



**PROJEKTBURO**

**KULTUR**

**Lange Nacht  
der Kunst  
und Kultur**

# **Die Blaue Nacht**

**Love  
& Peace**

**Kunst-  
wettbewerb  
2025**

# Die Blaue Nacht Art Competition 2025

## Call for entries

Die Blaue Nacht 2025, Nuremberg city centre

Preview art projects:

Friday, 16 May 2025, 8 pm to midnight

Die Blaue Nacht

Saturday, 17 May 2025, 7 pm to midnight

### **The art venues**

The organiser suggests various sites for competition art works (squares, courtyards and other spaces in Nuremberg's Old Town). In consultation with the organisers, choice of another venue – in Nuremberg's Old Town – may be possible. It is therefore not mandatory to apply for one of the venues named and described in the following, but a description of the necessary "ideal" conditions for the art project (darkness, size of space, enclosed or open space etc.) by the artist is essential.

**The organiser reserves the right to allocate selected projects to a different venue from the one named in the entry.**

At most venues, it is not possible to drill holes into the walls or floors! At most art locations, a power supply with higher wattage than that mentioned in the location description is also possible. The costs are, however, several times higher than those for the "normal" power supply and therefore would have to be taken into account in the budget and claimed via the „materials budget“. If required, we offer a site visit to selected locations in mid/late November for all interested parties

The following venues are suggested for Die Blaue Nacht 2025:

## 1. Krafft Courtyard and Entrance Area of Krafft House

Theresienstraße 7

During the summer, this is a venue for cultural events (concerts etc.). Former “Welser Courtyard” (from the first half of the 16th century). Later on named “Krafft House” after its last owner. Almost completely destroyed in WW II, rebuilt in 1961-63.

Coming from the street, you first step into the Entrance Area. It is an obviously reconstructed entrance hall with neo-Gothic vaulting (15 metres long, 11 metres wide). There are two big sandstone pillars in the centre of the entrance hall. The hall has very good and differentiated lighting (occasionally used as an exhibition space). Seen from the entrance door, there is a glass wall to the right, separating the entrance area from a stairwell (leading to the offices).

The adjacent courtyard is separated from the entrance area by two large glass doors. It is one of few remaining courtyards in the Old Town. It rises slightly towards the north. On the entrance side, there are sandstone arcades and tracery balustrades on the 1st and 2nd floors.

To the left: a three-storey half-open delicate sandstone tower (with wide arches on thin pillars at ground floor level) gives access to the arcades on the first and second floor. The stair turret is about 18 metres high and is topped with a metal weather vane.

At the façade opposite the entrance (looking new, but an old plastered construction) there are a small Baroque wall fountain (Mauritius Fountain), a Renaissance bay window (around 1550), and a separate miniature green area with a tree and a bush.

The courtyard is 18 metres long and 13 metres wide. It is not roofed, apart from a section at the right hand side (18 metres long, 2.50 metres wide). Four modern concrete pillars (overgrown with climbers) separate this roofed part from the remaining courtyard. The ground is paved with medium-sized granite slabs, laid in a “lively pattern”, the walls are sandstone. There is no lighting.

**Power Supply:** SCHUKO-type German standard electrical socket.

**Access during Blaue Nacht:** via Theresienstraße 7.



Photo 1: Christiane Dierenbach / City of Nuremberg

Photo 2: Entrance area towards Krafftscher Hof (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 3: Location / City of Nuremberg





### 3. Pellerhof

Egidienplatz 23

The property was built between 1602 and 1607 by the patrician Viatis for his son-in-law Martin Peller. The courtyard was created after the main house was completed between 1605 and 1607, incorporating older parts of the building. Jakob Wolff the Elder succeeded in merging the narrow but very long plot with the front building to create an architectural unit. He shortened the courtyard visually by means of an altane and placed the show gable above it as an eye-catcher.

