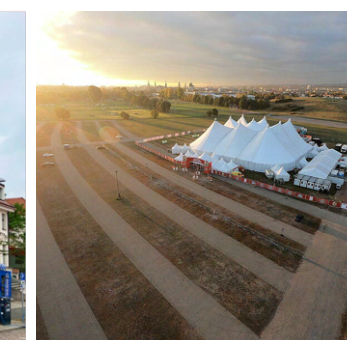
Messe Dresden



Börse Dresden

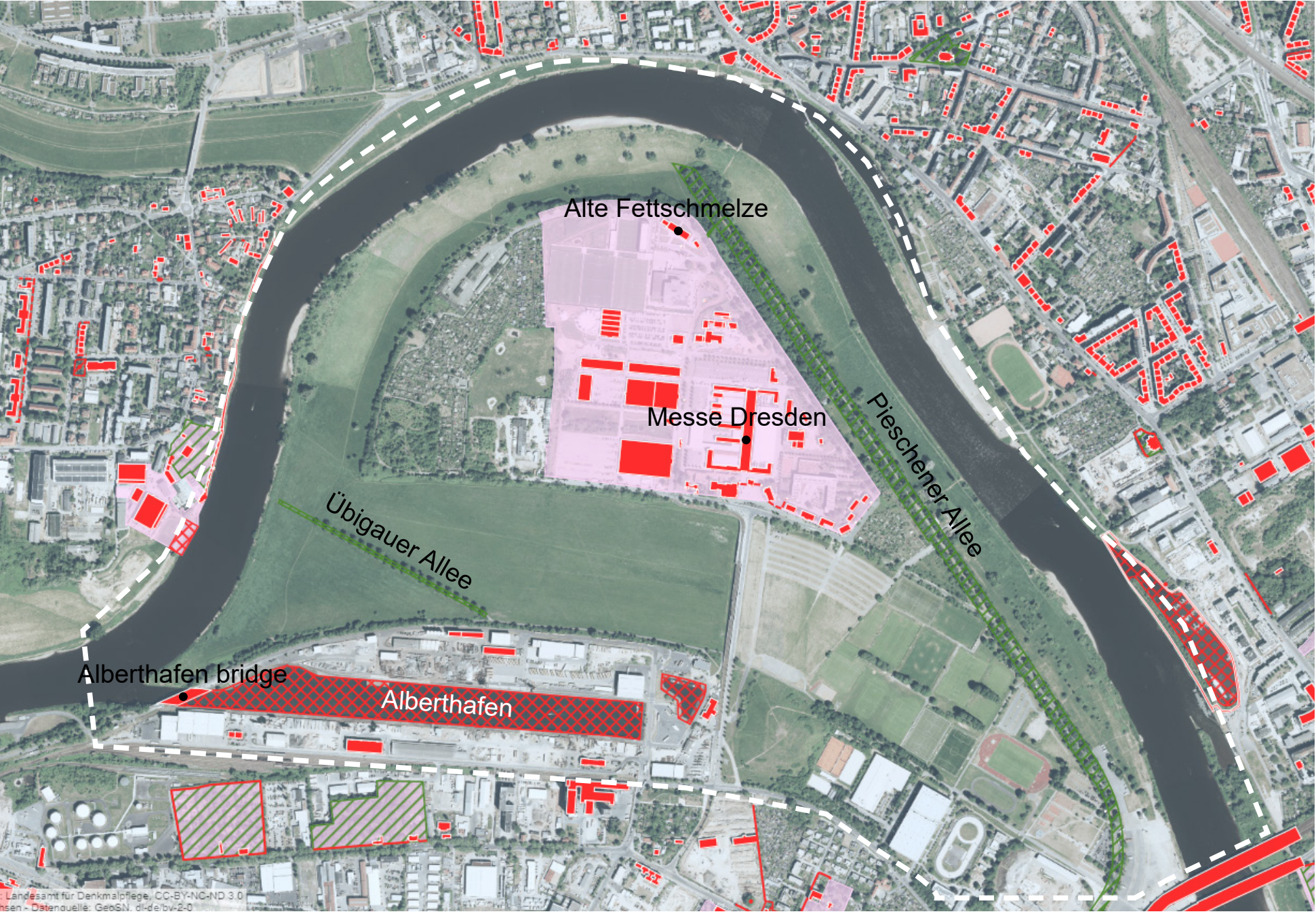


Festival meadow Dresden





# Monument preservation



Alberthafen



Alberthafen Bridge



Alte Fettschmelze



Pieschener Allee



Übigauer Allee



The entire former slaughterhouse area is listed as a material entity. The buildings constructed by Hans Erlwein are also protected as individual monuments. The Pieschner Allee and the relics of the Übigauer Allee are important garden monuments. The Pieschner Allee was laid out as early as 1724 as a double-row linden avenue and in this respect also represents a rarity from the point of view of monument protection.



# Vegetation



Messering road



Vegetation in front sportgymnasium



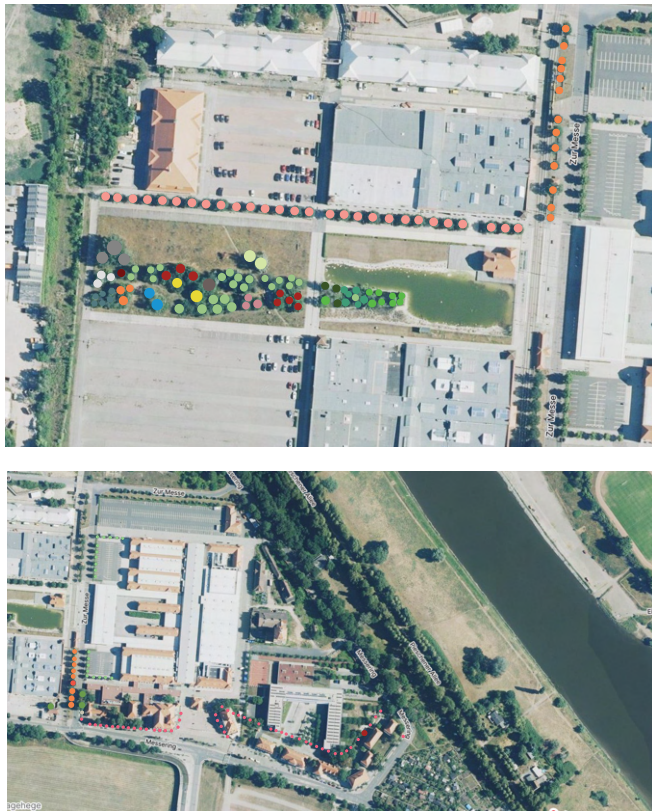
A row of hawthorn trees on the main street



Garden of the sportgymnasium dormitory



Urban vegetation



- Prunus avium
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides
- Liquidambar styraciflua
- Taxodium distichum
- Populus alba
- Salix alba
- Aesculus x carnea
- Acer platanoides
- Elaeagnus angustifolia
- Alnus incana
- Acer campestre
- Populus canescens
- Quercus palustris
- Quercus rubra
- Quercus frainetto
- Fraxinus excelsior
- Aesculus hippocastanum
- Fraxinus ornus ,Obelisk'
- Crataegus x media ,Paul's Scarlet'
- Acer campestre
- Fagus sylvatica ,Atropurpurea'
- Tilia cordata
- Acer platanoides

Main road leading to Messe Dresden



Ostra-Areal





# Nature conservation

The Ostragehege is enclosed by a wide floodplain area, which has always served as a retention area for the Elbe river in times of flooding. Due to its near-natural shape, the landscape area belongs to the FFH and SPA area „Elbtal zwischen Schöna und Mühlberg“. This means that both flora and fauna are protected by the EU measure, and the area is a designated EU protected area for wild bird species and their habitats. Important species that have found their habitat in this area and are endangered according to their population numbers include: beaver (*Castor fiber*), otter (*Lutra lutra*), Hermit (*Osmoderma eremita*), dark knapweed (*Maculinea nausithous*), greater mouseear (*Myotis myotis*), corncrake (*Crex crex*).

## FND smooth oat meadow in Ostragehege

Area: 5,0 hectares

Description: typical smooth oat meadow of the Elbe Valley, occurrence of *Pimpinella major*, *Asperugo procumbens* and *Galium mollugo*.



*Pimpinella major*

*Asperugo procumbens*

*Galium mollugo*

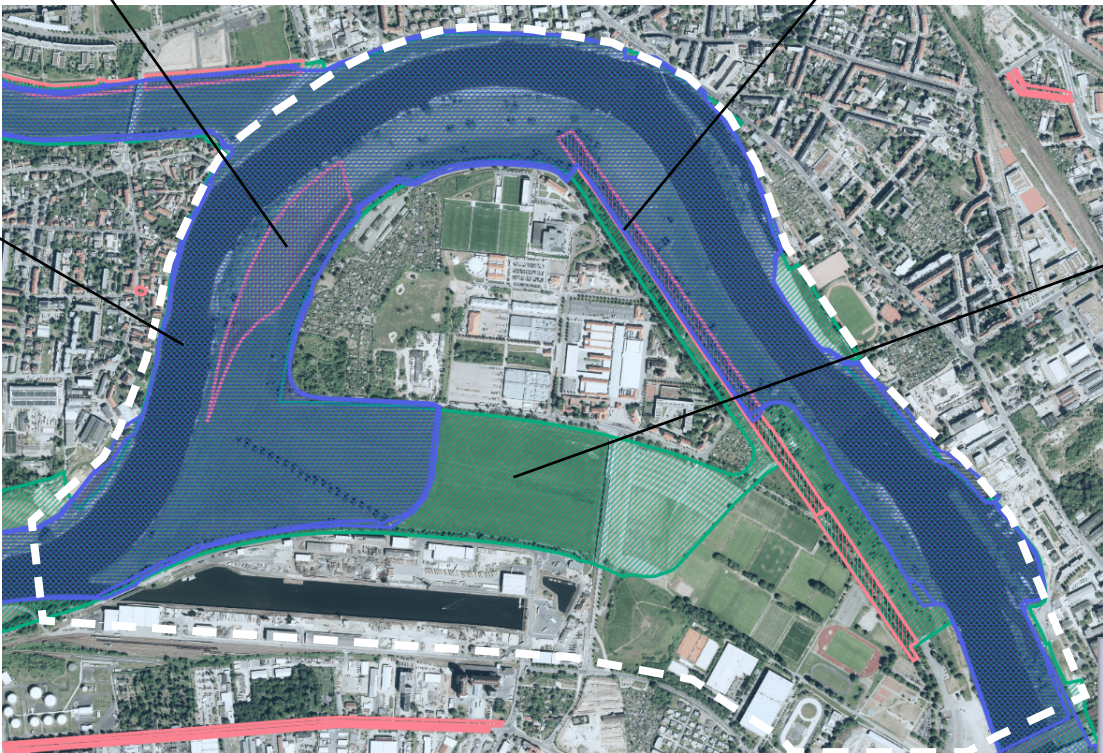
## FFH Elbtal between Schöna and Mühlberg

Total size: 4438 hectares

The aim is to ensure the ecological functionality of the area in particular for the habitats and species of community interest and coherence aspects mentioned below.

Description: Elbe valley with changing character: relatively narrow with mostly steep slopes on both sides in the sandstone mountains, here with sandstone rock formations and occurrences of grove-beech (mixed) forests and oak-hornbeam forests with transitions to acidic oak forests and in places ravine and shady slope forest.

in the hilly region with valley widenings and narrow valley sections, here alluvial forest-like forest stands, oxbow lakes in immediately adjacent floodplain areas, poor fresh meadows, in the flooded area there are in places willow bushes, herbaceous meadows, river reed beds and floristically valuable gravel meadows, otherwise grassland of various types, also arable land with regulated but continuous flow of the Elbe with more or less developed flow routes



- landscape protection area
- nature conservation area
- natural monument
- special area of conservation (habitat)
- special protection area (birds)
- protected landscape elements

*Lutra lutra*



*Maculinea nausithous*



*Myotis myotis*



*Castor fiber*



## FND Pieschener Allee

Location: District Dresden-Friedrichstadt, closed part of Pieschener Allee from the Schlachthofring junction;

Size: 4.7 hectares;

Description: old four-row lime tree avenue with a high proportion of dead wood, outstanding entomofaunistic value, only Old World population of the Nearctic longhorn beetle *Parandra brunnea*; 23 proven breeding bird species.

Protected due to the protection of the habitats of a number of endangered or rare insect species in Central Europe and as a breeding ground for a species-rich world of birds.



