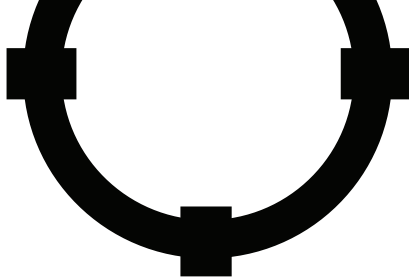




Detmold



Introduction

Differently to other travel guides, and complementing them, this book is focused on the artistic expressions, specially, contemporary architecture.

In order to elaborate it, we have researched, selected and, here, we have indicated the best architectonic highlights, considering Detmold as the start point.

Detmold is located in the state of North-Rhine Westphalia, a very rich cultural and architectonic region. The city preserves a charming old area and houses with visible heap of wood in good order, besides the elegant Residenzschloss – Zur Lippe family's castle. As an universitarian city, Detmold attracts many students, a lot of them foreigners.

These are reasons that contributed for this guide idealisation: to help people, that come to Detmold (students and/or tourists) or even its own residents, to know and discover the beautiful region in which the city is. Therefore, Detmold is the centre from where one can get in the world of art and architecture.

Thirty Works of special architectonic interest, by renowned architects, were selected in twenty different cities spatially located in a ray of 210 km from Detmold. Different constructions and uses typology were approached: House, Building, Museum, Department Store, Park, Church, Hospital, Factory, Harbour, Public Transport, University, Concert Hall etc. Diversity that pleases all kind of enjoyments, interests and ages.

We have visited all of these works. All the pictures were taken by ourselves, except the aerial ones or a few taken from internet sites. And in this consists our great apprenticeship and our great satisfaction: we lived deeply the architecture! And we tried to express in this guide our experiences.

The texts talk about the aspects related to architecture and each selected work peculiarity. But it is a simplified guide: it does not aim to describe analytically any of the mentioned works, only show them to the readers, to awake in them an interest and make with that they have an initial contact with the work. This is the biggest enchantment of this guide and what makes it attractive not only for the students and professionals familiar with the architecture but also for those interested in perceiving a little bit of the contemporary art and architecture.

This is the initial idea, and we hope that our work is given to continuity because we believe that is really important to map these works of relevant architectonic value, study them and express into words the experience of knowing them. Beyond being this an interesting and enrichable work.

Besides the technic content of the guide, other attention focus was its graphic design. Principally because we believe that a book approaching art and architecture must reflect art.

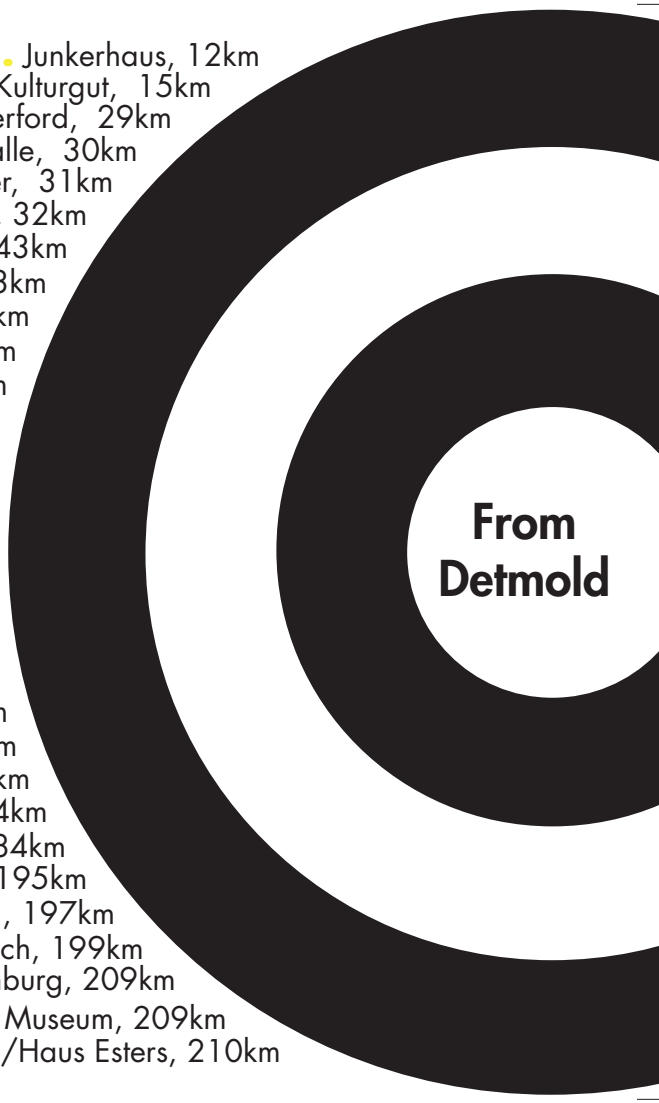
We aimed an artistic, elegant and clear exposition of our content. So, the graphic design and the ornaments junction were worked with simplicity to point out the texts and pictures. The typology and the format were selected carefully as well to make its reading easier. By using a neutral and creative design we aimed to organize this guide harmonically, conferring it a visual identity.

Also to make its use easier, different colors were used for each entirety of architectonic works, located in distinct zones determined regarding its distance from Detmold. As a complement for this book, we prepared a simplified map delimitating the focalized region.