The property has been owned by the city since 1929 and was converted into a location for the city archives. The Pellerhaus was already considered a tourist attraction at this time. The façade and inner courtyard were an important monument of German Renaissance architecture and an example of a representative bourgeois courtyard complex. During the Second World War, the building was almost completely destroyed by air raids.

In 1957, it was rebuilt as a modern library and archive building, incorporating parts of the 'old' Pellerhaus. Since then, the main façade from the 1950s facing Egidienplatz has been a characteristic feature. An elaborate historical reconstruction of the Pellerhof has been realised by the Altstadtfreunde Nürnberg e.V. since 2008 with the help of donations only. The extensive sandstone work was completed in 2018. The entire complex has been a listed building since 1998 and was even officially recognised as an 'architectural monument of national importance' in 2021.

Size of the usable area approx. 165 square metres

**Dimensions:** The courtyard is trapezoidal, 5.50m wide at the front and 10m wide and 10m long at the entrance.

**Power supply:** several Schuko connections

**Access during the Blaue Nacht:** Egidienberg

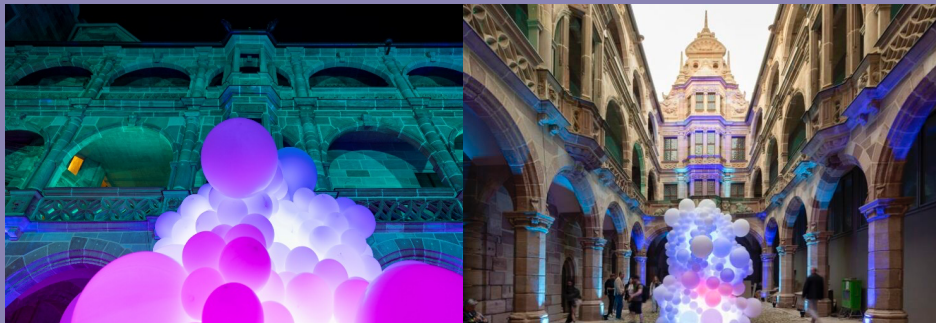


Photo 1: Photo: Uwe Niklas  
Photo 2: Photo: Uwe Niklas

#### 4. Church of St Egidien (St Giles)

Egidienplatz 37

The Evangelical-Lutheran Egidienkirche has long been involved in the city's cultural life as a cultural church of the deanery of Nuremberg in the field of fine arts.

The space is characterised by the oval nave with approx. 430 seats with the Rieger organ, the round free-standing altar under the crossing dome, unobstructed transepts to the north and south and a large open east choir, which was used for the monastic Liturgy of the Hours in the days of the Benedictine monastery. Three well-preserved medieval chapels with richly decorated epitaphs and other sculptures adjoin the southern transept.

The history of the building allows different stylistic levels and spatial characters to overlap: originally a Romanesque monastery basilica (around 1150), which was inhabited by Iro-Scottish monks until 1418, it became a Protestant preaching church with a model grammar school in the monastery buildings with the Reformation in 1525. A major fire in 1696 necessitated a new building on the old ground plan in the baroque-early classicist style (with rich stucco work by Donato Polli, among others) - unique in this form in Nuremberg. However, the baroque interior was largely lost due to the bombing during the Second World War, so that a synthesis of reduced baroque elements with the simple lightness of the architecture of the 1950s was realised in the reconstruction. The simple vaulted ceiling in the nave with its recessed light mirror is a popular surface for projections. A large, dark bronze cross from 1963 in the shape of a tree of life with Christ blessing it now dominates the visual axis from the nave into the east choir, which is still stuccoed or has been stuccoed again. The wide, pillar-free space, decorated in light colours, leaves plenty of 'air' for artistic interventions, including free hanging. Due to the long reverberation, the acoustics are particularly suitable for vocal music or small ensembles and invite you to experiment with artistic work in the transition to sound performance.