*Osmoderma eremita*

## SPA Elbtal mezi Schöna a Mühlberg

Total size: 6801 hectares

Description: Stream and floodplain areas of the Elbe with varying valley widths are protected: narrow corridors in the erosion valley of the Elbe, wider floodplains with connection to flat low terraces in the Dresden Elbe valley widening and in the Riesa-Torgau Elbe valley. Extensively used floodplain meadows and herbaceous meadows predominate in the floodplain, which is excluded by dikes and is often flooded. Parts of the agricultural landscape bordering the Elbe valley are included in the area. Important breeding areas for bird species in the low-vegetation riparian areas, the semi-open and grassland floodplain landscape, the open to semi-open agricultural landscape and the forests are present in the protected area. The Elbe valley is an important resting, migration and feeding area for water bird species, especially the Elbe, which is ice-free even during long periods of frost.

At least 21 species from Appendix I VSchRL or the Red List of Saxony breeding birds:

Tree Hawk, Bluethroat, Kingfisher, Sandpiper, Corn Bunting, Gray Woodpecker, Woodlark, Lapwing, Red-backed Shrike, Ortolan, Great Shrike, Marsh Harrier, Red Kite, Black Kite, Black Woodpecker, Barred Warbler, Wheatear, Eagle Owl, Corncrake, White Stork and Wryneck.



# Nesting birds with occurrence in Ostragehege



**Grey-great shrike**  
It nests in an open landscape with pastures and meadows, often wet, and with scattered greenery. It usually places a durable nest made of twigs, grass and other plant material high up in trees.



**Eurasian eagle-owl**  
It likes to inhabit steep rock faces near forests, looking for areas with boulders and mature trees. The lining of the nest consists of herbs growing in the place, fallen leaves or crushed excrecences.



**Red Kite**  
They nest in forests near bodies of water, with open spaces. They build their nests in coniferous and deciduous trees, usually very high.



**Red-backed shrike**  
The nest is in bushes, most often in thorn and rose, less often in trees, semi-shrubs and herbs. Building materials are straws, stems, twigs, leaves. It nests in open cultivated countryside with bushes.



**Marsh harrier**  
Places nest typically in reeds or other dense littoral vegetation in shallow water or on land.



**Black Kite**  
They nest in forests near water, also near human settlements. Both birds build their nests high in trees, often also using nests of other species.



**Corn crane**  
It nests in wet meadows, but also in meadows with tall vegetation and pastures. The nest is on the ground. The species is particularly threatened by the clearing of meadows.



**Vanellus vanellus**  
The nesting habitat is mainly moist meadows or wetlands of lower height. The nest, which the birds place in sparsely vegetated or cut places, is usually sparsely lined with straw and dry plants.



**Emberiza hortulana**  
They nest in open countryside with fields and draws, tree rows around roads, on warm hillsides with bushes. The nest is built on the ground in the grass and in the field.



**Jynx torquilla**  
The nest is in the hollow of a tree. It uses pre-existing cavities, including those occupied by another small bird. It does not build its own nest.



**Dryocopus martius**  
The nest is in the hollow of a tree. The eggs are laid in chips on the bottom of the nest cavity.



**Lullula arborea**  
The nest is on the ground, usually in a sunny place, well hidden in not very tall vegetation. It is built from dry grasses, roots, and sometimes moss.



**Luscinia svecica**  
The nest is well hidden in dense ground vegetation. Nests twice a year. Nests among willows and in wet birch forests, elsewhere in swampy places near wetlands and rivers with bushes, reeds, alder etc.



**Emberiza calandra**  
It nests in open agricultural countryside. The nest is usually on the ground in the grass, rarely even higher up in the bushes.



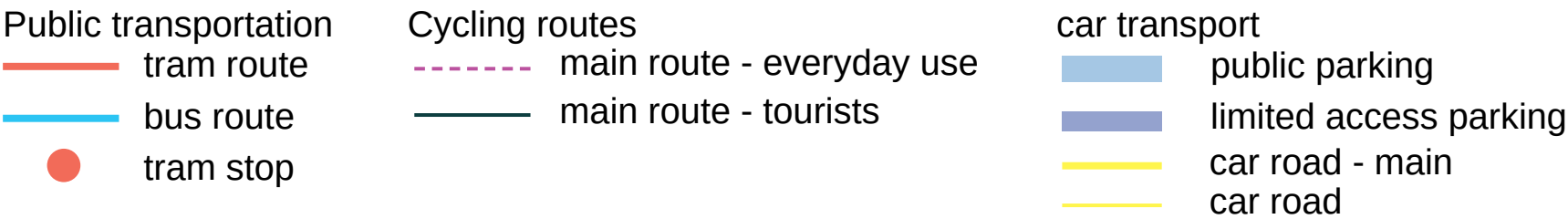
**Sandpiper**  
Most species nest in the open landscape, some nest in trees. The nests are mostly simple holes in the soil.

## Nests of some birds





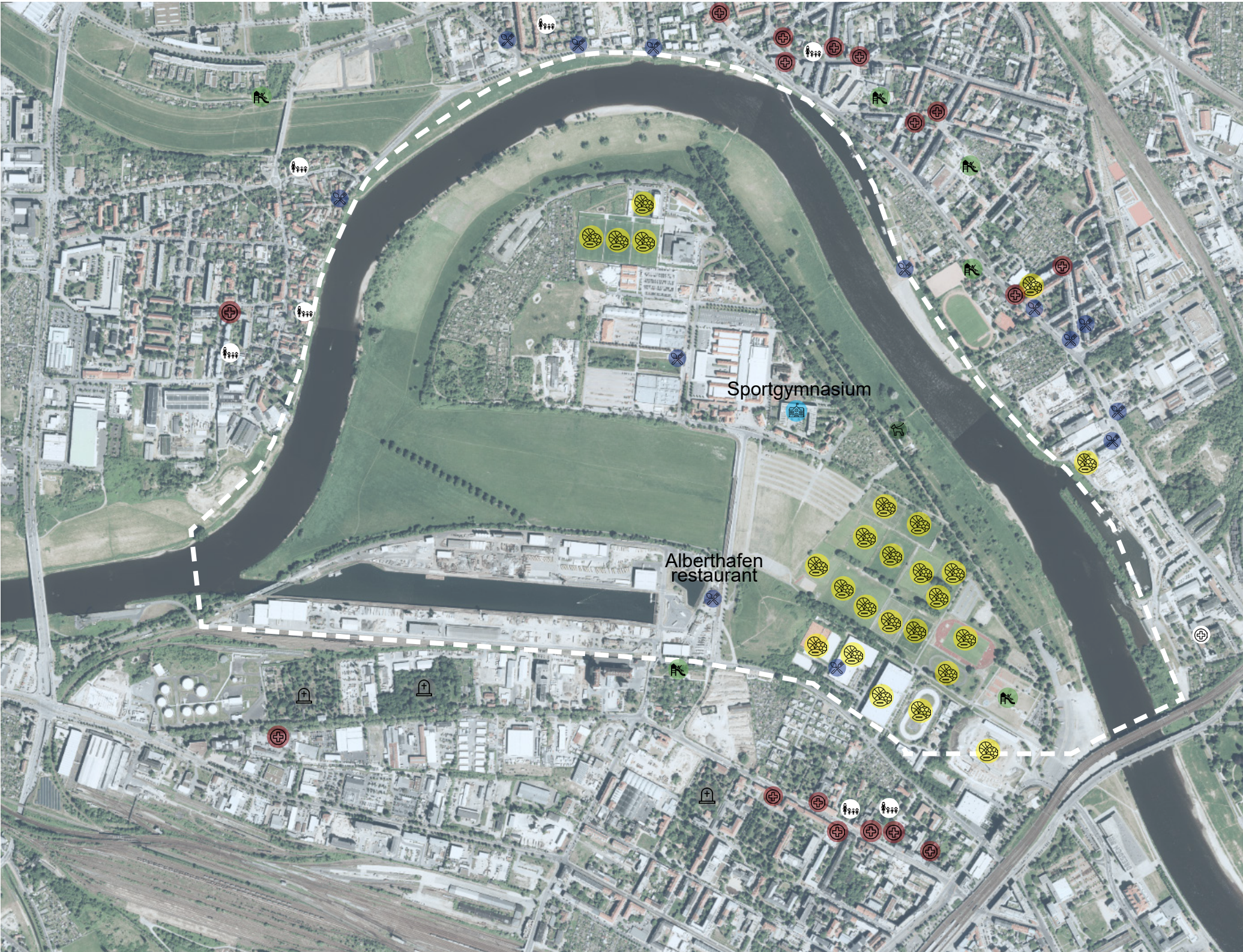
# Transport



The traffic connection for motor vehicles is mainly via the B6 running south parallel to the port with a branch to the Schlachthofstraße. In addition, there is an access road via Pieschener Allee with a connection to Messering on the peninsula. The island and the trade fair are directly linked to the Dresden main station by tramline. Historically, several ferry connections existed to link the Ostragehege with the city quarter Leipziger Vorstadt. One of them existed until 1995. Since then, an additional Elbe crossing by bridge has been repeatedly discussed, but so far all discussed variants (public transport; foot and bike path) have been rejected, as the realization would represent a significant intervention in the unique landscape area. The heavily frequented Elberadweg, which is important for tourism in Dresden and for the local recreation of Dresdens inhabitants, runs along the southern border of the Flutrinne. The bike path routing does not currently exploit the tourist potential of the harbor and the Ostragehege.



Civic amenities



- school
- kindergarten
- doctor
- playground
- sport
- restaurant
- cemetery

Alberthafen restaurant



Sportgymnasium





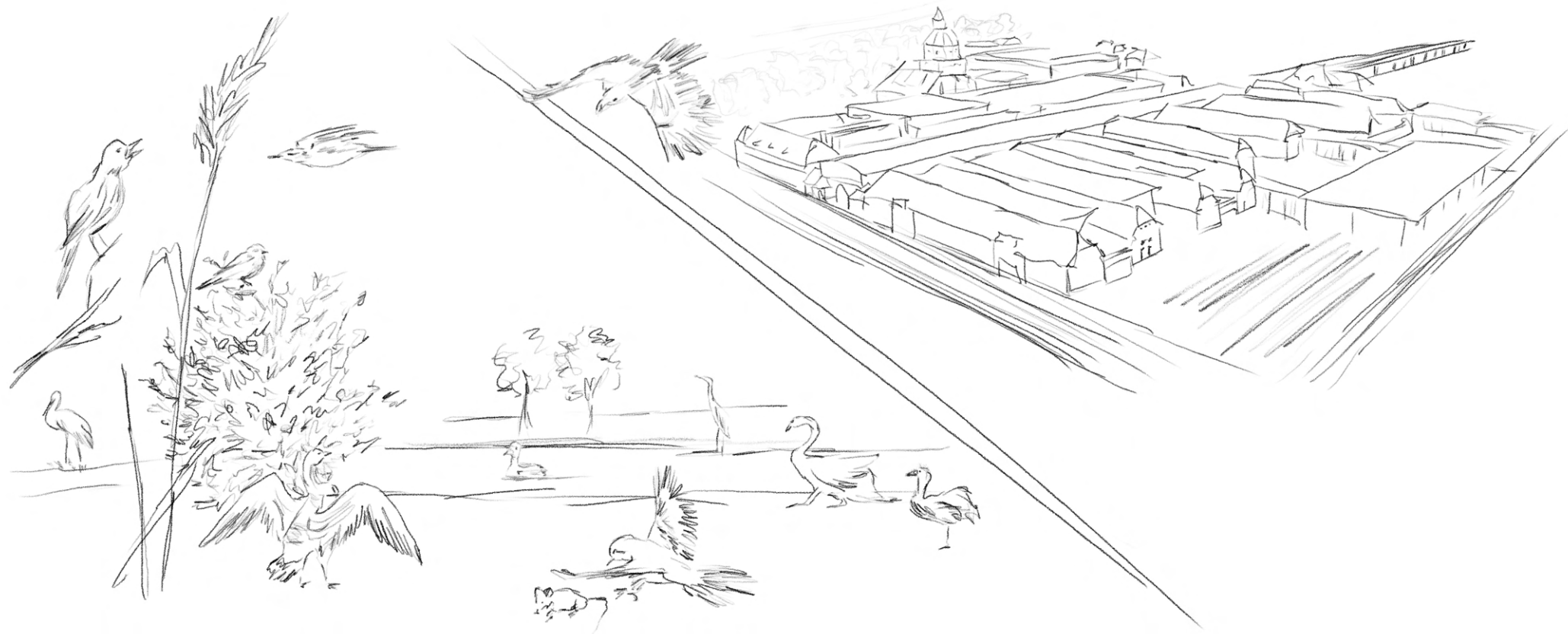




03 CONCEPT

TWO sides of Ostra

area of former slaughterhouse



valuable meadows



# MAIN GOALS

## ACCESSIBILITY

ensure accessibility and connectivity across the river

create pedestrian, cycle and car connections across river

## CULTURE

bring more people to the area on daily basis  
create new program for people

caffe/restaurant/bistro  
nature observation  
playground for kids  
places for spending time by the water  
outdoor pavilion and space for outdoor exhibitions

