

# International Police Association

Region **IPA Hamburg**

presents:



# Hamburg

- a short break

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# 1. General Information

The Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg is one of Germany's 16 federal states.

State parliament is the city assembly ("Bürgerschaft"), while the state government is the "Senat", being presided over by the first mayor.

Instead of ministries, there are technically competent authorities in Hamburg, which are headed by senators.

Hamburg is located about 100 km upriver from the Elbe estuary. To the north of the Elbe, it borders on Schleswig-Holstein, south of the Elbe on Lower Saxony.

The geographic location of the town hall is 53°55'08" north latitude and 9°99'33" east longitude. The 10th longitude passes through the Kennedy Bridge and through the main entrance of the department store Karstadt on Mönckebergstraße.

The area of Hamburg is about 755 km<sup>2</sup>.

The longest distances side-to-side are approximately 39.9 km from NE to SW and 40.9 km from NW to SO, respectively.

Hamburg has about 1.84 million inhabitants (2018). Hamburg hosts 97 consulates, of which are

- **28 general consulates**
- **2 consulates,**
- **9 fee general consulates,**
- **58 honorary consulates,**

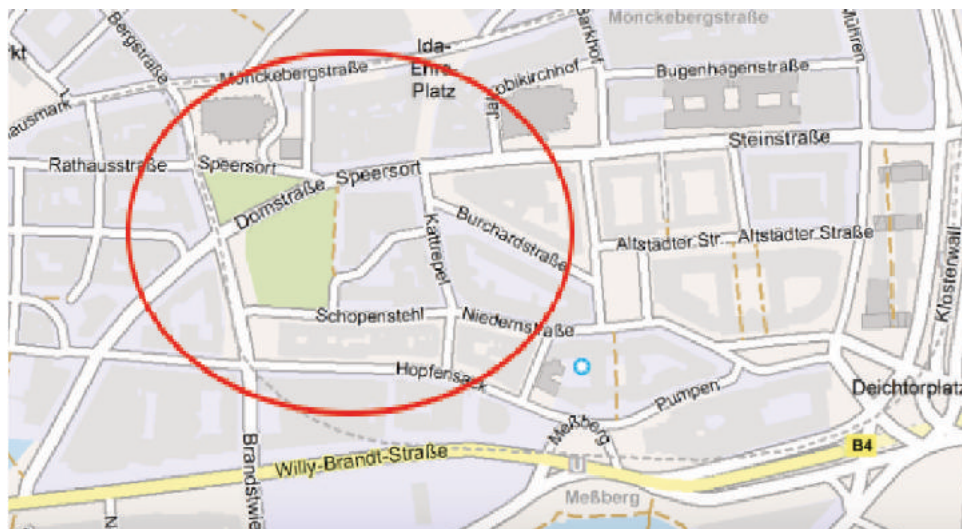
thus making it the third largest consulate location in the world after New York and Hong Kong (as of January 2018).

Counting some 2.450 bridges, Hamburg ranks first in all of Europe in this respect.

## 2. Hamburg history in brief

### About 800 AD

Charlemagne had a fortification built on the eastern border of his empire. This fortification, in the documents called "Hammaburg", took up the space between the present streets Speersort, Kattrepel, Schopenstehl, Alter Fischmarkt and Schmiedestraße. The name "Hammaburg" is derived from the old Saxon word "ham" for "bay, shore, marshes". Freely translated, it means "castle on the edge of a marsh pervaded with water-courses". The Hammaburg was meant to provide a base from which the conversion of the Germans to Christianity was to be conducted. Under Ludwig, the son of Charlemagne, "Hamburg" became the seat of an archbishop.



<b>831</b>	Archbishop Ansgar has a cathedral with a monastery, library and school built.
<b>845</b>	The settlement is invaded and destroyed by Vikings.
<b>983</b>	Hamburg is completely destroyed again, this time by the Normans.
<b>1066</b>	A new castle is built. The church St. Petri is built as a market church.
<b>1111</b>	The counts of Schauenburg become town governors of Hamburg. A new phase in the development of Hamburg begins.