**Max. height:** 16 m

**Power Supply:** Several SCHUKO-type German standard electrical sockets

**Instruments:** Main organ, mobile chest organ, two grand pianos

**Access during Blaue Nacht:** via Egidienplatz 37



Photo 1: Exterior view (Photo: Birgit Fuder / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 2: Photo: Christiane Dierenbach / City of Nuremberg

Photo 3: Location (Photo: City of Nuremberg / Stadt Nürnberg)



## 5. Tratzenzwinger

Hintere Insel Schütt 20

This outer ward between the two arms of the River Pegnitz was newly constructed by 1547 on top of foundations from the 15th century. The towers behind were converted to cannon towers. The towers of the last Nuremberg town wall were categorised according to their locations, using colours and letters. Thus, the fortified tower at Hintere Insel Schütt 20 is “Blue A”. During World War II, both towers were much damaged. In 1977, the rebuilding of tower “Blue A” was started on the foundation of the remains, and since 1980, the tower and parts of the bastion have housed the “Kreisjugendring” (district youth association), serving as its office and event space, as “Stadtturm Tratzenzwinger“.

The name goes back to the tenant of the Zwinger pub which used to be located there, whose name was Johann Matthias Dratz (Tratz).

The outside area of the outer ward as shown on the plans can be used for the project. Access is via a ramp at Agnesbrücke. Cars are not permitted on the entrance way.

**Power Supply:** SCHUKO-type German standard electrical socket

**Access:** via access ramp just behind Agnesbrücke



Photo 1: Tratzenzwinger exterior view (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 2: Location (Photo: City of Nuremberg / Stadt Nürnberg)

Photo 3: Tratzenzwinger outdoor area facing south (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 4: Tratzenzwinger outdoor area facing north (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

## 6. Ruin of St Catherine's Church

St Catherine's ruins in the KunstKulturQuartier  
Am Katharinenkloster 6A

For decades, this has been one of the stages for the annual world music festival "Bardentreffen", and for many years one of the main venues for "Summer in Nuremberg" (St Catherine's Open Air). Both the convent and St Catherine's Church were built in 1293. Convent and church burnt down completely after a WW II air raid. In the 1960s and 1970s, the church's curtain walls were secured, but the church was never reconstructed (no ceiling!).

In May, a stage will most probably not have been set up yet. Lighting and sound costs will have to be included in the budget.

**Measurements:** about 19 m width x 19 m length (excluding choir).

**Power Supply:** 4 x CEE 32 A, SCHUKO-type German standard electrical socket.

**Access during Blaue Nacht:** via Peter-Vischer-Straße/ Am Katharinenkloster



Photo 1: Photo: Uwe Niklas

Photo 2: Photo: KuKuQ / City of Nuremberg

Photo 3: Location (Photo: City of Nuremberg / Stadt Nürnberg)



## 7. Inner courtyard of St Catherine's Monastery (cloister) / city library

Inner courtyard of St Catherine's Monastery (cloister) / City Library

Access via Peter-Vischer-Straße

The inner courtyard of the cloister of the rebuilt St Catherine's Monastery is approx. 22 x 9 metres in size. It is one of the most beautiful retreats in the centre of the city and is considered a green oasis.

St Catherine's Convent (for Dominican nuns) was founded in 1295. The adjoining St Catherine's Church, which was destroyed in the Second World War and is now used as an open-air event stage, was consecrated in 1295. The cloister and refectory were only added at the beginning of the 16th century. After secularisation, the buildings were used for various purposes, including the addition of an anatomical theatre in the refectory in 1678.

From 1769, the buildings were used as a poorhouse and infirmary. In 1945, St Catherine's Monastery was almost completely burnt down after a bombing raid. In the 1980s, the badly damaged parts of the building were rebuilt and have since housed parts of the city library. Along with the municipal library came the newspaper café, which occupies the paved western part of the courtyard in good weather. The life-size bronze sculpture of the writer Hermann Kesten, after whom the newspaper café is named, is located in the centre of the north side.