## NATURE

support of biodiversity

wet meadows - support and planting of biotopes  
protection of nesting animals

## SPORT

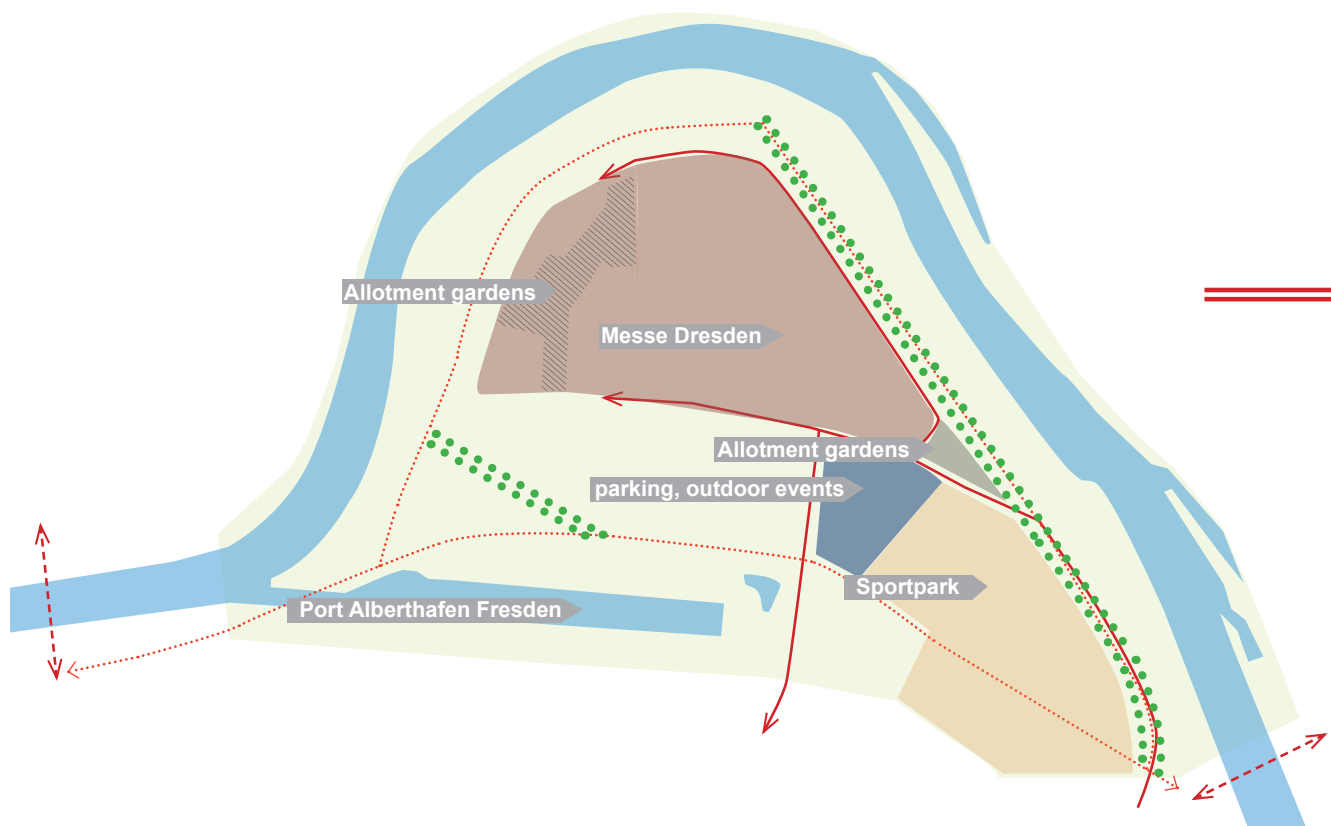
support of the current sports complex

more favorable surroundings and parking

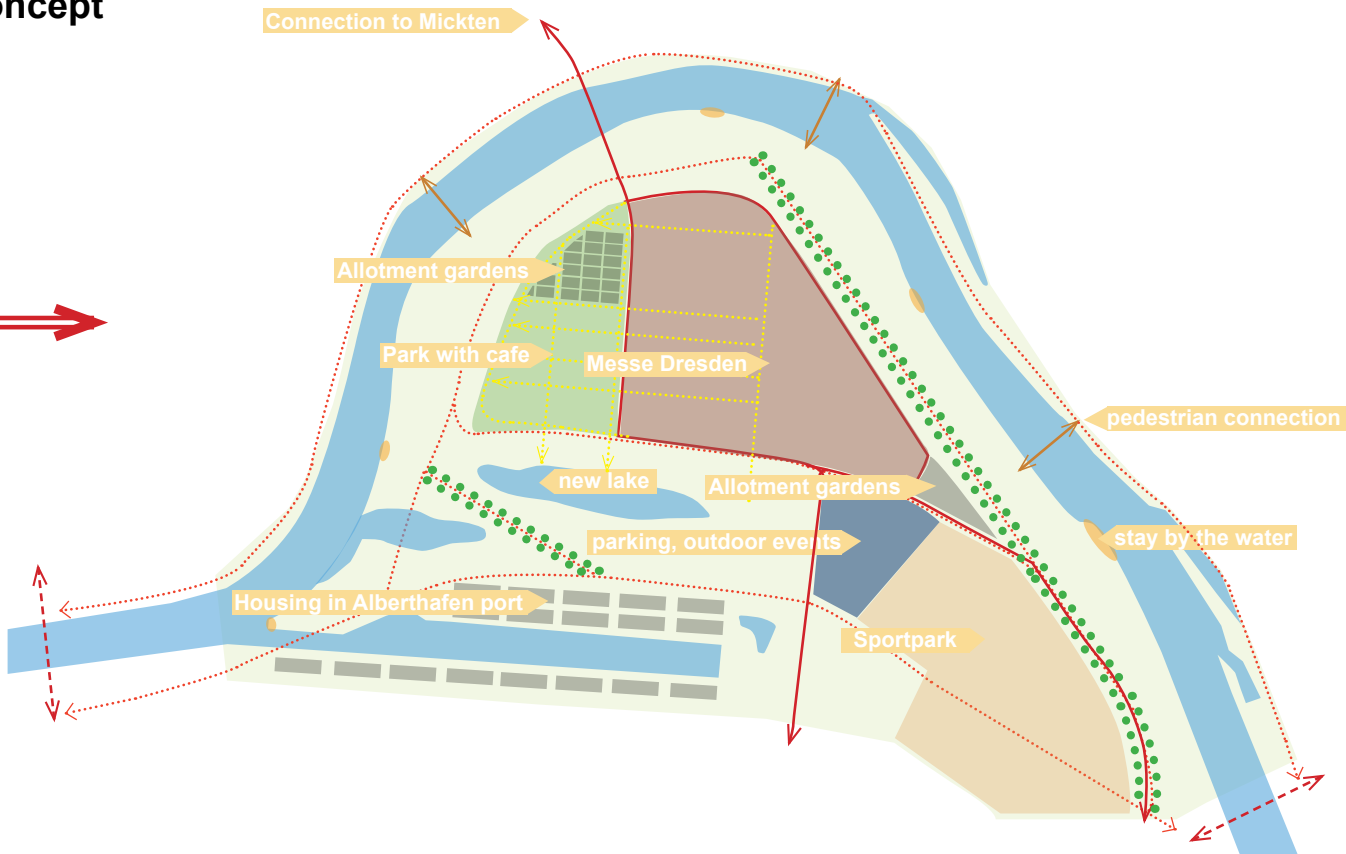
## HOUSING

Pleasant housing near nature and close to the city center

### Current state



### Konzept



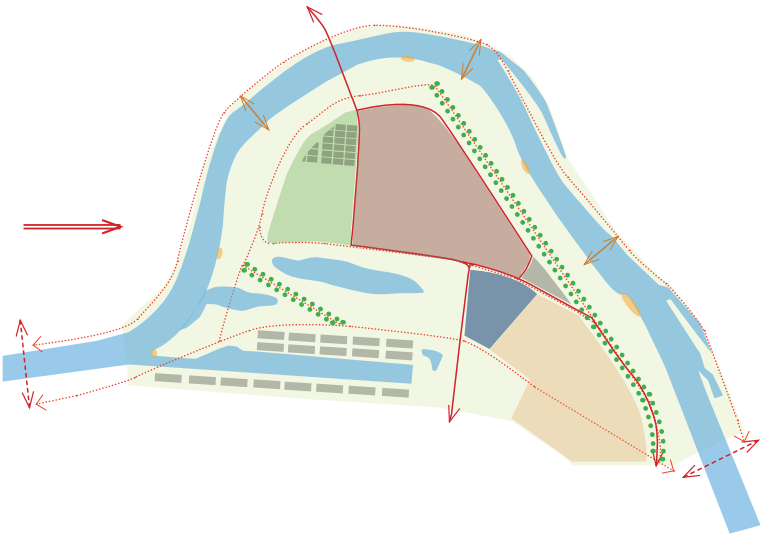


# Design development

## Water feature

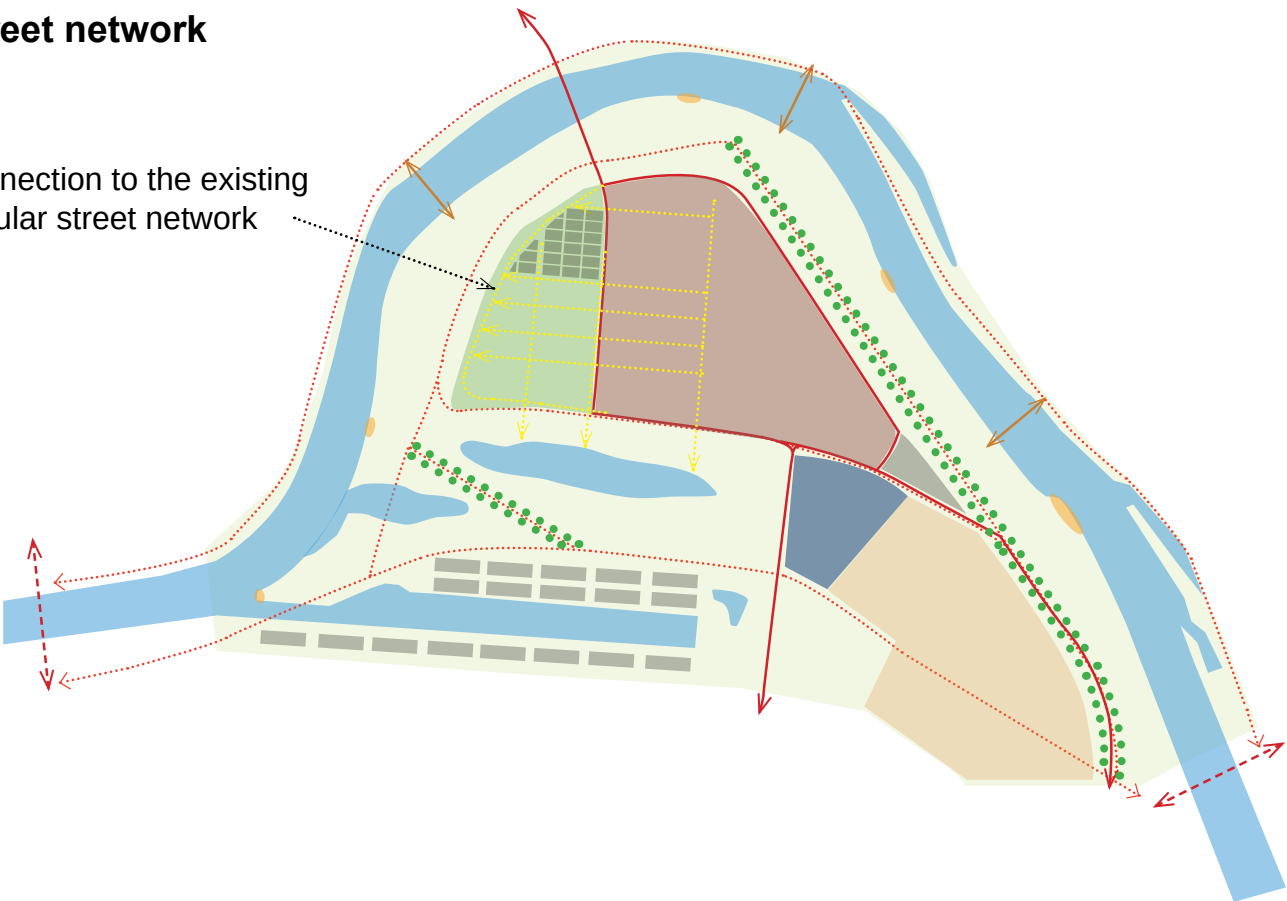


The water features were designed according to the location of the original water features in this location.