<b>1111</b>	The counts of Schauenburg become town governors of Hamburg. A new phase in the development of Hamburg begins.
<b>May 7, 1189</b>	Accompanying German Emperor Barbarossa (Frederick I) on a crusade to the Holy Land, Count Adolf III. von Schauenburg allegedly obtained a famous charter, entailing rights of the town to operate Elbe and maritime trade, of being exempted from the "Heerbann" (i.e. no troops had to be furnished to the emperor on request) and the provision that, within a radius of two miles, no other castles must be built. This license provided the basis for the liberal development of Hamburg and its trade in the centuries to come. Unfortunately, it has meanwhile turned out that the document held in the state archives is a forgery, but this does not deter Hamburg's citizens from continuing to celebrate the 7.5.1189 for their port's birthday every year. On the site of today's Nikolaifleet, near where the river Alster joins the Elbe, construction begins of the original Alsterhafen.
<b>1190</b>	A fundamental change is taking place in Hamburg. The Archiepiscopal Old Hamburg (Old Town) and the Count's New Hamburg (Neustadt) elect a council to take executive power into their own hands. After Danish rule from 1202 to 1225 has ended, the self-confident citizens of Hamburg gradually shake off the uncomfortable rule of the Counts of Schauenburg over the next few centuries. The council, consisting of two (later four) mayors and 15 councilors, gains an increasingly powerful position. The city administration has won its independence.
<b>1195</b>	The Alster river is dammed up to provide for the operation of a watermill. Owing to the name of the miller the dam is called the "Reesendamm". In the future, the existing fortifications will be strengthened.
<b>1200</b>	The "Hanse" is founded, a loose association of about 70 trading cities, ie a trade association, to conclude trade agreements and protect the trade routes. Hamburg and Lübeck play important roles in the Hanseatic League. The prosperity of the city is largely based on the profits made with the brewery.
<b>1350</b>	Hamburg has 8,000 inhabitants, 600 seagoing ships and 500 breweries.



<b>1401</b>	On Grasbrook (today HafenCity), the notorious pirate Klaus Störtebeker and 71 of his cronies are beheaded. At the end of June, the plague falls on Hamburg. Three months later half of the city's population is wiped out. Legend has it that Störtebeker had made a deal with the council that those of his men, whom he could pass by with his head severed, were to be pardoned. They are said to have been 11, before the hangman put a leg to him. He probably feared for his income as his services were paid 'per capita'.
<b>1585</b>	Foundation of the Hamburg Stock Exchange, initially held under the open sky.
<b>1629</b>	About 40,000 people live in Hamburg, making it Germany's largest city. The number of ships has increased to 2,600.
<b>1686</b>	The Danes try to conquer Hamburg. The strong fortress belt with 6 - 9 m high earthen ramparts and 22 bastions, built in the early 17th century, withstood the onslaught.
<b>1768</b>	Peace with the Danes. Hamburg becomes Free Imperial City.
<b>1780</b>	Hamburg's population has risen to 100,000. During the 17th and 18th centuries Hamburg experienced a time of highest economic prosperity. In the wake of Napoleon's conquests, Hamburg suffers a serious economic setback.



<b>1803</b>	Adoption of the "Reichsdeputationshauptschluss" with the consequence of secularization (abolition of church institutions and nationalization of their property). In anticipation of continuing peace, Hamburg begins to drag its ramparts, which could not be overcome even in the 30-year's war.
<b>1806</b>	Napoleonic troops occupy Hamburg and the continental blockade is ordered. All ship and mail traffic with England is barred. Smuggling becomes a popular sport. The French occupation is to last seven years.  The old cathedral is demolished, the stones are sold.
<b>1814</b>	Napoleonic troops leave Hamburg. May, 25: Creation of a central police authority by the Senate.
<b>1842</b>	May, 5. The big fire destroys one third of the housing and storage area of the city. 51 people are killed. The town hall is blown up in a futile attempt to create a firebreak. The stock market, on the other hand, will be saved. The street Ballindamm is being erected on the fire debris pushed into the Alster.
<b>1870</b>	The population of Hamburg reaches 200,000.
<b>1888</b>	With the opening of the "Speicherstadt" warehouse-district, the free port area is being set up. The 16 km <sup>2</sup> area within the port is declared "foreign territory" with respect to customs. Goods may be stored and handled there duty-free.  In order to erect the Speicherstadt, 20,000 people have to be resettled.
<b>1892</b>	The cholera epidemic is raging, especially in the "Gängeviertel" (housing quarters with narrow aisles), claiming 8,600 victims. As a result, many "Gängeviertel" are torn down, some of which spread in the area of today's Mönckebergstraße. Between Mönckebergstraße and Speicherstadt, the Kontorhausviertel arises.
<b>1911</b>	The Elbtunnel between the St. Pauli Landungsbrücken and the Elbe island of Steinwerder is opened.
<b>1918</b>	As a result of the lost World War I, Hamburg has to relinquish all its ships. But as early as 1921, the reconstruction of the merchant fleet begins.
<b>1937</b>	The "Greater Hamburg Act" effects the addition of various communities to Hamburg as town districts, amongst them Altona, Wandsbek and Harburg-Wilhelmsburg.