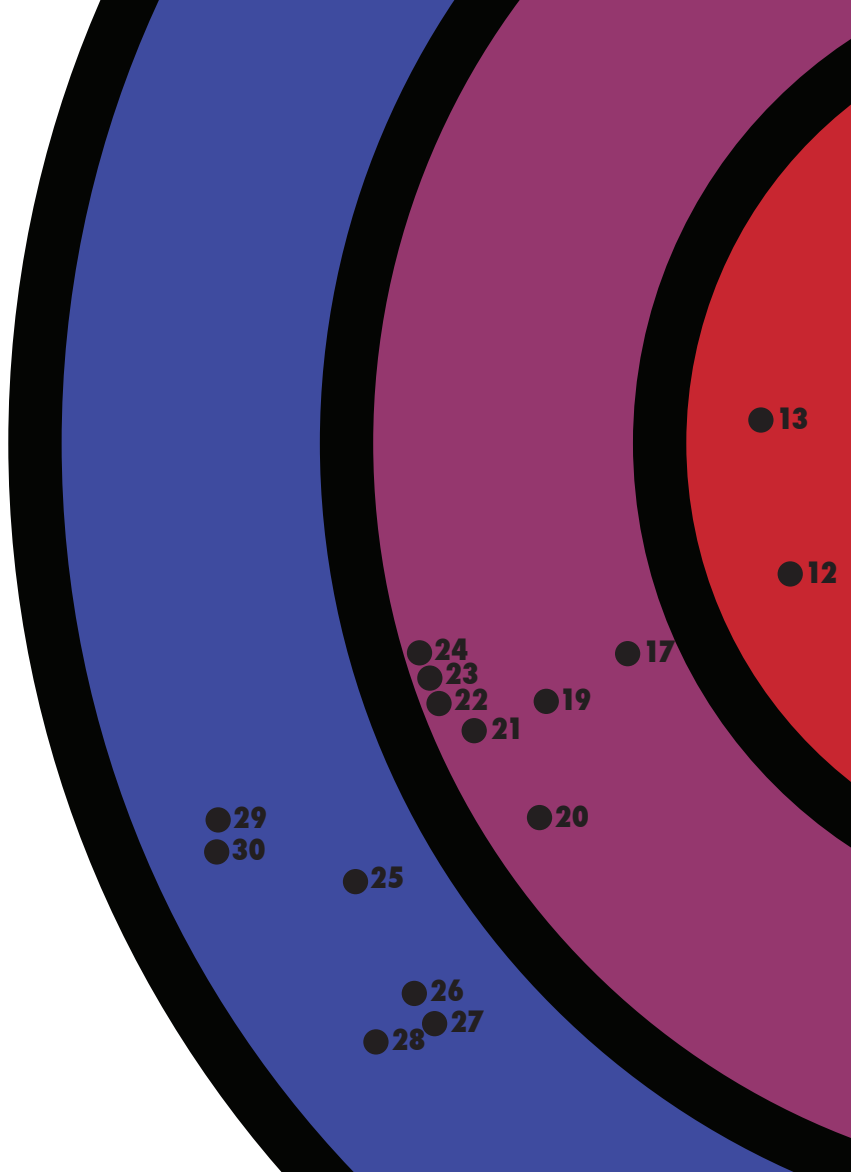
We hope that this guide comes up to expectations, guide those who seek architecture and add knowledge and art in their lives, with all the transformer power of them.

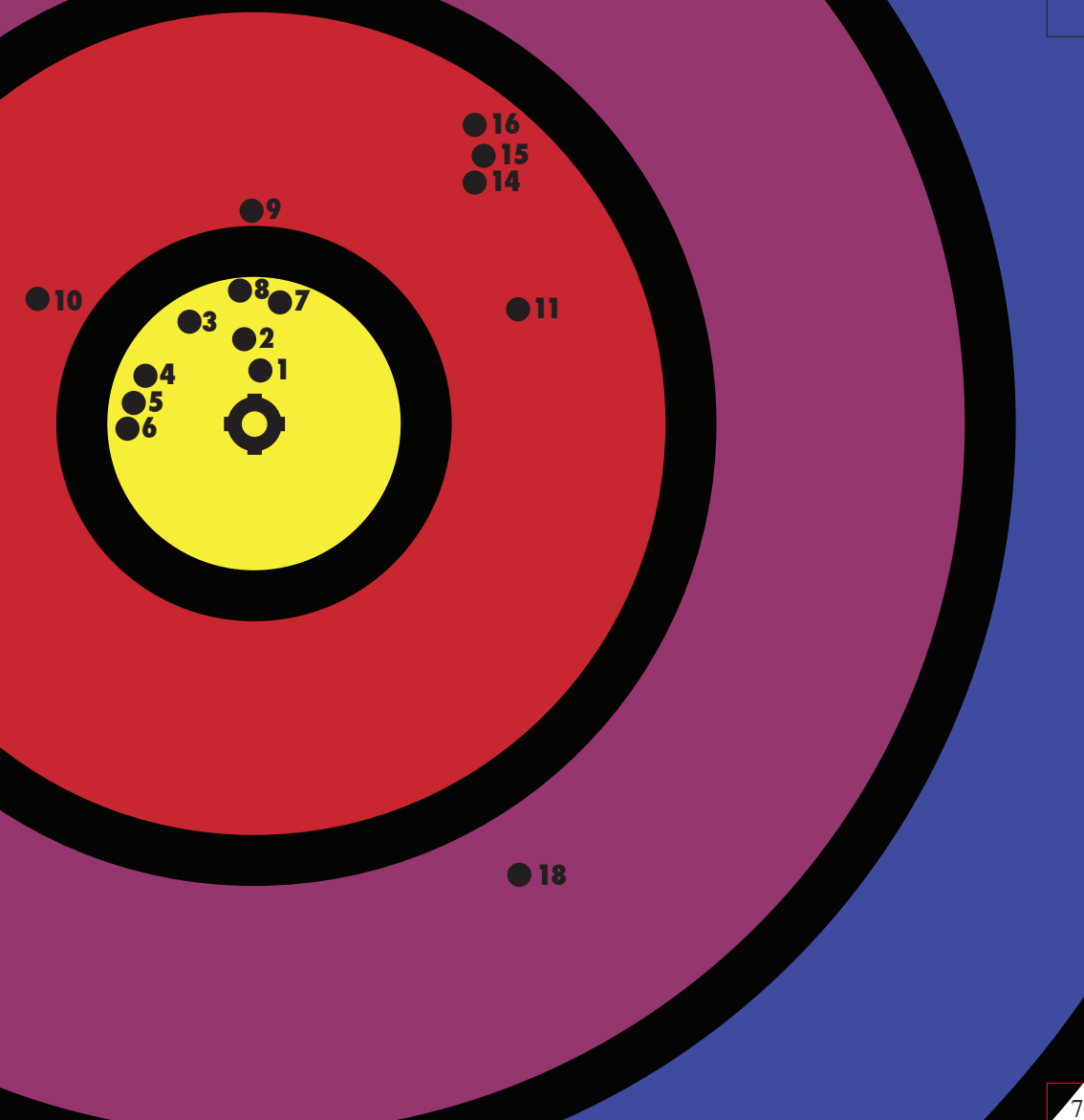
We wish all our readers a good ARCHITECTONIC trip!