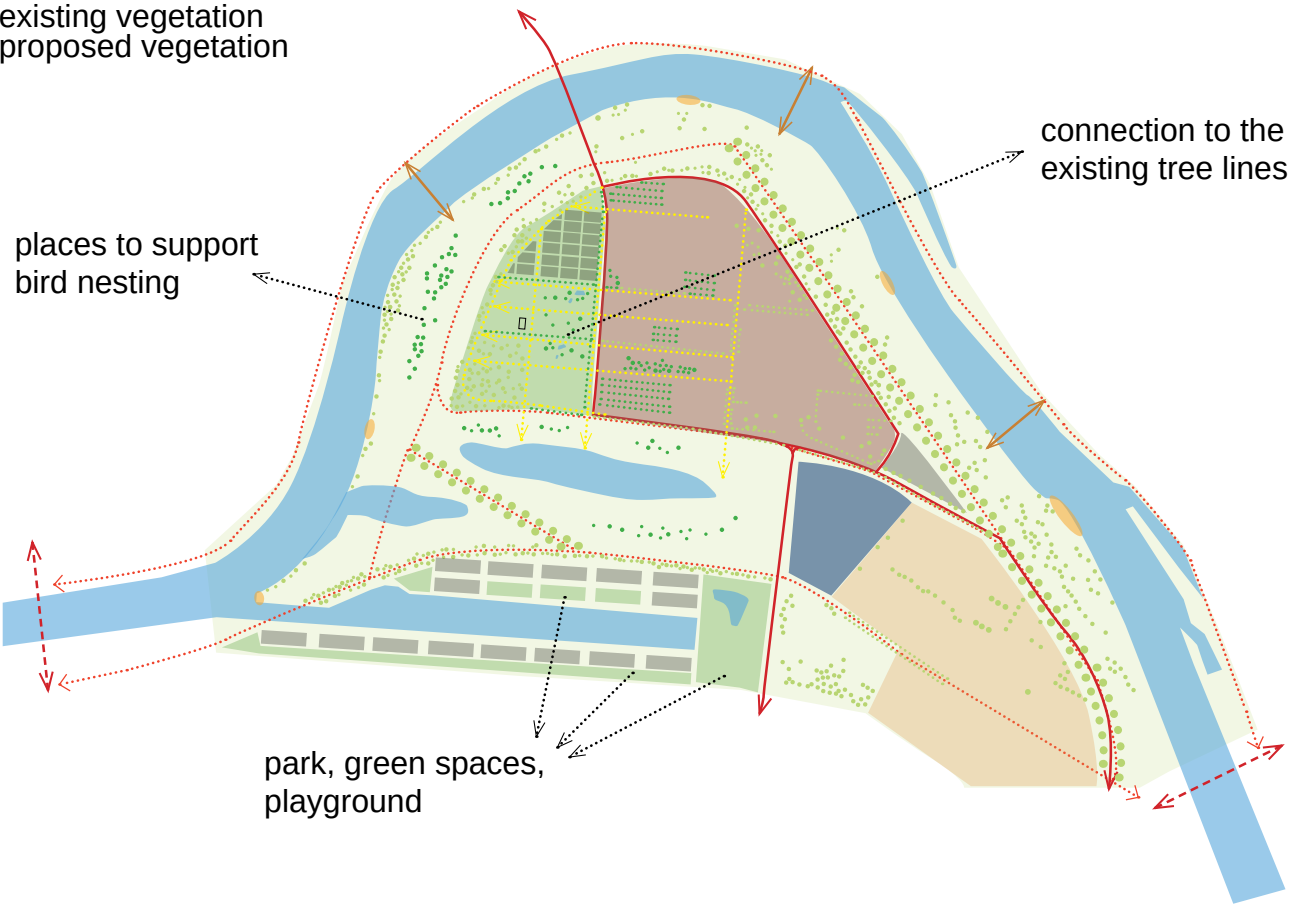
## Street network

connection to the existing regular street network



## Vegetation

- existing vegetation
- proposed vegetation



## Park zoning

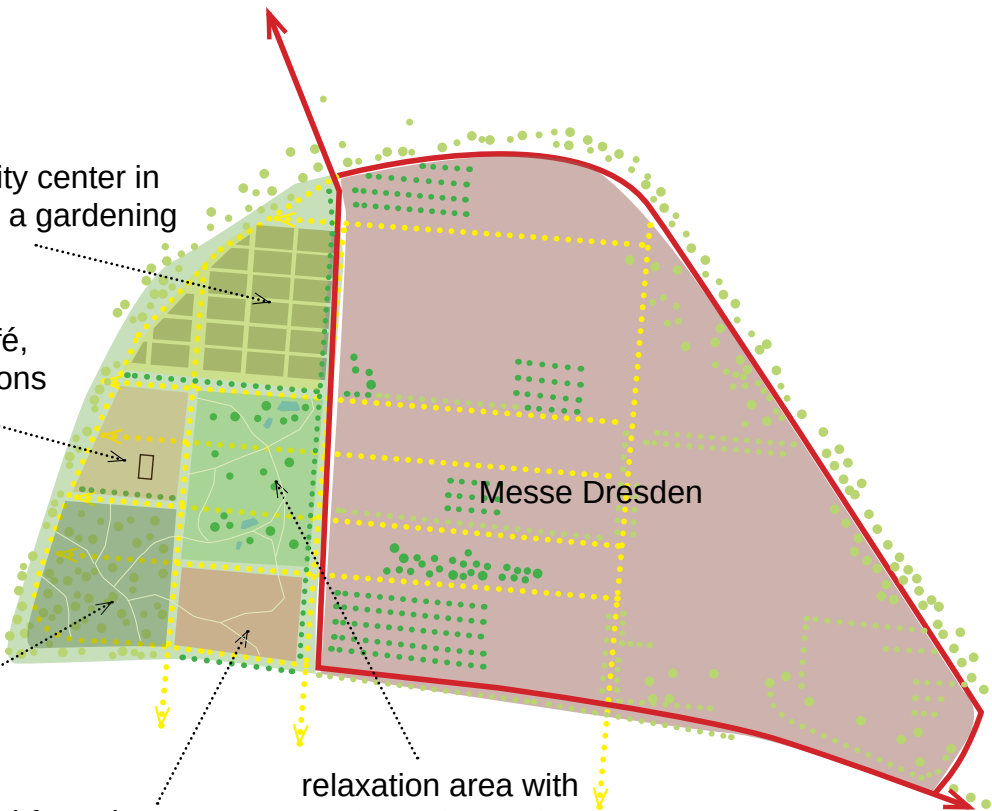
a community center in the form of a gardening settlement

formal park with café, and outdoor exhibitions

Natural woodland part

semi-formal part with playground

relaxation area with nooks and crannies and small water features





## References - character

Wet meadows\_nature observation\_access to water



newly formed lake\_pier by the lake\_ground leveling solution



outdoor art exhibitions\_cafe with observation\_gardening settlement

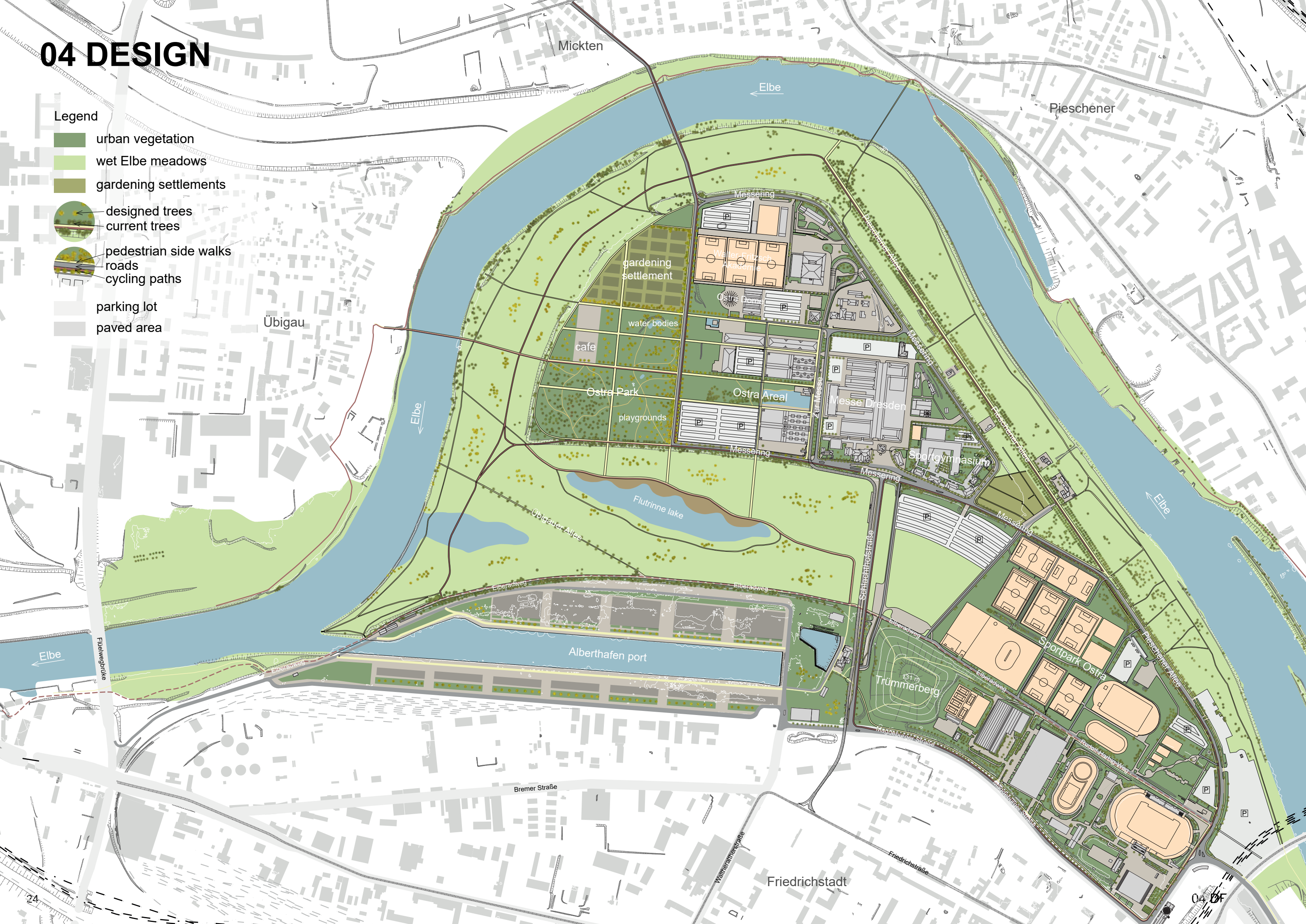




# 04 DESIGN

## Legend

- urban vegetation
- wet Elbe meadows
- gardening settlements
- designed trees
- current trees
- pedestrian side walks
- roads
- cycling paths
- parking lot
- paved area





## FOCUS:

The main goal of the proposal is to create its own identity for Ostragehege for decades to come. The place needs to function as a whole and not as scattered individual residual functions.

The draft focus is to create new functions and filling for public spaces and connections to other side of the Elbe river. The design is based on the historical structure of the site, such as the water features in the flood channel or the regular grid of former slaughterhouses.

Further focus is on the connection of Ostragehege with the surrounding places and on the very improvement of traffic communication and connectivity. There are both transport and pedestrian connections to the other bank of the Elbe. Due to the convenient location of the area near the center of Dresden, emphasis is placed on promoting bicycle traffic and limiting car traffic.