The inner courtyard is planted. There is a lawn in the centre, surrounded by several trees and bushes to keep it cool in summer. In the eastern part there is a fountain enclosure, which is covered with a grid. The fountain cannot be used. Access to the cloister is to the left of the entrance to St Catherine's ruins (which will also be open on Blue Night) through the entrance to the newspaper café. The operation of the newspaper café (usually 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.) must be taken into account when setting up.

**Power supply:** CEE 16 A possible, Schuko connection available.

Access during the Blaue Nacht: via Peter-Vischer-Straße



Photo 1: Inner courtyard with Hermann Kesten statue (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 2: Access to the cloister / inner courtyard during the Blue Night (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 3: Location (Photo: City of Nuremberg / Stadt Nürnberg)

## 8. Garden Marstallbrücke opposite Nonnengasse 2

In 1510, Hans Beheim the Elder built the Royal Stables on the part of the last-but-one town moat located in the grounds of St. Catherine's convent. This ensemble of buildings was later on converted and extended, and around 1800, it comprised a riding arena, in addition to stables for the horses, living quarters for the stable master as well as a bakery. The so-called fencing hall, which was located above the riding arena, was used for various purposes including performances by English comedians and puppet theatre shows.

Between the early 18th century and 1845, when it was demolished, the arsenal of the Franconian Reich District was located in the southern part of Nonnengasse. The name of this lane, first mentioned in documents in 1378 as "Nunnengasse", goes back to a farm belonging to Seligenporten convent near Neumarkt/Opf.

In 1812, the gatehouse at Unterer Bergauerplatz 12 was demolished, and the stables ensemble was destroyed in 1945.

The gardens made available as a venue for Blaue Nacht, are not generally open to the public and are managed by the BayernLB. In 2017-18, the grounds were lavishly refurbished, and late mediaeval sections of the town wall as well as a well were uncovered. The garden rises from Oberer Bergauerplatz in the direction of Lorenzer Platz.

**Power Supply:** SCHUKO-type German standard electrical socket  
**Access during Blaue Nacht:** via gate Nonnengasse / corner of Marstallbrücke



Photo 1: Garden towards Lorenzer Platz (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 2: Fountain (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 3: Location (Photo: City of Nuremberg / Stadt Nürnberg)

## 9. Schmitt + Sohn / Forum Technik

Hardermühle 9-15

The Forum Technik is a training and further education room for S+ lift fitters and service technicians. Training courses, advanced training, presentations, tests - the Forum Technik is a meeting place for technology and development. The training lift shafts can be integrated. Presentation technology (projector, TV) is also available, but can also be removed.

Schmitt + Sohn Aufzüge is a sixth-generation family business. The company develops and produces in Germany and Portugal. In addition to the head office, part of the production, logistics and warehouse are located in Hardermühle.

**Dimensions:** 12.5m (wide) x 15m (long)

**Power supply:** Schuko connection at various points in the room, high voltage current

**Access on Blaue Nacht:** Hadermühle 9-15



Photo 1: Forum Technik / Aufzugswerke Schmitt + Sohn (Photo: Steffen Kirschner / viaframe)

Photo 2: Forum Technik / Aufzugswerke Schmitt + Sohn (Photo: Steffen Kirschner / viaframe)



## 10. Ballroom in the Künstlerhaus / KunstKulturQuartier

Königstraße 93

The completely refurbished Künstlerhaus (2024) is part of the KunstKulturQuartier (KUKUQ), which was founded in 2008. The youngest of Nuremberg's cultural service centres unites not only two multi-genre venues (Künstlerhaus and Tafelhalle) under the KUKUQ logo, but also an open-air venue (Katharinenruine) and two art venues (Kunsthalle and Kunstvilla). The Künstlerhaus, located directly at the entrance to the new pedestrian zone at the main railway station, is Northern Bavaria's largest interdisciplinary cultural centre, combining high culture, subculture and socioculture in the best sense of the word. On 7000 square metres are the Kunsthaus (exhibitions) and the Filmhaus (cinema), various event and seminar rooms, open workshops, a creative school as well as two restaurants and a beer garden.