The authoress

- 
1. Junkerhaus, 12km
2. Kulturgut, 15km
3. Marta Herford, 29km
4. Kunsthalle, 30km
5. Dr. Oetker, 31km
6. Glueck und Seligkeit, 32km
7. Energy Forum Innovation, 43km
8. Ronald Mc Donald House, 43km
9. Wasserstrassenkreuz, 54km
10. Kalkriese, 80km
11. Fagus Werk, 86km
12. The Maximilian Park, 94km
13. Diözese Bibliothek, 106km
14. The Nord/LB, 114km
15. Gehry Tower, 115km
16. Expo 2000, 118km
17. Westfalenstadium, 129km
18. Fabrik B.Braun, 144km
19. Jahrhunderthalle, 151km
20. Schwebebahn, 164km
21. The Zollverein Colliery, 165km
22. Innenhafen, 184km
23. Museum Kippersmühle, 184km
24. Five Boats, 184km
25. Der Neue Zollhof, 195km
26. K20/K21, 197km
27. Hombroich, 199km
28. Peek und Cloppenburg, 209km
29. Ludwig Museum, 209km
30. Haus Lange/Haus Esters, 210km

From
Detmold







Neubau Campus Emilie

Various
Detmold 2007

The new Fachhochschule Lippe-Detmold is a result of a competition in which many students of the FH Lippe took part. The winner was the student-team of Birte Stricker, Andre Büker and Andrea Heemeier. The final building reflects the idea of a patchwork concept giving room for the individual ideas and work of every user and forming at the same time a unit. In different workshops students developed with their teachers examples for the furniture and lights for the library, developed an exhibition system, took part in the design for the mensa and library and for the classes and rooms for students, teachers and other people who will work in future in the new building. Furthermore, new technical solutions were found concerning an ecological heating system. The whole façade concept was designed in a workshop "colour and room" where students studied different colours and chose the colours for the new building regarding to the old one. The finally chosen colours reflect the old buildings bricks and provide a dialogue between new and old showing once again the idea of a patchwork work and unit in one.

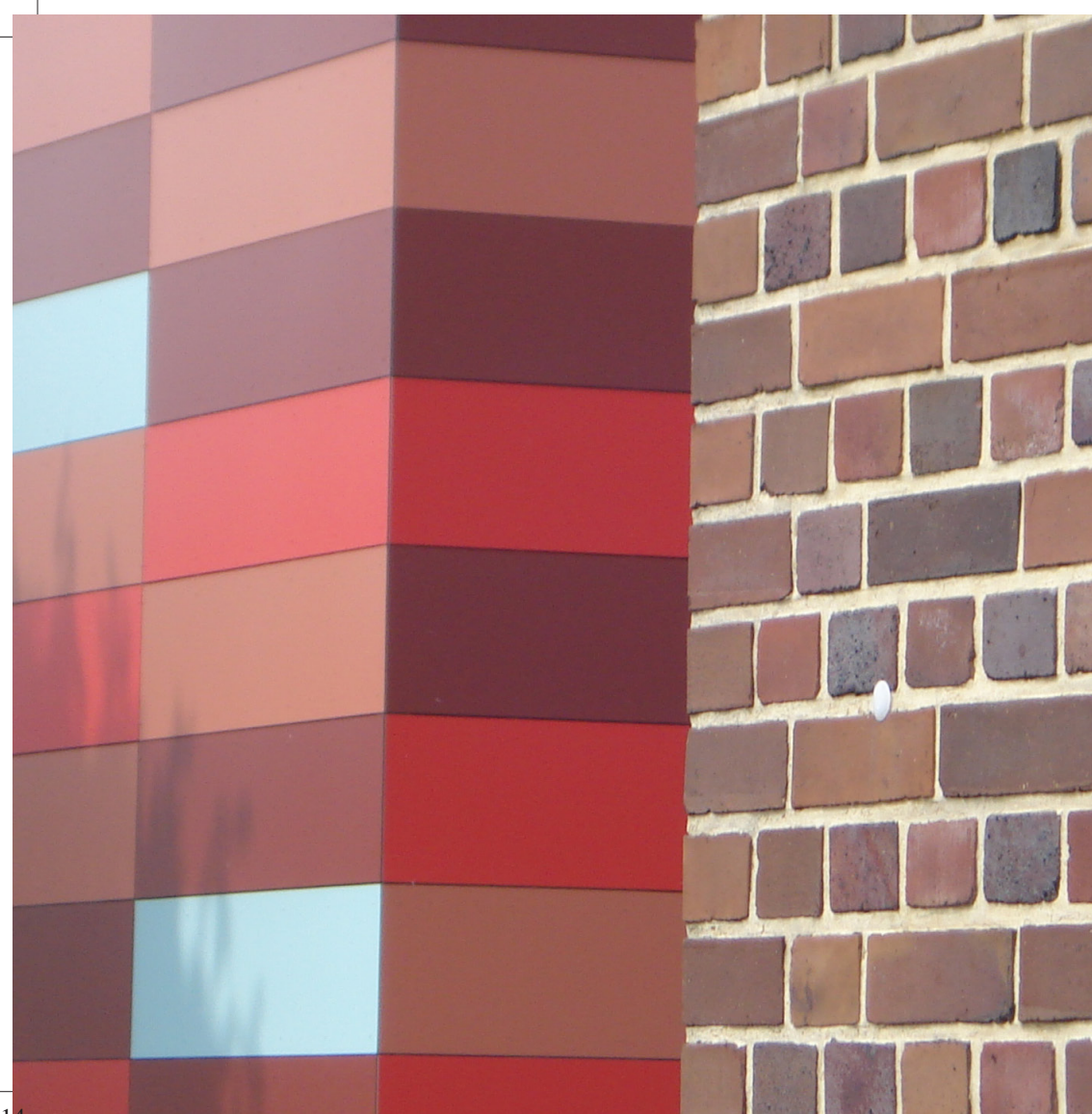












Junkerhaus

Karl Junker
Lemgo 1889

Karl Junker, posthumously diagnosed as a schizophrenic, lived in his house from 1891 to his death in 1912. He worked in this construction all these years to design, furnish and decorate its interior. The Junkerhaus is a two-storey building with four outer walls arranged in symmetric order with many windows. The façades are richly ornamented with wood carvings that give it a coating like a second skin. Displaying furniture, wall and ceiling paintings, the house represents all the features of a synthesis of the arts. Some people portray this house as a typical pattern of an insane mind architecture.

Designed by Reinhard Schwakenberg, an annex has been built in the backyard forming the Museum Junkerhaus. A glass-cased passage was made to connect this museum to the house, emphasizing it as an art work.