The emphasis is placed on the issue of climate change, when floods and long-term droughts occur. Designed vegetation and water features help to retain water in the soil and slow its evaporation.





pedestrian connection to Pieschen

new parking lot

car and bicycle connection to Pieschen

spatially regulated gardening settlement

cafe with observatory, gallery and outdoor exhibitions

designed vegetation groupings  
to support nesting birds

pedestrian and bicycle connection to Übigau







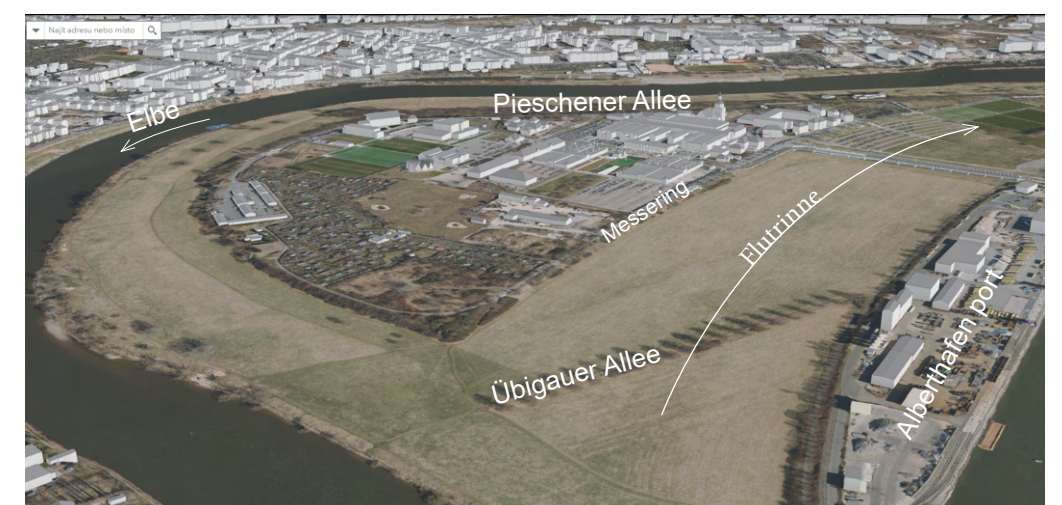
Pieschener Allee with designed cycling  
and pedestrian path

parking lot with designed vegetation

Flutrinne lake

housing in Alberthafen port

current state of the site





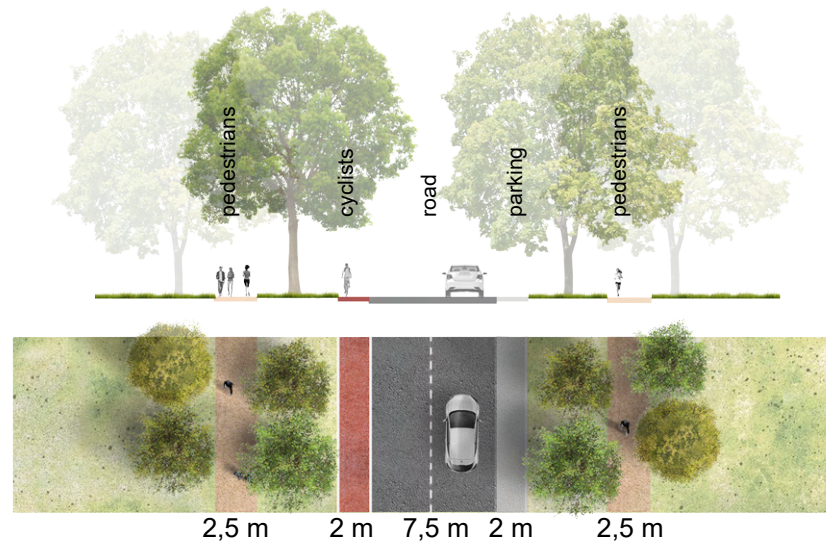
# Communication and movement

- current cycling path
- designed cycling paths
- current main connection to Ostragehege
- automobile transport
- designed new connection to Ostragehege
- automobile transport
- secondary road for cars automobile transport
- pedestrian paths and sidewalks

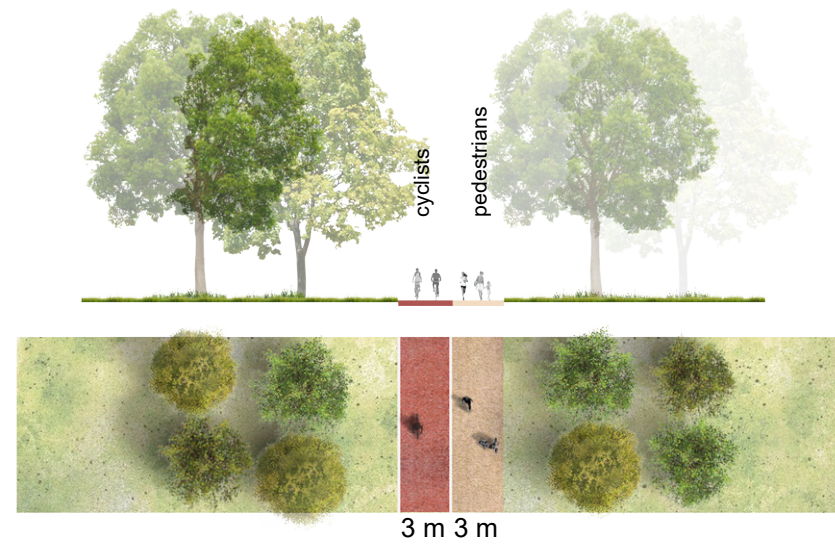




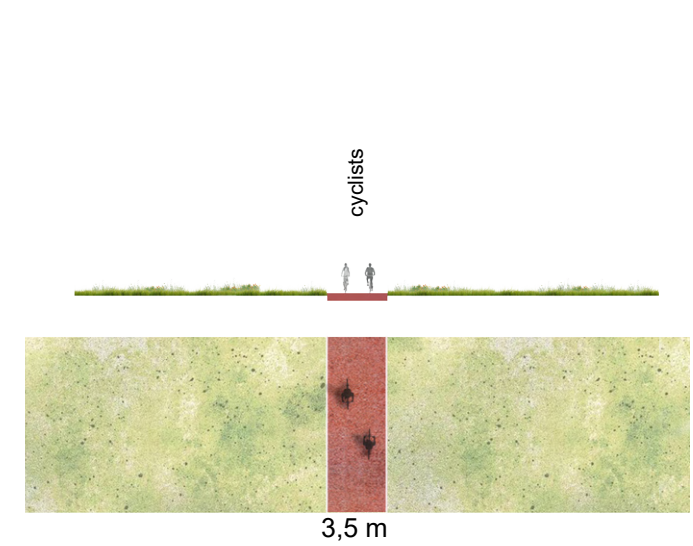
AA' Pieschener Allee - Entrance to the Ostra