The ballroom on the first floor of the Künstlerhaus is a multifunctional event space.

The hall can be reached via the large, central main staircase directly from the two main entrances (east/west). Access to the Festsaal on the first floor is always via the vestibule in front, which has a permanently installed bar for catering. Here it is also possible to set up a reception area with or without a cloakroom.

The ballroom has a permanently installed stage consisting of individual scissor platforms with a maximum size of 6m x 12m and heights of 20, 40, 60 and 80 cm.

The stage platforms can be removed individually from the floor.

At the back of the room there is a retractable box stand that can be used to create a tiered visitor/viewer situation, which extends over a stalls area to the stage.

The entire ballroom is equipped with a three-part rigging system. Sound and lighting technology can be customised on request.

The room has a permanently installed cinema projector and a mobile cinema screen (wall-filling) on the west side of the ballroom. It is possible to create 365 degree sound.

The ballroom can be completely darkened on both sides or can also be used with daylight.

**Size:** 12 m x 18 m

**Power supply:** Schuko connections distributed throughout the room: 2x CEE 32 and 2x CEE 16 at the stage

**Access during the Blaue Nacht:** East entrance - Königstraße 93 (Pink Flag)



Photo: Ballroom of the Künstlerhaus in the KunstKulturQuartier (KunstKulturQuartier)



## 11. Multi-storey Car Park Sterntor

Grasersgasse 25/27 or Am Sterntor

The multi-storey car park of Parkhaus Stuible GmbH is located immediately adjacent to Frauentormauer, a defensive wall with well-preserved guard's walk. Within view: the Germanisches Nationalmuseum and the Opera House / State Theatre. The top parking deck 8A (with roof) is closed off by a metal grille (not glazed!), but allows views of the Ring Road, the Opera House, the Main Railway Station and towards the west (NB: noisy street traffic!).

The lower decks have a concrete balustrade at half height. Access is via a stairwell or a lift. The decks measure about 30 x 10 metres. Ceiling height varies between about 2.5 and 3 metres.

NB: The parking deck is in the full sun until sunset!

**Power Supply:** CEE 16 A, SCHUKO-type German standard electrical socket

**Access during Blaue Nacht:** Grasersgasse 25/27 or Am Sterntor



Photo 1: Exterior view (Photo: Uwe Niklas / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 2: Deck 8A (Photo: Simone Ruf / City of Nuremberg)

## 12. Nuremberg State Theatre / 3. Etage (Third Floor)

Richard-Wagner-Platz 2-10

The “3. Etage” is the smallest performance space at Nuremberg State Theatre. It is 9 x 14 metres in size with a ceiling height of 4.8 m (lower edge of traverses 3.88 m, lower edge of air vents 4.44 m, lower edge of curtain rail 3.87 m). It can be used in a variety of ways and the seating arrangement is flexible.

Access for equipment with a maximum size of 1.1 x 2 x 2 m is via the lift in the foyer. Using fog, smoke or fire is not possible.

On one of the long sides, there are three windows (which can be darkened). At the rear, there are two one-wing doors in the corners which may be used for access. The floor of the “3. Etage” consists of stationary pedestals which may be shifted to the front in 16.6 steps (not during the performance).

Light and sound systems are installed.

**Power Supply:** CEE 16 A, SCHUKO-type German standard electrical socket

**Access during Blaue Nacht:** via theatre



Photo 1: 3rd floor (Photo: Marion Bührlé / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 2: 3rd floor (Photo: Marion Bührlé / City of Nuremberg)

Photo 3: Location (Photo: City of Nuremberg / Stadt Nürnberg)