Kulturgut

various
Holzhausen 2000

The idea behind Kulturgut Holzhausen is grounded in a new, holistic philosophy about life and culture. KulturGut Holzhausen aims to be a beacon of renewal combining the mutually interdependent - and only perceived as contrary - worlds such as art and agriculture; the interdisciplinary dialogue between various forms of art under one roof; and the combination of avant-garde and tradition open up new opportunities which lead back to the original holistic concepts of culture. Gut Holzhausen is one of few fully-preserved country seats in Westphalia. The collection of listed buildings, most of them roofed with sandstone slates and dating back to the 16th Century, have remained virtually unchanged over the past two hundred years. One important source of inspiration is the creative potential of artists, some of whom who actually live on the estate, while others from all over the world visit for varying periods.





Marta Herford

Frank O. Gehry
Herford 2005

Marta Herford is a kind of laboratory where current issues of art are questioned. By means of prospective exhibitions inside but also outside the museum Marta examines important concepts of art. It is a forum for young and contemporary art that primarily explores the close, complex relationships between art, design, architecture and industry. The fundamental building design strategy involved the incorporation of a fragment of an existent industrial building on the site with new buildings located to the South and to the North of the existing one, so that this existing building became the centerpiece of the new museum complex. The building has a wavy stainless steel roof and was built with bricks, that are typical of the region. Gehry's buildings represent a radical departure from the traditions of modernism, the sculptural features of his buildings create a direct dialogue with the fine arts. His style takes its inspiration from philosophy, science, sculpture and design.





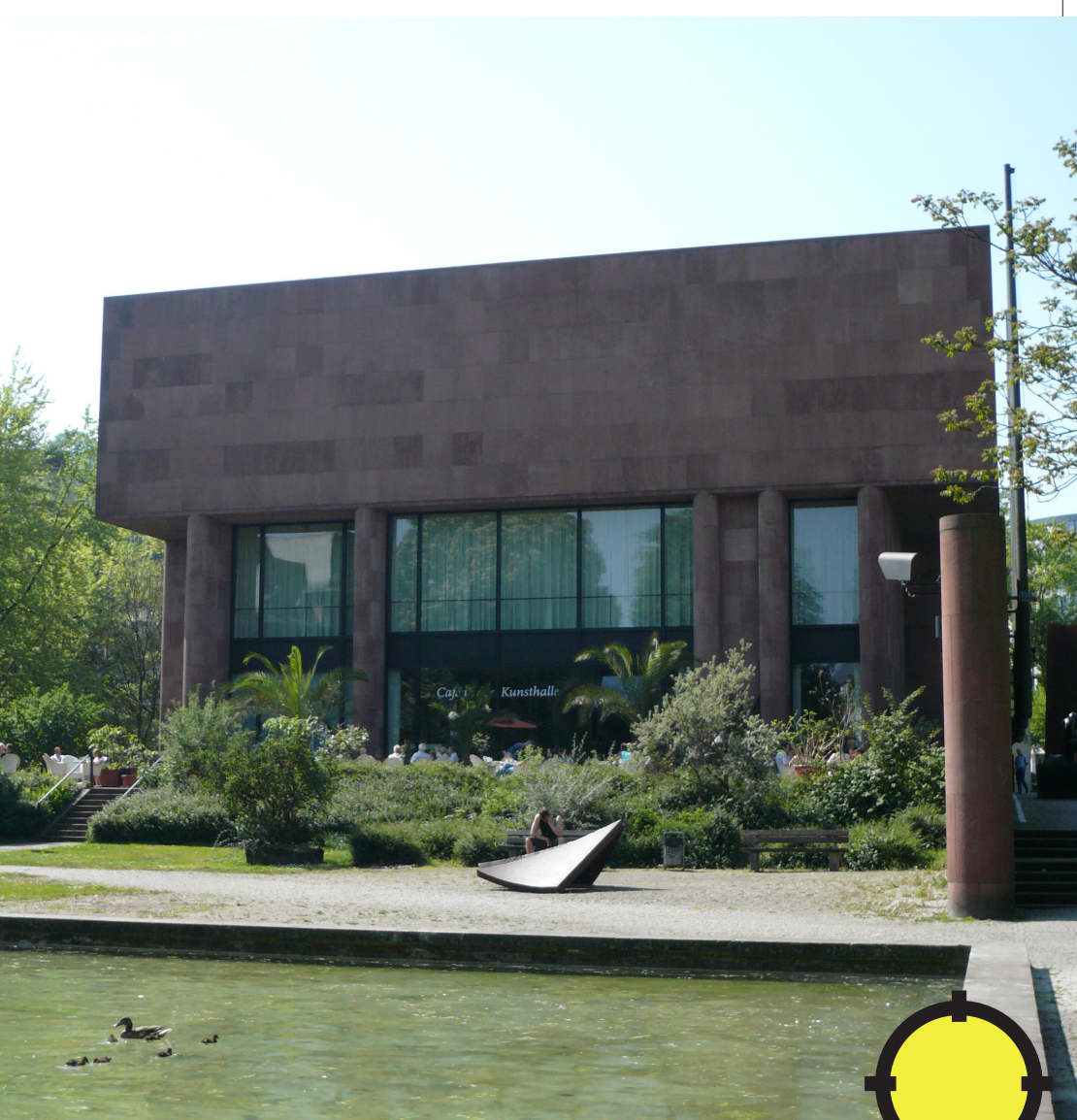


Kunsthalle

Philip Johnson
Bielefeld 2002



The Kunsthalle has an international reputation as an architectural monument, museum, and exhibition hall. The place given to its construction had an extend open area and many big existing trees. The project was concerned to protect this green areas and to integrate them to the building. The cubic shape of the building, based on a square blueprint, contains five floors: three of them above ground and two subterranean. The material chosen for the façade was the red sandstone that shows a sensitivity to climat conditions plus a feeling for the interdependence of form, texture, and colour. With a simple geometrical format, the walls inside the building gives shape to the interior spaces. The rooms receive differents intensities of natural light. This elasticities allows several options of instalation and exhibitions.