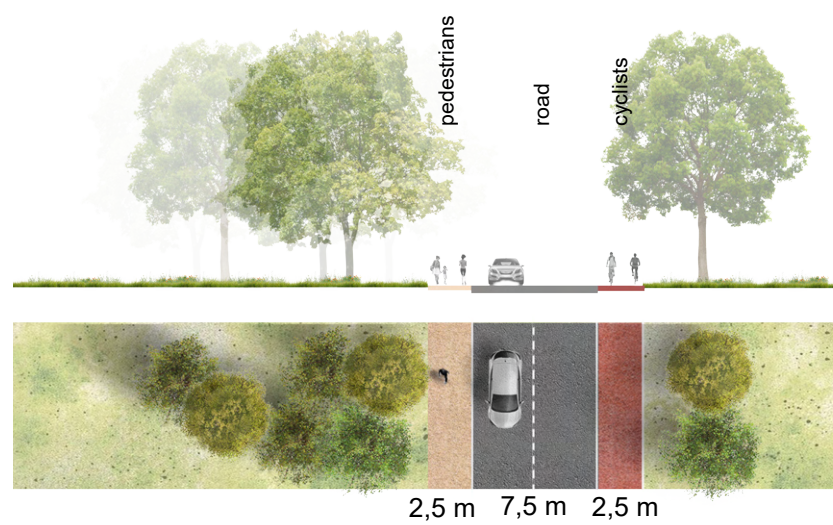
BB' Pieschener Allee



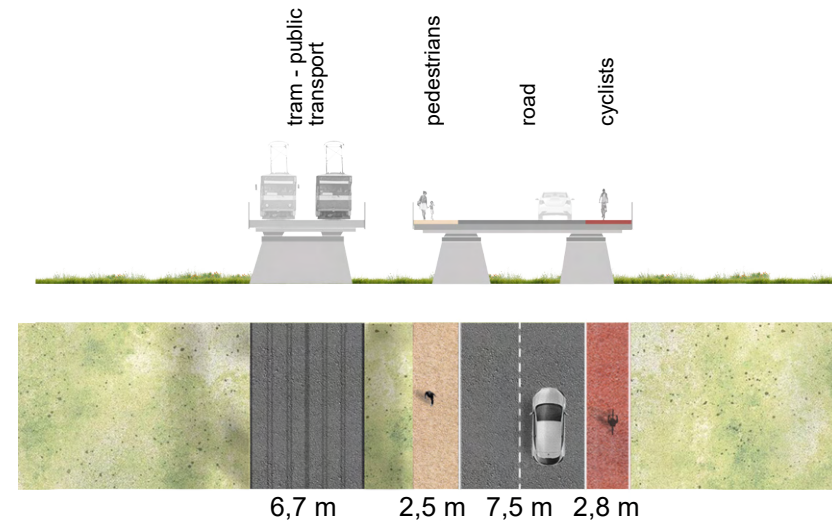
CC' Elbe meadows - cycling route



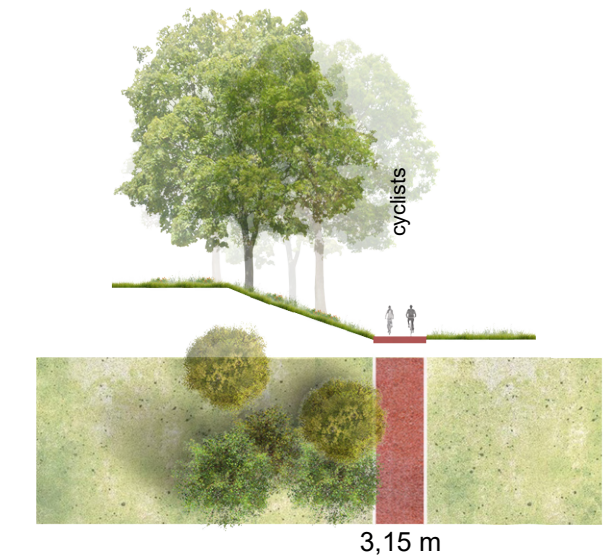
DD' Newly added road through Ostra



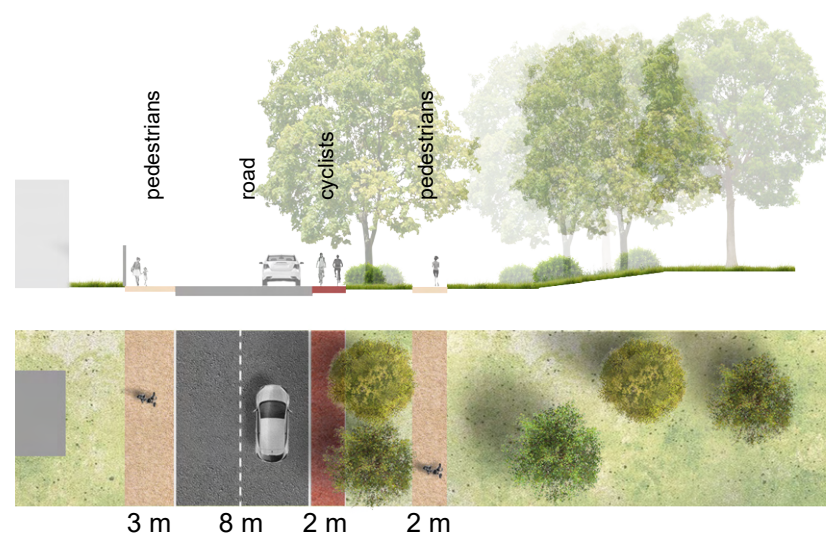
EE' Schlachthofstraße



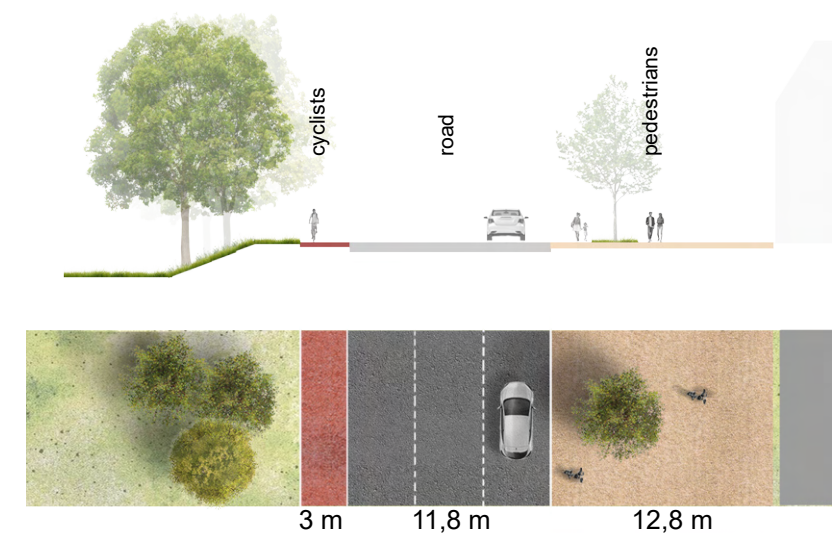
FF' Elberadweg - cycling route



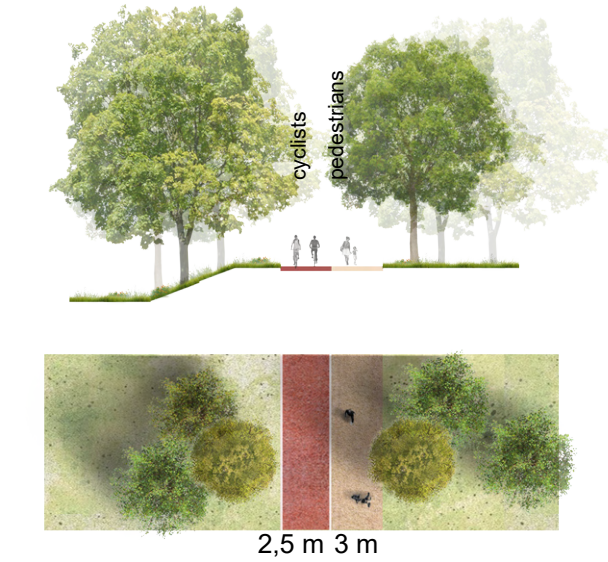
GG' Magdeburger Straße



HH' Messering - sportgymnasium



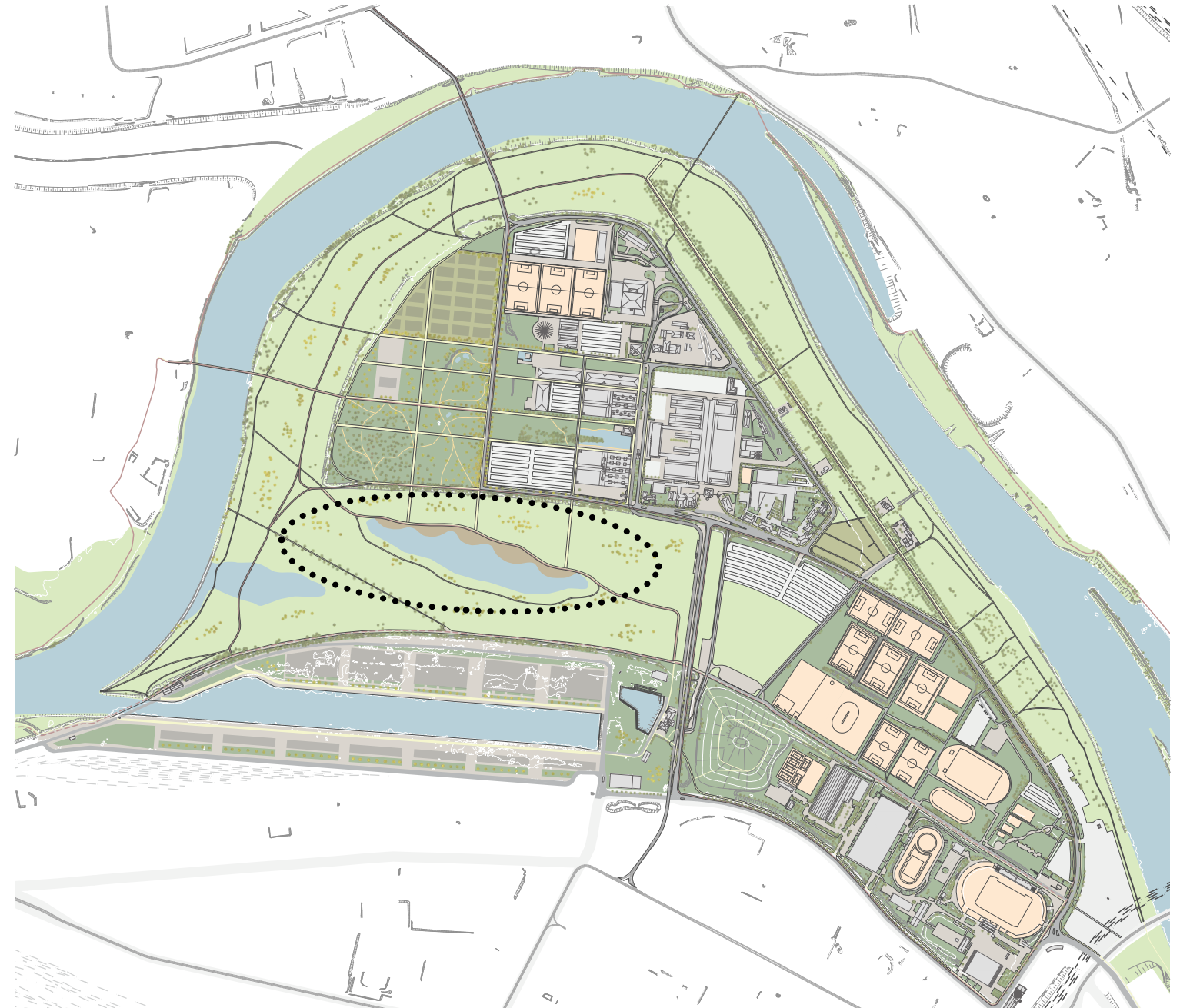
II' Messering - park





# DETAILS

## A\_FLUTRINNE LAKE









## Adapted side of Flutrinne lake for people



## Flutrinne lake

In the place of current flood channel there are designed water bodies which are based on the location of historical water features from when the Ostragehege wasn't formed yet.

Water bodies will create a new center for the public.

The surroundings of the lake are designed for both sports and social enjoyment and at the same time for nature protection. Groups of trees, shrubs and grasses are designed around the lake to support nesting birds and biodiversity.

One side of the lake is adapted for people - there is designed pier so that people can stay by the water. For easy access there is designed cycling path and sidewalk ideal for running or cycling around the Elbe meadows.



## Natural side of Flutrinne lake

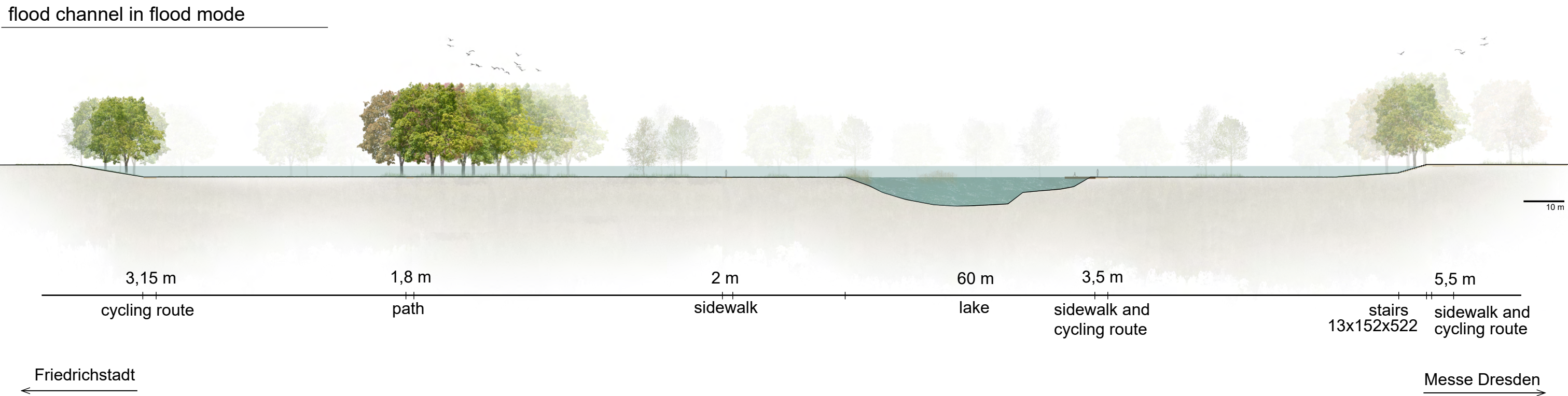
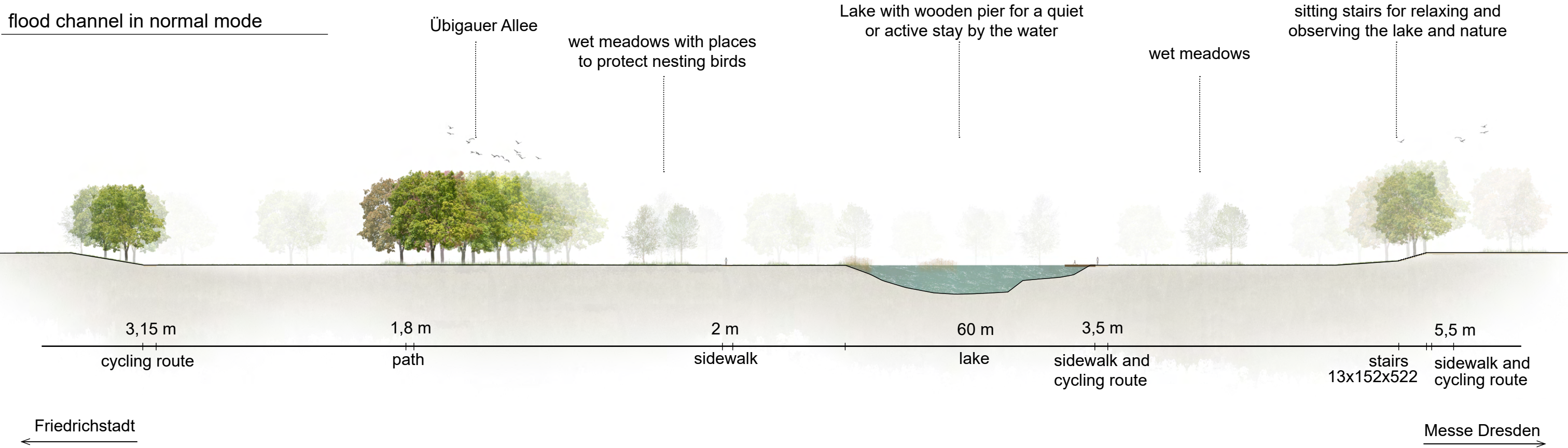


The other side of Flutrinne lake is adapted for animals and nature in a close-to-nature form with river bank vegetation and adjacent wet meadows.

The site is important for supporting nesting of birds and animals and creating suitable and diverse habitats for their conservation.