	As a result, Hamburg's area is growing by 81% and the number of inhabitants by 41%.
<b>1943</b>	The nocturnal bomb raids in July and August, claim around 48,000 casualties. Wide areas of the city are reduced to rubble. The port is destroyed by 80%.
<b>1952</b>	The city's parliament ("Bürgerschaft") unanimously adopts a democratic, social and law-abiding constitution.
<b>1953</b>	The Volksparkstadion, the Jahnkampfbahn in the city park and the youth hostel on Stintfang are opened.
<b>1956</b>	License plates of Hamburg vehicles are marked with the HH (Hanseatic City of Hamburg) code instead of BH (British Zone / Hamburg) again.
<b>1960</b>	The soccer club "HSV" wins German Soccer Championship.
<b>1962</b>	A devastating storm surge, claiming more than 300 casualties highlights serious shortcomings in civil protection and emergency management. Senator of the Interior Helmut Schmidt takes instant responsibility and control, bypassing prescribed, yet cumbersome, procedures.
<b>1965</b>	During two concerts of the "Rolling Stones", stalls and seatings of the Ernst-Merck-Halle are demolished and a street battle ensues. North of the city park the "City Nord" rises, an office quarter providing 35.000 jobs
<b>1972</b>	A barge and a harbor ferry collide in the harbor: 17 dead.
<b>1974</b>	The Köhlbrand Bridge opens.
<b>1975</b>	The motorway Elbtunnel is opened to traffic with a big folk festival, closing a gap in Europe Route 3 from Lisbon to Stockholm and relieving the city center from through traffic.
<b>1978</b>	Hamburg tram operations terminate. Snow Chaos in Northern Germany at the Turn of the Year.
<b>1981</b>	Several vacant houses on St.Pauli's Hafenstrasse are occupied in protest of their imminent demolition. Until 1987, serious and sometimes civil war-like conflicts with the police are recurring. Shortly before the final police clearance, the 1st mayor of Dohnanyi succeeds in enforcing a new lease.



<b>1986</b>	In a demo against nuclear energy, about 800 protesters are detained for up to 15 hours on the Heiligengeistfeld: "Hamburger Kessel".
<b>1991</b>	Senator of the Interior Hackmann resigns because of alleged anti-immigrant attacks in the police. Fact of the investigation report: unsustainable allegations!
<b>1994</b>	Senator of the Interior Hackmann resigns because of alleged anti-immigrant attacks in the police. Fact of the investigation report: unsustainable allegations!
<b>1995</b>	In Hamburg an archdiocese is established again. The St. Mary's Church in the district of St. George becomes the new St. Mary's Cathedral.
<b>1996/1997</b>	In two consecutive winters, both inner and outer Alster Lake freeze completely. The ice cover exceeds a thickness of 20 cm, so the ice is declared safe to walk on and people are admitted. Episode: the "Alstereisvergnügen" (folk festival on the ice).
<b>2000</b>	The new police headquarters in Hamburg-Winterhude goes operational. Due to the nearby U-stop Alsterdorf, people have come to establish "Alsterdorf" as the location's designation. The old PP at "Berliner Tor" had become too cramped and was also contaminated with asbestos. However, the new PP is "cost optimized" and too cramped from the start.
<b>2003</b>	Construction work on HafenCity quarters begins
<b>2004</b>	"Queen Mary II", the largest passenger ship in the world with a length of 345 m, visits Hamburg for the first time.
<b>2008</b>	The new airport S-Bahn starts its scheduled operation.
<b>2012</b>	The subway line U 4 to HafenCity is opened.
<b>2017</b>	Opening of the Elbphilharmonie