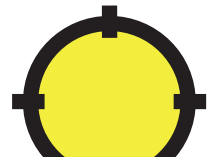




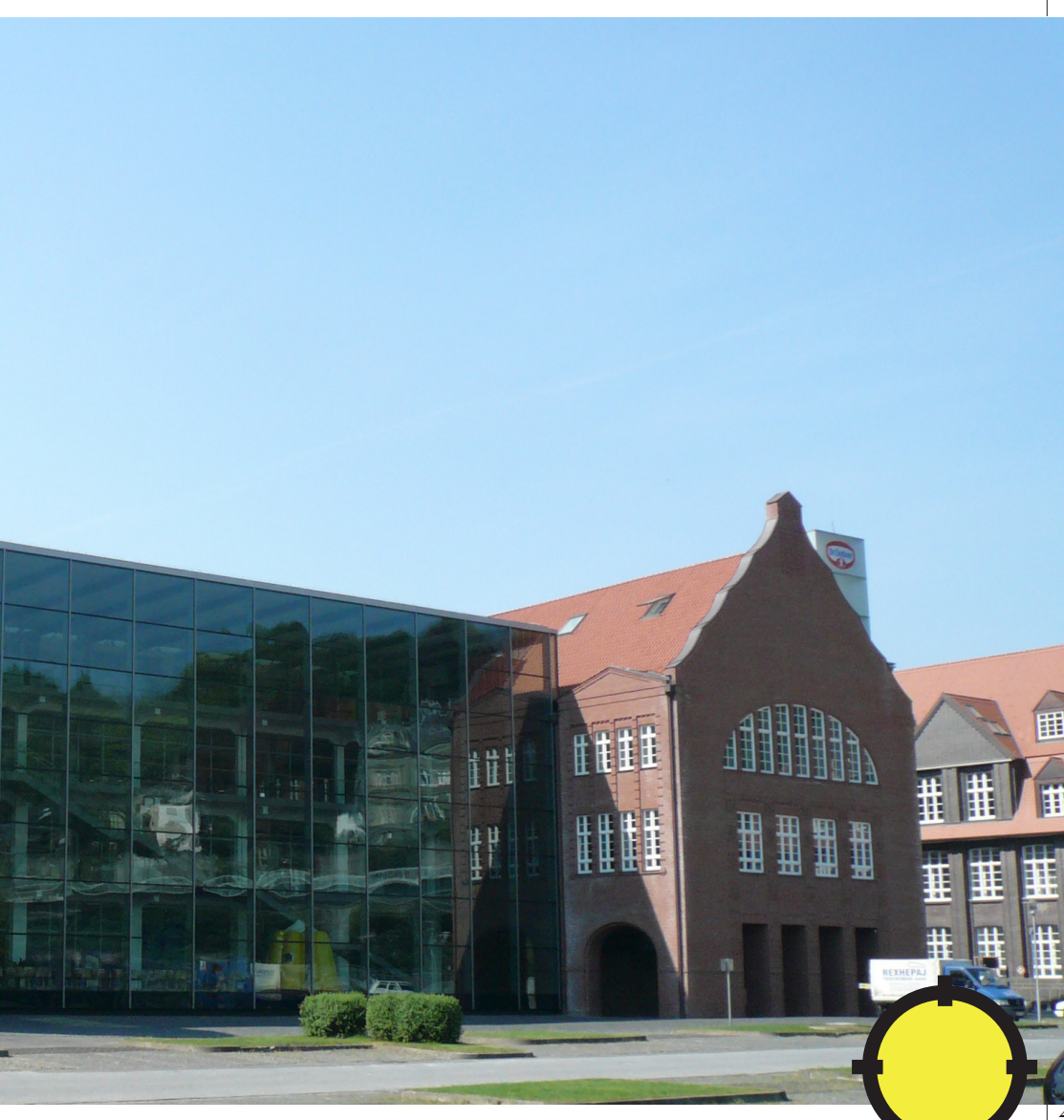
Dr. Oetker

unknown
Bielefeld 1914

The new Dr.Oetker building is a restauration of a production hall of the year 1914. The products of Dr.Oetker were produced there until 2001. After the careful restauration and new design into a transparent architecture, the building now stands for a harmonic combination of tradition and modernity, of past and future. An impressive and invitive glass façade opens four floors with about 11.000m² to the town Bielefeld and underlines the communicative idea of the building. Over diagonal led stairs, the “heaven’s stairs” the different floors are joined with eachother. The visitor can look at an exhibition about the products of Oetker through the years or take a look into the kitchen where new products are designed. Oetkers is a family initiative founded 100 years ago and they are with over 350 different products one of the leading food designers of the german market. As well as in germany they have an international reputation in about 35 different countries for example in Canada and Brazil.







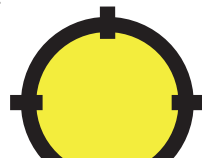




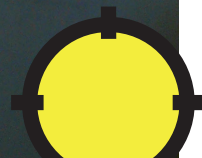
Glueck und Seligkeit

Brunnsarchitekten
Bielefeld 2005

The Martini Church was built in the 19th century in a newgothical style, with several changes along the years, including a reconstruction due to your destruction by a bomb in 1950 (second world war). Today it is a successful restaurant-bistro-lounge called Glueck und Seligkeit. Using the old construction as base for the new restaurant, the interior was completely rebuilt in a modern concept. This modern interior decoration and the exciting light scenario connect ourselves with that again-gothical area. The project also concerned to use the spaces outside as a part of the restaurant. Children park, situated outside, helps to keep the unique caracter so markable in the building. With a very nice atmosphere, this place has not only historical interest, but also it is well known by its gastronomical issues.







Energy Forum Innovation

Frank O. Gehry
Bad Oeynhausen 1995

Energy and architecture was the central theme for this building. The project contains all kinds of environmental friendly and innovative energy features, especially renewables (photovoltaic glazing above the atrium, solar thermal collector, solar air collector, transparent heat insulation, heliostat system, and so on). The challenge of the design was to integrate energy saving technologies in such a way that other clients could use it for their buildings, to allow a wider use of these ecological technologies. A special emphasis was given to use natural daylighting to enhance the visual appearance of the interior spaces and use it as a matter of pronouncing the sculptural form of walls and ways. PV-glass is used as a top-light for the lecture hall. The PV-system is used as a shading device, providing uniform daylight for the auditorium and heat insulation. And the amorphous solar system was chosen especially for the good daylighting qualities, providing a diffuse light for the space.









Ronald Mc Donald House

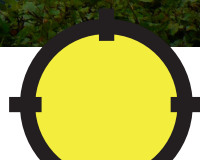
Frank O. Gehry
Bad Oeynhausen 2001



This building is a temporary home for families whose children suffer of heart diseases and are staying in the hospital nearby. It is said that the first inspiration for Gehry was the "Y" in the name Bad Oeynhausen. He designed a building whose shape is a lying "Y" that has the purpose to express a "Yes" that stands for saying Yes to life. Inside the building there is room for 14 apartments for parents, rooms for the community and a big kitchen. The apartments are connected with floors out of glass that lead to the center of the house the so called "maypole" which is at the same time the big kitchen. Here Gehry designed a huge snail shell of stainless steel with a height of 12 metres. It is also said that for this projekt star architect Gehry didn't want to be paid as a further support for the heavily ill children and their families.