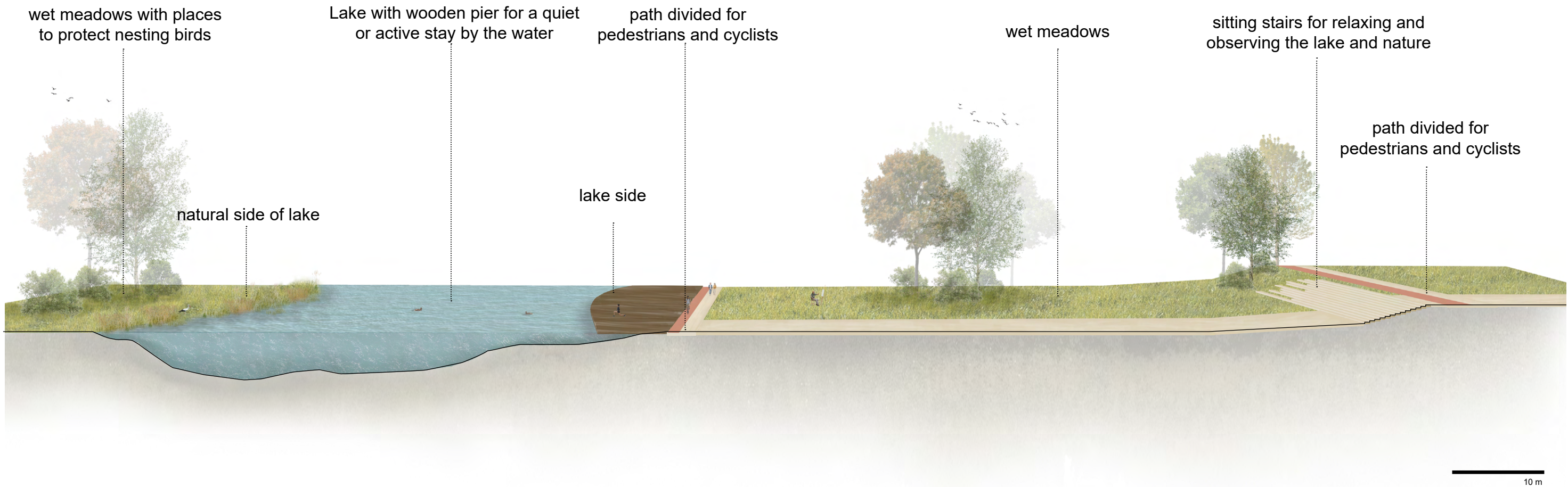
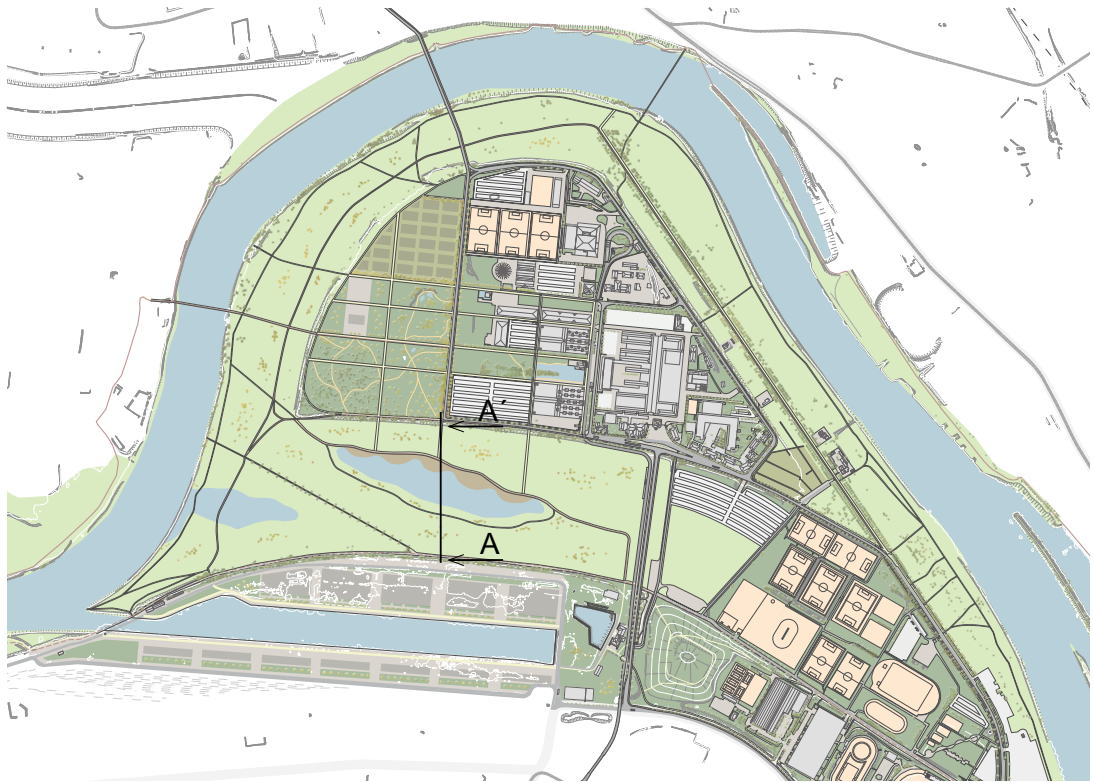


Section AA'  
Flood channel





Section AA'  
Detail





# B\_WET MEADOWS





mowing using sheep

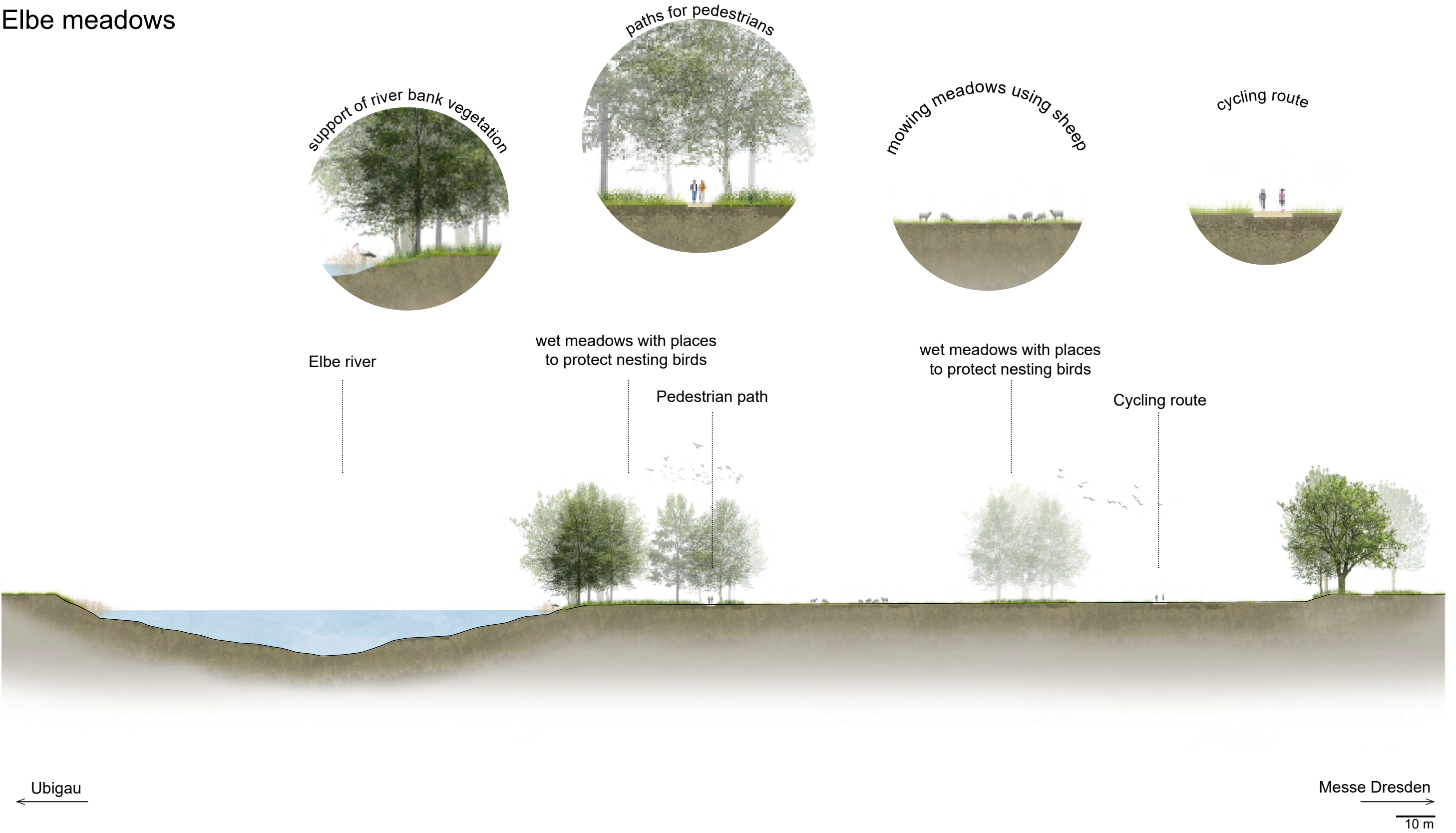
cycling route from colored asphalt  
3,5 m wide