### **3. The rivers of Hamburg**

The larger rivers flowing through Hamburg are the Elbe and its tributaries Alster and Bille. A great many smaller watercourses pervade Hamburg.

#### **Elbe**

The Elbe is one of the major rivers of Europe. It rises in the Riesengebirge (Czech Republic) and is fed by numerous other tributaries (eg Moldau, Eger, Saale, Havel) on its 1165 km long course (793 km of which run through Germany).

The Elbe is navigable for seagoing ships upriver to Hamburg, although owing to the depth of the fairway, very large ships can only enter and exit port with the tide coming in. From the Elbe bridges to Kollin the Elbe is navigable for river transports and smaller craft. Up to the weir at Geesthacht, the Elbe is open to tides.

In Hamburg, the Elbe divides into the arms of Norder- and Süderelbe at "Bunthäuser Spitze". At Köhlbrandhöft, the arms unite again.

#### **Alster**

The Alster river rises in Henstedt-Ulzburg north of Hamburg and after 56 km flows into the Elbe at the Schaartorschleuse.

Many small tributaries are channeled as they approach the city. The channels within the limits of the original walled city are called "Fleete".

The Alster Lake was created by damming up the river to operate a grain mill. The division of the lake in Binnenalster and Außenalster ("Inner" and "outer" Alster) came as a consequence of the construction of extensive fortifications at the beginning of the 17th century, when a dam split the lake in two, leaving only a relatively narrow, easily defendable passage,

The bridge spanning this passage was named after Lombard's, a pawnshop on the western bank of the river Alster. In 1953, a second bridge next to it was opened, initially called the "Neue Lombardsbrücke", and renamed Kennedy Bridge in 1963 after the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

#### **Bille**

The Bille river springs in Lienau, near Trittau to the east of Hamburg. It flows 42 km through Schleswig-Holstein and 21 km through Hamburg. Downriver from Bergedorf it is navigable. In times past, many mills were powered by the Bille.

Further watercourses in Hamburg:

Berner Au - Bramfelder Dorfgaben - Bredenbek - Daalbek - Deepenhorngaben - Diekbek - Dove Elbe - Dradenau - Düpenau - Este - Flottbek - Furtbek - Glinder Au - Gose Elbe - Gussau - Jenfelder Bach - Köhlbrand - Kollau - Ladenbek - Lottbek - Mellingbek - Moorbek - Moorwettern - Niederelbe - Norderelbe - Osterbek - Ottersbek - Pepermölenbek - Rahlau - Reiherstieg - Rethe - Rodenbek - Saselbek -

## **4. Attractions**

### **4.1 The port**

The origins of the port of Hamburg date back to the 9th century. The official founding date is May 7, 1189, which is celebrated as the "Port's Birthday" every year with a celebration lasting several days. From the mid 19th century on, it was extended with numerous port basins and quay facilities to its present size. Since the 1970s, the increasing use of containers in merchant shipping has led to a massive restructuring of land use and employment.

The port is managed by the Hamburg Port Authority (HPA), which emerged in 2005 from the Office for Power and Port Construction. The HPA is also, on behalf of the city, the owner of most of the port properties.

The Port of Hamburg, also known as "Germany's Gate to the World", is the largest seaport in Germany and the third largest in Europe (after Rotterdam and Antwerp, 2015). The Port of Hamburg ranks 14th worldwide (container transshipment 2012). For some special goods, e.g. carpets, it is the largest transshipment port in the world.

The port covers an area of about 74 km<sup>2</sup>.