Wasserstrassen kreuz

various
Minden 1998

The “wasserstrassenkreuz” is a huge engineers construction and work leading the channel of middle-germany embedded in a brigde over the river Weser near Minden. The channel was built in the years 1906-1916 and reached 1938 its final state. The new channel bridge over the river Weser was constructed in the years 1993-1998 with a length of 398 m and a depth of 4 m. The whole construction is made of steel. The channel bridge is filled with 60.000 t of water, and the bridge itself weigh 8.000 t. Now ships with a length of 110m can safely cross the river Weser. The design of the new channel bridge refers to the old one about 500m away and to the colours of the natural room around the channel. Another idea of the design concept was to show the bridge as a very solid and safe construction. Definitely the “wasserstrassenkreuz” is an impressive example of new engineers technology of our days. The visitor is as well invited to take a walk trough the beautiful landscape around channel and Weser.







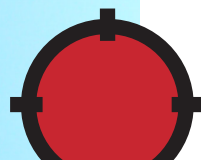
Kalkriese

Gigon and Guyer
Osnabrück 2000

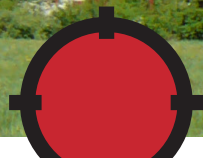
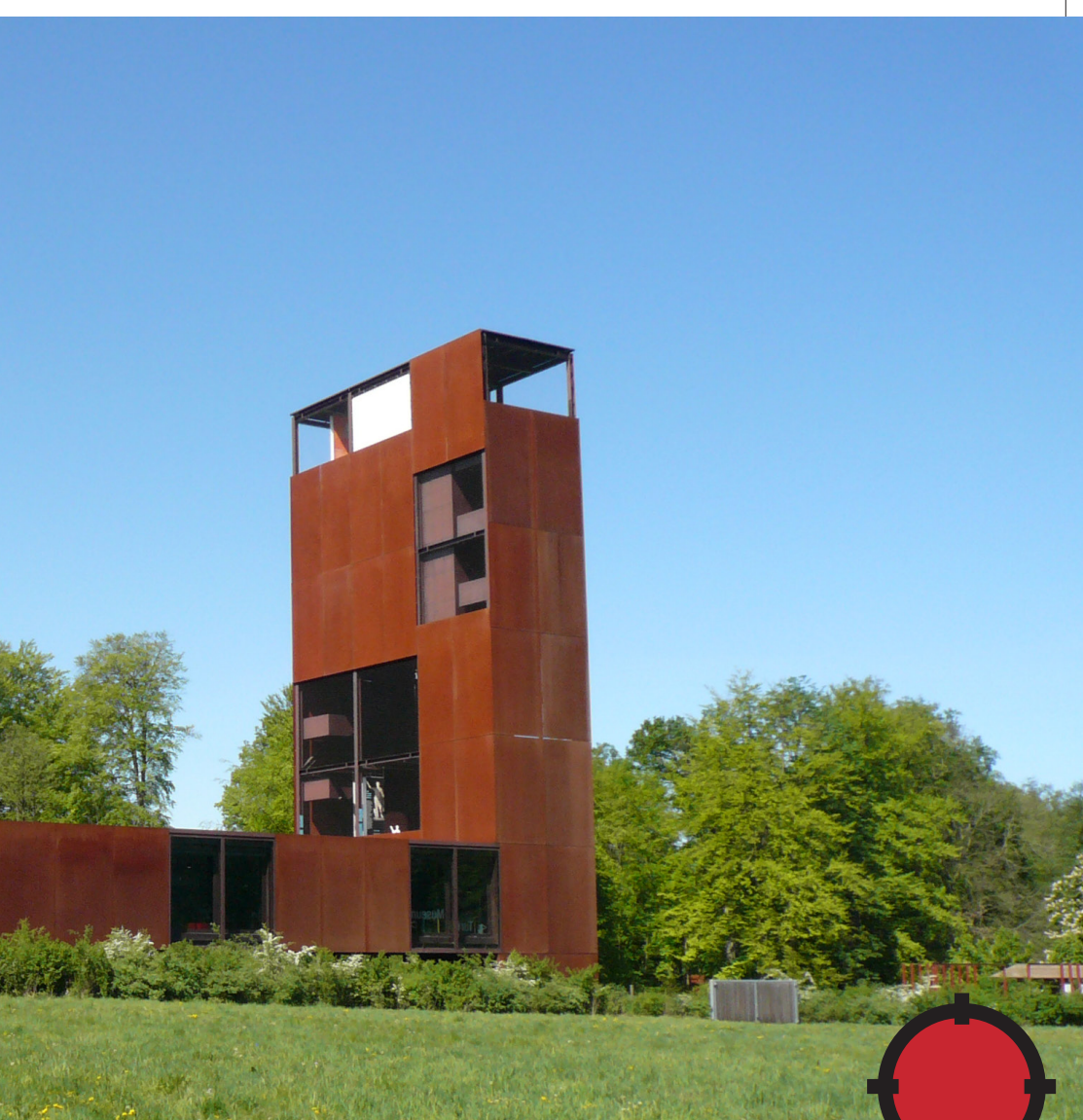


Some hectares of forest and farmland near Osnabrück have been determined by archaeologists to be the long-lost site of The Varus Battle, in which the Germanics defeated the Romans. Nowadays, this is one of the most important archaeological excavation sites in Europe.

Designed by Gigon and Guyer, the Museum and Park Kalkriese are settled on this area. The architects worked in this project with poetic insight, gentleness and thoughtful economy. The museum building, made of steel panels, is a long single-storey exhibition gallery, lit by large screenable glass windows. In one side of the block, a tower rises to provide a viewing platform that overlooks the whole site.