habitats for nesting animals and birds  
- uncut areas with trees

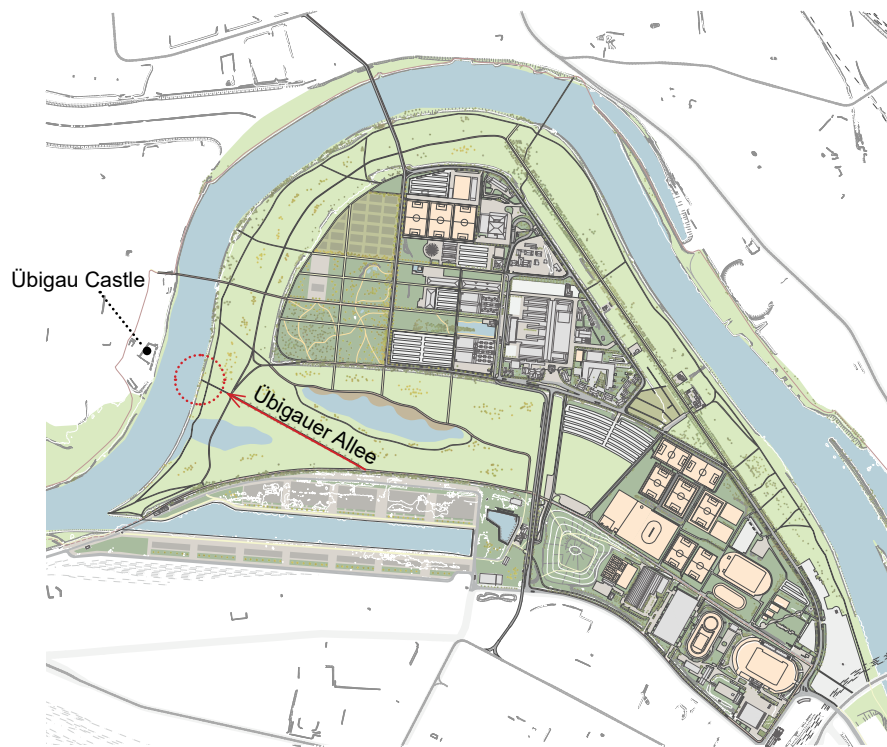




Section BB'  
Elbe meadows







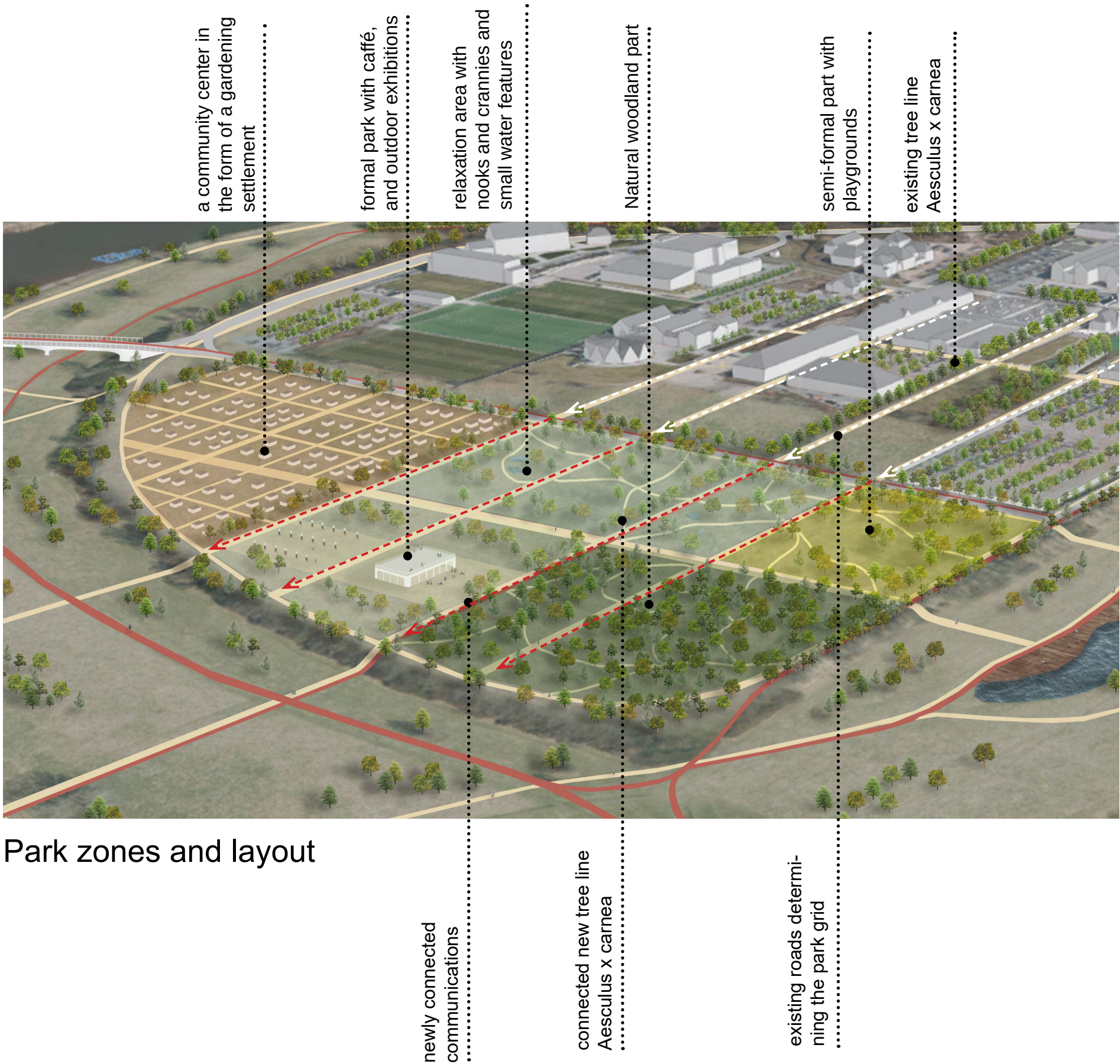
## View from meadows to Übigau castle

The Linden Alley, which runs from southeast to northwest, is located in the main axis of Übigau Castle on the other side of the Elbe and is part of the cultural landscape of the Dresden Elbe Valley. The Lindenallee, which was laid out around 1725, is, together with the nearby two-lane Pieschener Allee, one of the oldest avenues in Dresden. The Allee ends in one of places from which there is an interesting view on the other side of the bank. In these places, a residential pier will be installed and the shore will be modified so that people can spend their time here.



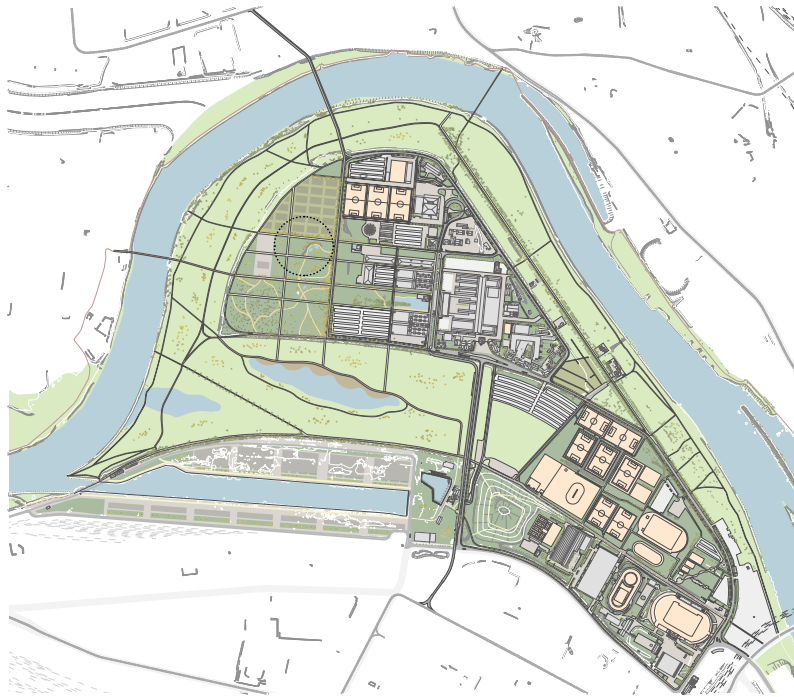


# C\_OSTRA-PARK



Park zones and layout





## Relaxation area with nooks and crannies and small water features

The design draft works with existing water bodies, which are left there and supplemented with vegetation. Current terrain elevations create a pleasant corner for a quiet place to walk and relax away from the main axes of the new park.



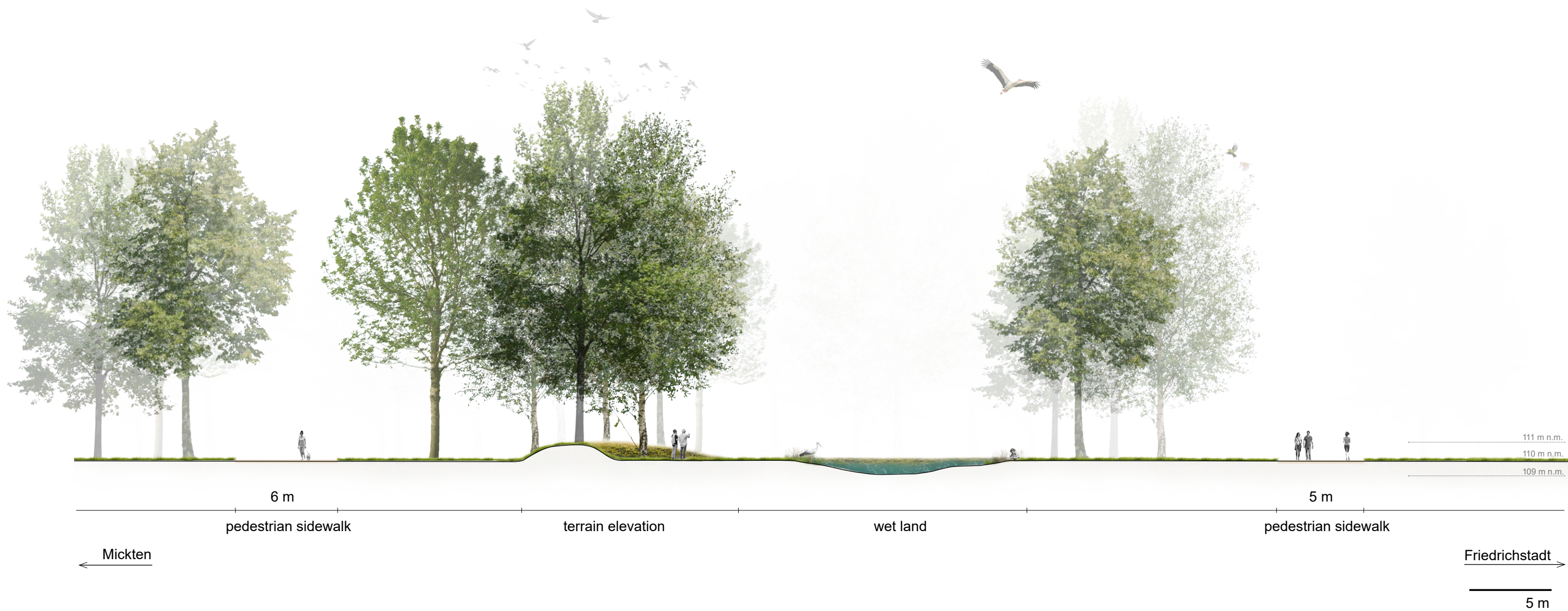


Park - detail





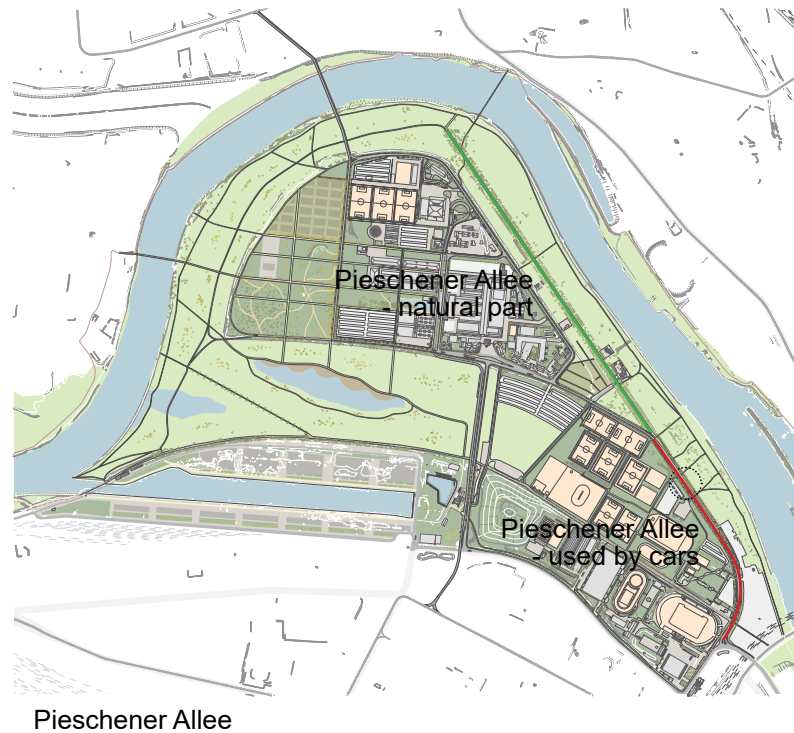
Section CC'





# D\_AVENUES AND MOVEMENT





### Pieschener Allee - entrance to the site

An important element of the design are the entrances to the area. The eastern entrance to Ostragehege forms part of the Pieschener Allee, which today is mainly used by cars.

In order to promote bicycle traffic, a bicycle path is created in the place of the current car parking lane for the safe movement of cyclists.

Cyclists now have the opportunity to safely reach the center of Ostragehege on designed cycle paths that are also suitable for tourists and run in the Elbe meadows.





## Nature-like part of the Pieschener Allee



## Pieschener Allee

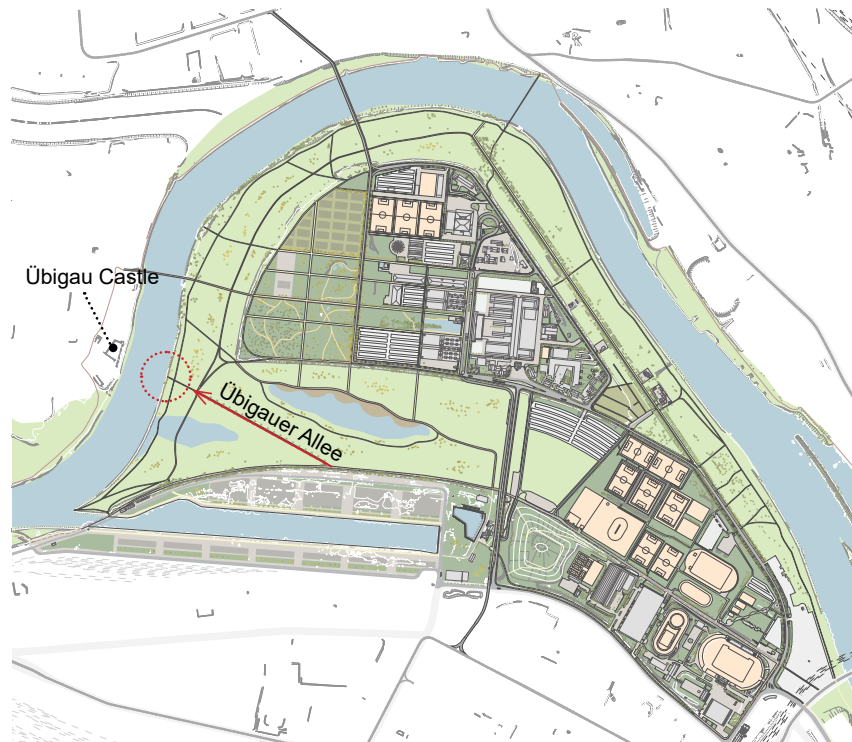
Natural monument Pieschener Allee: four-row linden Alley, which was laid out around 1725 and leads to the former stop of the ferry to Pieschen.

In addition to ensuring the environmental protection of the monument, the place must be maintained and ensure suitable conditions for the movement of people.

For this purpose, a new road for cyclists and pedestrians is designed.

Newly designed places with benches allow staying „inside“ the alley and observing the atmosphere and life of the natural monument





## Übigau Allee

The Linden Allee, which runs from southeast to northwest, is located in the main axis of Übigau Castle on the other side of the Elbe and is part of the cultural landscape of the Dresden Elbe Valley. The Lindenallee, which was laid out around 1725, is, together with the nearby two-lane Pieschener Allee, one of the oldest avenues in Dresden. The alley is not in a very good condition, longer-term care for the trees and their planting is needed. Modification of the road is proposed so that there is no excessive disturbance of the surface and the placement of benches for a possible stay.