The port is also very important for Hamburg tourism. A tour of the world port is just part of a visit to Hamburg. Harbor cruises are offered with a wide variety of ship types, from simple launches to large paddle steamers offering food and drink. Depending on tide and circumstances, a tour may comprise the historic Speicherstadt with its canals, the new HafenCity, the Hamburg Elbbrücken, locks and container terminals, the large docks of Blohm + Voss, the Köhlbrandbrücke and much more in varying combinations.

Navigating the Speicherstadt is dependent on the tide's level and only feasible with small launches.

Hamburg is a popular destination for cruises. 2018 will be the first year to see, more than 200 visits – not including the river cruises.

Vantage points around the port include the Old Elbe tunnel and the "Altonaer Balkon".

Some miles downriver, the welcome point "Willkomm-Höft" stands at Schulauer Fährhaus in Wedel.

Here, all incoming and outgoing ships are greeted by dipping (briefly lowering and hoisting again) the flag. From a certain size also the respective national anthem is played.

#### **4.2 The Airport (Hamburg Airport / Hamburg Airport "Helmut Schmidt" / HAM)**

By car, bus or S-Bahn, the airport can be reached in less than half an hour from the main train station. It can claim to be one of the oldest airports in Europe. Already in 1911 it was opened for airship traffic with two concrete runways, which are used depending on the prevailing wind direction.

Today's airport is more of a shopping center with affiliated air traffic, but in case of emergency, it is even suitable to accommodate the Airbus A 380.

Hamburg Airport is also the basis of Lufthansa Technology, where not only Lufthansa's aircraft are checked and maintained but also VIP aircraft are luxuriously expanded according to customer requirements.

#### **4.3 Finkenwerder / Airbus Airport**

The airport on the Elbe island Finkenwerder is a working airport of the aircraft manufacturer AIRBUS. Aircraft of the A 320 and A 380 types are manufactured or finally assembled here.

#### **4.4 The Town Hall**

The town hall was dedicated in 1897 and is founded on 4000 oak piles. The predecessor building was blown up during the great fire of 1842. The town hall is both the seat of the city assembly and the senate. Contrary to rumor, it has fewer rooms than Buckingham Palace.

#### **4.5 The stock exchange**

Behind the town hall, beyond the Ehrenhof and the Hygiéia Fountain (a kind of air conditioning system for the town hall), there is the stock exchange, which was opened here in 1841. A year later, in the great fire of 1842, the building was rescued by brave men from the flames.

Since 2002, trading has ceased on the premises.

## **4.6 The TV Tower / Heinrich Hertz Tower**

It stands in the middle of the green center of the city next to the exhibition halls and is connected to the park "Planten un Blomen" by a pedestrian bridge. With a height of 271.5 meters, it is the tallest building in the city. It has three platforms: the viewing platform at a height of 128 m, the revolving restaurant platform at a height of 132 m and the company cockpit of Telekom in 150 m height. Both the viewing platform and the revolving restaurant have unfortunately been closed since 2001 and all attempts to find a new operator have failed so far.

## **4.7 The St. Pauli Landungsbrücken with the (old) Elbtunnel**

The St. Pauli landing stages were built simultaneously with the Elbe tunnel in 1911. The St. Pauli Landungsbrücken consist of a land-based terminal building and the water-side pontoon (pontoon = floating hollow body), which was planned as a landing for transatlantic passenger ships. Due to the upcoming air traffic, however, landing stages lost their intended function and are now only used for tourism purposes.

On the west side of the St. Pauli Landungsbrücken lies the old Elbtunnel, a connection between the northern bank of the Elbe and the Elbe island of Steinwerder. It was the first river tunnel in Europe and the only one in the world with elevators for vehicles. The two tunnel tubes are each 6 meters wide and 450 meters long. The tubes are only four meters below the river bottom.

## **4.8 The Congress Center Hamburg (CCH)**

Located directly at the Dammtor train station, the "Congress-Centrum Hamburg" was opened in 1973. The spelling was a conscious one. As acronyms were "all the rage" in those days, the acronym for a 'german' spelling of the "Kongress Zentrum" would have come out as "KZ", which of course had to be avoided for obvious reasons. Quite consistently, all the street signs with reference to the city center ("Zentrum") were replaced by those with the spelling Centrum.