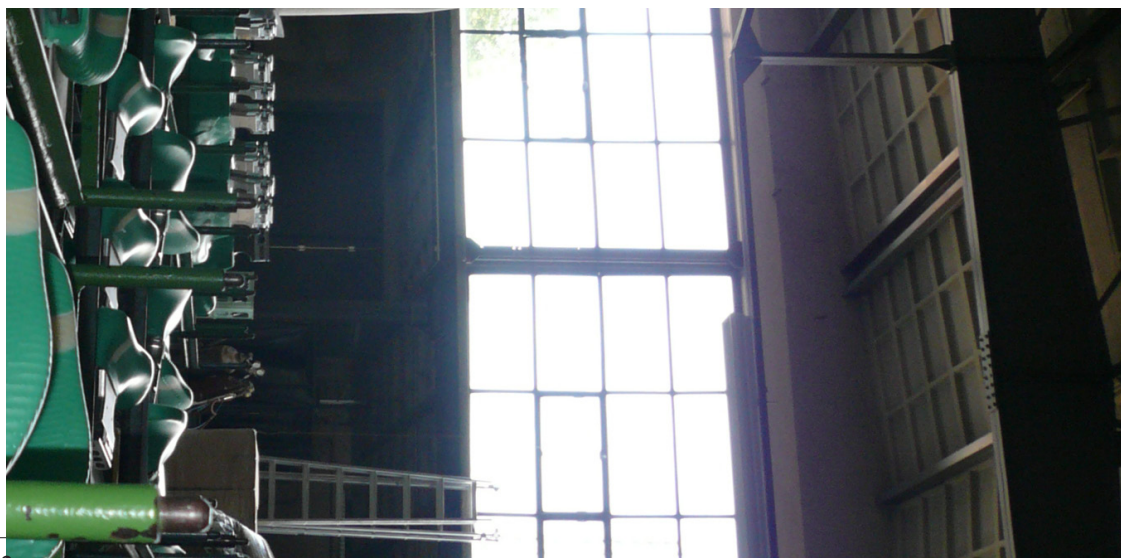
Fagus Werk

W. Gropius and A. Meyer
Alfeld 1911

The Fagus-Werk, a factory building, has been understood very early as an ideal of a “new style”, a style-shaping for the Modern Architecture. It was Gropius first large building. Famous Bauhaus designers contributed to create a functional total work of art. Some modern architectural elements as a façade of transparency and lightness and a curtain wall of steel and glass were incorporated by the building. Since 2000, the Fagus factory has been included on the UNESCO candidates list of world heritage. Up to now, this monument is used in its original function: Fagus still produces profiles for shoes. There you can visit a 11 floor high Fagus – Gropius - exhibition that shows the prominent shoes of the centuries, varieties of wood and its processing and the Bauhaus furniture by Walter Gropius.





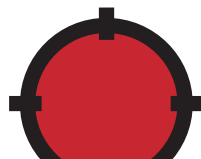




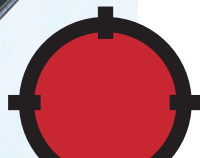
Maximilian Park

unknown
Hamm 1984

After 31 years of coal mining, the ironworks company Maximilianhütte AG of Silzbach shut its doors in 1943. In the year of 1984 the former coalmine Maximilian was transformed into the "Maximilianpark Hamm" in order to initiate the Landesgartenschau. Since that point of time it developed into a beautiful amusement park, which includes an intact natural environment, several recreational and culinary locations, cultural events, a tropical butterfly house, long routes to wander around and big playgrounds for the kids. But the highlight is the old coalmine washery, which was transformed by the artist Horst Rellecke into a walk-in sculpture in 1984. Inside the elephant Rellecke created some kinetic objects, which entertain the visitors in a special way. You can take the lift up to the glass trunk to enjoy a fantastic view at a height of 35 metres. Sometimes there are special art exhibitions.







Diözese Bibliothek

Max Dudler
Münster 2005



The Diözese Bibliothek is one of the biggest special library for theological concerns of Germany. Dudler who is well known for his buildings in Berlin and whose style is best described by strong reduction won the competition for the library. He decided to set with the library a strong contrast to the middle age part of Münster with its small and charming streets. He designed three new buildings – two cubes as bureaux and one cube as the main library building- that all together with a few old ones form the library. All buildings, the old ones and new ones, are built strictly right-angled to each other and like that stand in a precise relation to each other. The outer appearance of the cubes is non surprisingly very precise as well: For the 1082 windows Dudler used only two slightly different formats – another hint for his minimalist view on architecture. All in all Dudler made room for one million books questioning theological concerns.



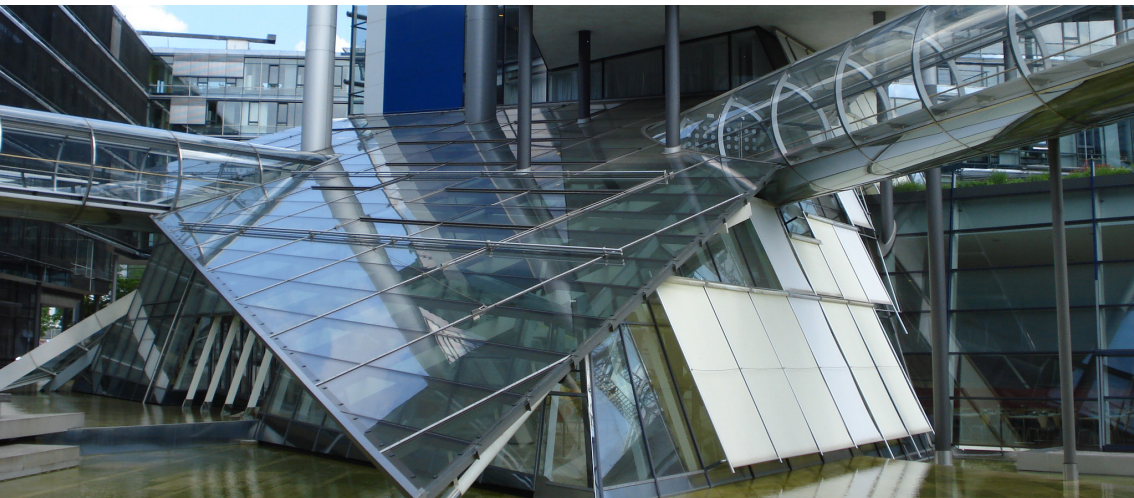


The Nord/ LB Glass

Behnisch and Partner
Hannover 2002

The NORD/LB Building starts out as a regular platform from which a seventeen-storey building rises divided into horizontal blocks set at different angles. Angular volumes and discontinuous forms create a modern construction in which co-penetration of planes and spatial deformation constitute highly dynamic elements. The result is a building which stands out as completely different from the city's uniform skyline. In addition, the building was constructed with perfect respect for the canons of sustainable architecture, as demonstrated by its optimisation of natural lighting and energy consumption. Double façades permit natural ventilation. A soil-heat-exchanger helps maintain a perfect microclimate in both winter and summer; air is released into the building through the floor slabs. The ground floor, an inner courtyard with large water surfaces, terraces and paths, is a public space offering restaurants, cafes, shops, and exhibition galleries.