At the time (2018), the CCH is undergoing major conversion / reconstruction works at great expense.

## 4.9 HafenCity and Speicherstadt

The largest urban development project in Europe at present is the Hamburg HafenCity, that got started on April 9, 2001, with the first pile for the Kibbelsteg bridges being set. Immediately between the historic Speicherstadt and the Elbe, 13 districts are being built from north to south, from the west to the east, which will increase Hamburg's city center by 40%.

The completion of the new district is planned for about 2025. Currently, on the 157 hectare area on the Elbe more than 6.000 apartments are being built for around 14.000 residents and up to 45.000 jobs are estimated to develop.

Speicherstadt is the largest warehouse complex in the world and spans around 26 hectares between Baumwall and Oberhafen. The complex was built on thousands of oak piles between 1883 and the late 1920s and since 1991 features in a list of protected monuments and buildings. Since July 2015, the Speicherstadt together with the Kontorhausviertel, including the Chilehaus, is Germany's 40th UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## 4.10 The Elbphilharmonie

The most prominent attraction of the HafenCity is also a new landmark for the Hanseatic city: the Elbphilharmonie, built on the foundations of the old Kaispeicher A, is Hamburg's new modern concert hall and opened in January 2017.

It has much more to offer than just the 2.100-seat Grand Hall, where sophisticated architecture and acoustics turn music into an unforgettable experience. The Small Hall and several Kaistudios complete the music education area.

The "Tube", an 82 m long, slightly arched escalator and a second smaller one lead to the Plaza, the central platform at 37 m height, whose outdoor tour offers fantastic views of the city and harbor.

## 4.11 The miniature wonderland

In the middle of the old Speicherstadt, the "Miniature Wonderland" has been growing since 2000. At the time this is written, this 1.499 m<sup>2</sup> model area features

15.400 m track length, 1.040 trains, 1.380 signals ... making it the largest model railroad (H0) in the world.

At the same time, it is an ever-growing model-making world with currently 4.340 buildings, 9.250 cars, 130.000 trees and 263.000 figures, which until now (2018) consists of nine different sections (Central Germany,

Knuffingen, Austria, Hamburg, America, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Knuffingen-Airport, Italy and Venice.) Other sections are being planned (always offering tiny surprises - try calling on Snow White and the seven dwarfs or the penguin in the bathtub!).

#### **4.12 The planetarium**

The planetarium Hamburg is located in a former water tower in the western part of the city park. With its unique technical features and its broad-based program of events, it is a place where the public meets culture and science, acclaimed far beyond the borders of Germany. The earth and its place in the cosmos are at the center of the extensive program. In addition, the visitors to the planetarium will experience concerts, 3D radio plays, laser shows, and the like. up close and in technically brilliant quality.

### **5. The main churches of Hamburg**

#### **St. Petri** (Mönckebergstraße)

First mentioned in documents from the late 12th century, St. Petry was extended several times over the centuries. During the Napoleonic occupation, it served as a stables, like many other churches. During the great fire of 1842 it was destroyed in large parts, but significant parts of the equipment could be saved. Seven years later, the reconstructed church was consecrated.

#### **St. Jacobi** (Jakobikirchhof)

First mentioned in documents from the 13th century. It has been expanded several times. In 1770, the first lightning conductor in Germany was installed on the tower. After having been heavily damaged in 1944/45, the church was rebuilt until 1962 in the original fashion.

#### **St. Katharinen** (Katharinenkirchhof)

Also mentioned for the first time in the 13th century. St. Katharinen lost many parishioners when their nearby housing district had to make way for the Speicherstadt. Today it acts as a university church.

#### **St. Michaelis ("Michel")** (Englische Planke)

The "Michel" overlooking the port is a landmark of the city. The original church, built in 1648-61, was destroyed 1750 in a fire kindled by lightning.



The successor building was almost completely destroyed in 1906 in a fire caused by repairs.  
The tower features, at a height of 82 meters, an open portico, accessible to visitors.

### **St. Nikolai (Hopfenmarkt)**

The former main church was first mentioned in documents in 1195 and was expanded in 1353 into a large hall church. It lasted almost 500 years until the big fire. Reopened in 1874, it was severely hit during World War II. The ruin was set up as a memorial site. Its tower of 145 m makes it the third highest stone church tower in Germany as a memorial.

## **6. Museums of Hamburg (a selection)**

### **Museum of Arts feat. Gallery of contemporary Art**

(Glockengiesserwall 5)

paintings, sculptures, copper engravings and collection of coins. Gallery of contemporary arts exhibits pieces from 1960 till today/recently.

### **Museum of Arts and Crafts**

(Steintorplatz 1)

History of Arts and Culture(s), handicrafts, design and photography. High-end collections from Antiquity to the present age, encompassing european, islamic and far eastern cultural cycles.

### **The Hamburg Museum**

(Holstenwall 24)

Today, it features the largest collection on Hamburg's history and houses. Hamburg's largest model railroad in Spur 1. Here one experiences Hamburg's history from its beginnings around 800 to the present and learns how the missionary fortress Hammaburg became one of the largest and most important port cities in Europe.

### **The Museum of Ethnology**

(Rothenbaumchaussee 64)

By way of more than 600.000 objects and documents collected for over a century, stories are told and foreign worlds are shown.

### **The Altona Museum** **(Museumstrasse 23)**

is one of the most important Hamburg museums for the cultural history of Northern Germany. It presents the cultural and historical development of the Elbe region around Altona, Schleswig-Holstein and the coastal areas of the North and Baltic Seas.

### **The Archaeological Museum Hamburg (formerly Helms Museum)** **(Harburger Rathausplatz 5)**

offers exciting exhibitions and fascinating objects around the topic of archeology.

### **The International Maritime Museum Hamburg** **(Koreastraße 1)**

Nine "exhibition decks" of the former "Kaispeicher B" warehouse display 3000 years of seafaring by means of ships models, paintings and a wide variety of other exhibits. One entire deck is dedicated to marine research.

### **The Museum of Work** **(Wiesendamm 3)**

shows the changes in life and work in Hamburg since the 19th century to the present day and introduces typical Hamburg industries. In the museum workshops historical technology is presented in function.

### **The Automobile Museum Prototype** **(Shanghaiallee 7)**

located in the HafenCity. the museum, under the motto "Personen.Kraft.Wagen" (I.e. People. Force. Car.) presents not only rare sports and racing cars of the early post-war and modern era, but also the lives and times of the racing drivers and designers who made motorsport great. With great attention to detail, the lives of these pioneers is staged.

### **The German Customs Museum** **(Alter Wandrahm 16)**

Trademark forgeries, smuggling caches, historic uniforms ... more than 1000 exhibits vividly convey the work of customs in past and present. In this exhibition, you may learn a lot about customs, that had not occurred to you before.

## **The Police Museum Hamburg** **(Carl-Cohn-Straße 39)**

The modern, interactive museum is located in an authentic environment on the premises of the Hamburg Police Academy. Covering three floors, 200 years of history of the Hamburg police, the fields of crime technology and eight spectacular criminal cases are exhibited. In a real helicopter cockpit you can experience operations in the air; In a real patrol car, you can experience the tempo of a mission drive.

## **7. Parks and facilities**

All across the city, smaller parks and green spaces spread, making Hamburg a green city. The larger ones are

### **Planten un Blomen**

Close to the Dammtor station lies the exhibition and flower park "Planten un Blomen" (i.e. "plants and flowers") It is a remnant of the first Hamburg zoo founded on this site in the 1860s. After [he] it could no longer stand up to the competition of Hagenbeck's zoo, it was closed in 1931.

In the course of the International Horticultural Exhibition 1973 (IGA '73), "Planten un Blomen" was combined with the old Botanical Garden and the "Kleine und Große Wallanlagen" - a green space tracing the former city walls - to form a large park extending all the way to Millerntor, featuring tropical greenhouses, skating rink and water light organ.

### **City park with planetarium**

The city park in Winterhude holds many offers for sports, games and entertainment. It is divided into a forest park in the west (with Jahnkampfbahn stadium), a meadow area in the centre and gardens around a lake in the east. There is also an open-air stage here.

In the western part, next to the Jahnkampfbahn, there is the planetarium in a former water tower. In addition to various astronomical shows, music and other events take place here.

### **Loki Schmidt Garden (New Botanical Garden)**

A few minutes' walk from the Klein Flottbek S-Bahn station, you will find the new Botanical Garden of the University of Hamburg. Once relocated from Hamburg city center to Osdorf due to lack of space, the garden near the Elbe is a popular destination for nature lovers. The area takes the visitor to different continents: Flora and vegetation from Asia, both Americas and the European forests are on display.

## **Hagenbeck's Zoo**

Hagenbeck's was opened in 1907 at the present location. Being listed as a protected cultural site, it accommodates more than 210 different animal species. Hagenbeck's was the first zoo ever to present animals in compounds without bars. There is also a four storeyed tropical aquarium.

## **Wasserkunst Elbinsel Kaltehofe**

On the Elbe river island of Kaltehofe, the old Elbe water filtration plant is located. Kaltehofe Water Works, built in 1893 on behalf of "Hamburger Wasserwerke" (municipal water supplier) was closed down in February 1990. After it went out of service, the entire island was placed under protection and Villa Kaltehofe and the filter systems, with their valve houses and basins, were declared architectural monuments.

## **Ohlsdorf Cemetery**

The Ohlsdorf cemetery is a special resting place. A total of 1.4 million people have been buried in the cemetery in the north of the Hanseatic city. With a total area of 391 hectares, of which approximately 200 hectares are currently used for burials, the cemetery is also the largest park cemetery in the world.

# **8. The seven districts of Hamburg**

The Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg is divided into seven districts (Bezirke):

- **Hamburg-Mitte**
- **Altona**
- **Eimsbüttel**
- **Hamburg-Nord**
- **Wandsbek**
- **Bergedorf**
- **Harburg**

In each district there is a district office. They perform local administrative tasks.

Each district office has a district assembly. It is chosen by the inhabitants of the district. Through this district assembly, the population is involved in the affairs of the district.



## 9. The quarters of Hamburg

HH-Mitte	Altona	Eimsbüttel	HH-Nord
Altstadt	Altona-Alstadt	Eidelstedt	Alsterdorf
Borgfelde	Altona-Nord	Eimsbüttel	Barmbek- Nord
Billstedt	Bahrenfeld	Harvestehude	Barmbek-Süd
Finkenwerder	Blankenese	Hoheluft-West	Duhlsberg
HafenCity	Groß Flottbek	Lokstedt	Eppendorf
Hamm	Iserbrook	Niendorf	Fuhlsbüttel
Hammerbrook	Klein Flottbek	Rotherbaum	Groß Borstel
Horn	Lurup	Schnelsen	Hoheluft-Ost
Kleiner Grasbrook	Nienstedten	Stellingen	Hohenfelde
Neustadt	Osdorf		Langenhorn
Neuwerk	Othmarschen		Ohlsdorf
Rothenburgsort	Ottensen		Uhlenhorst
Steinwerder	Rissen		Winterhude
St. Georg	Sternschanze		
St. Pauli	Sülldorf		
Veddel			
Waltershof			
Wilhelmsburg			



<b>Bezirk Wandsbek</b>	<b>Bezirk Bergedorf</b>	<b>Bezirk Harburg</b>
Bergstedt	Allermöhe	Altenwerder
Berne	Altengamme	Cranz
Bramfeld	Bergedorf	Neuland
Duvenstedt	Billwerder	Eißendorf
Eilbek	Curslack	Francop
Farmsen	Kirchwerder	Gut Moor
Hummelsbüttel	Lohbrügge	Harburg
Jenfeld	Moorfleet	Hausbruch
Lemsahl-Mellingstedt	Neu-Allermöhe	Heimfeld
Marienthal	Neuengamme	Langenbek
Ohlstedt	Ochsenwerder	Moorburg
Poppenbüttel	Reitbrook	Neuenfelde
Rahlstedt	Spadenland	Neugraben-Fischbek
Sasel	Tatenberg	Rönneburg
Steilshoop		Sinstorf
Tonndorf		Wilstorf
Volkisdorf		
Wandsbek		
Wellingsbüttel		
Wohldorf		





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