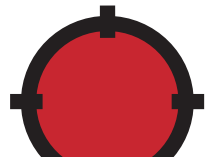


Gehry Tower

Frank O. Gehry
Hannover 2001



The Gehry Tower, an office and event building, is a nine-storey building with a striking form and a glamorous stainless steel façade. The tower is memorable for the noticeable twist in its outer façade on a ferroconcrete core, making optimal use of the relatively small piece of ground on which it is located. Like many of Gehry's buildings, the tower was created with the most modern technology available at the time. Gehry's office first created a model, which was then scanned and imported into CAD software to be able to compute the dimensions for the individual parts, all of which vary in size and shape. The windows were also individually made of high-grade steel. Some people say that it is perhaps a new landmark of Hanover.





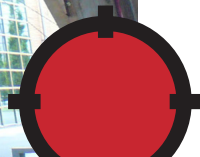




Expo 2000

Various
Hannover 2000

The EXPO 2000 was a world's fair held in Hannover, the first World Exposition to take place in Germany. The centre of the exhibition is a futuristic-looking Convention Center surrounded by modern exhibitions halls and green areas. Up to nowadays, the world exposition complex, that shows important architects buildings, can be visited. The german pavilion, designed by Wund Gruppe, was the largest one. The dutch pavilion, designed by the firm MVRDV, was one of the most popular buldings winning international acclaim. The EXPO 2000 also left behind others architectural highlights: the EXPO plaza with the arena, the Planet M (designed by the architectural office of Swantje Kühn, Prof. of the Fachhochschule Lippe und Höxter), the T-Digit (designed by Bertram Bünemann Partner) and the biggest self-supporting wood-roof of the world (designed by Thomas Herzog, Roland Schneider and Hanns Jörg Schrader), among others.



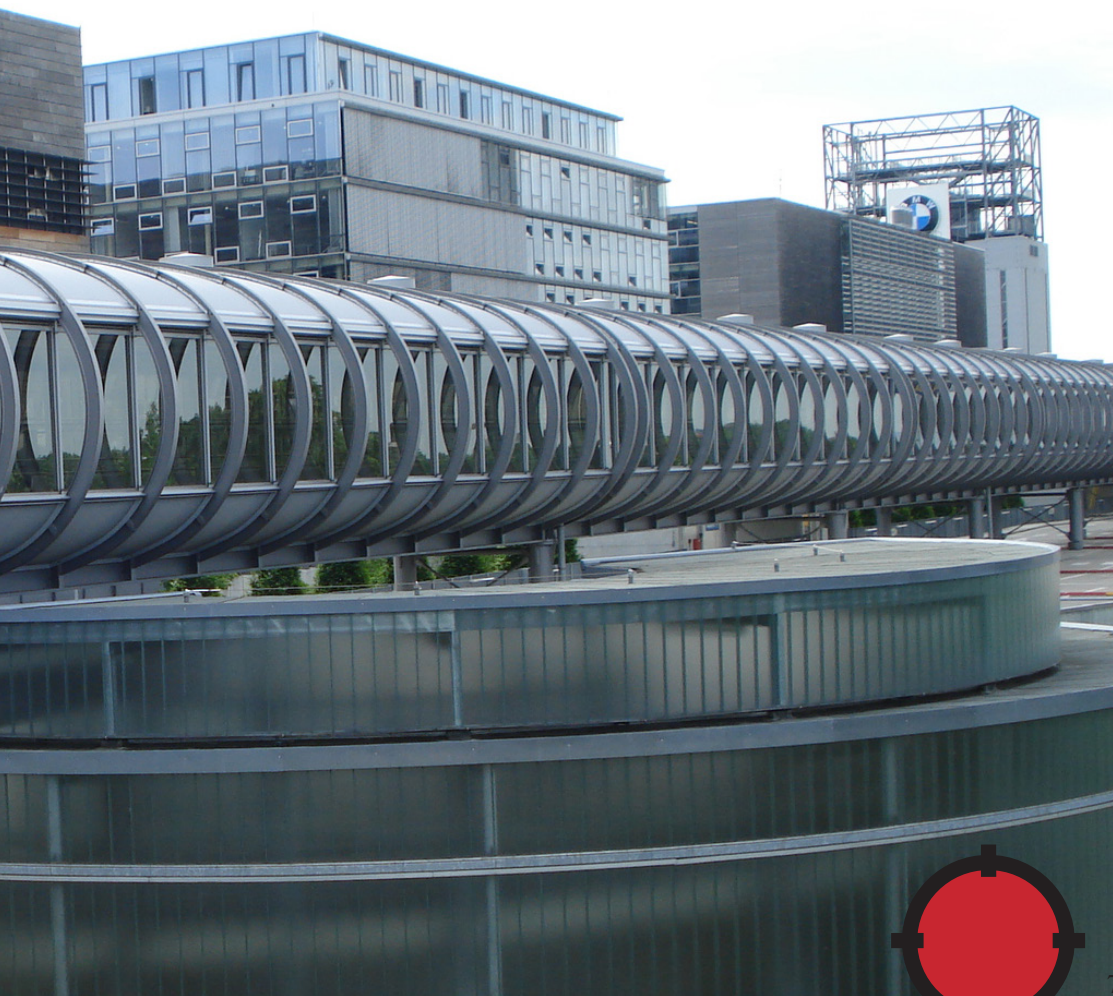












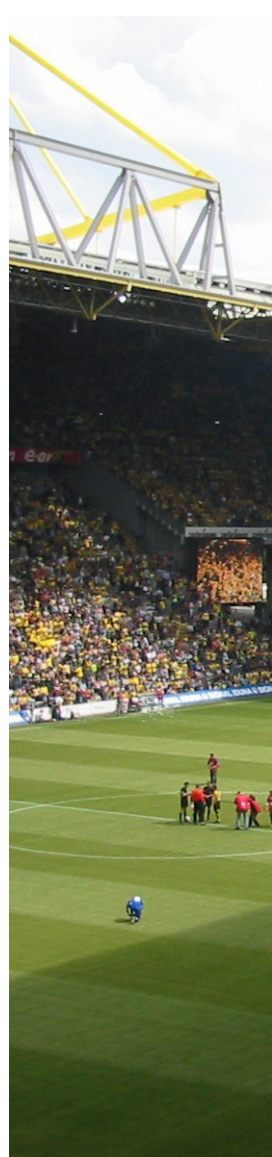




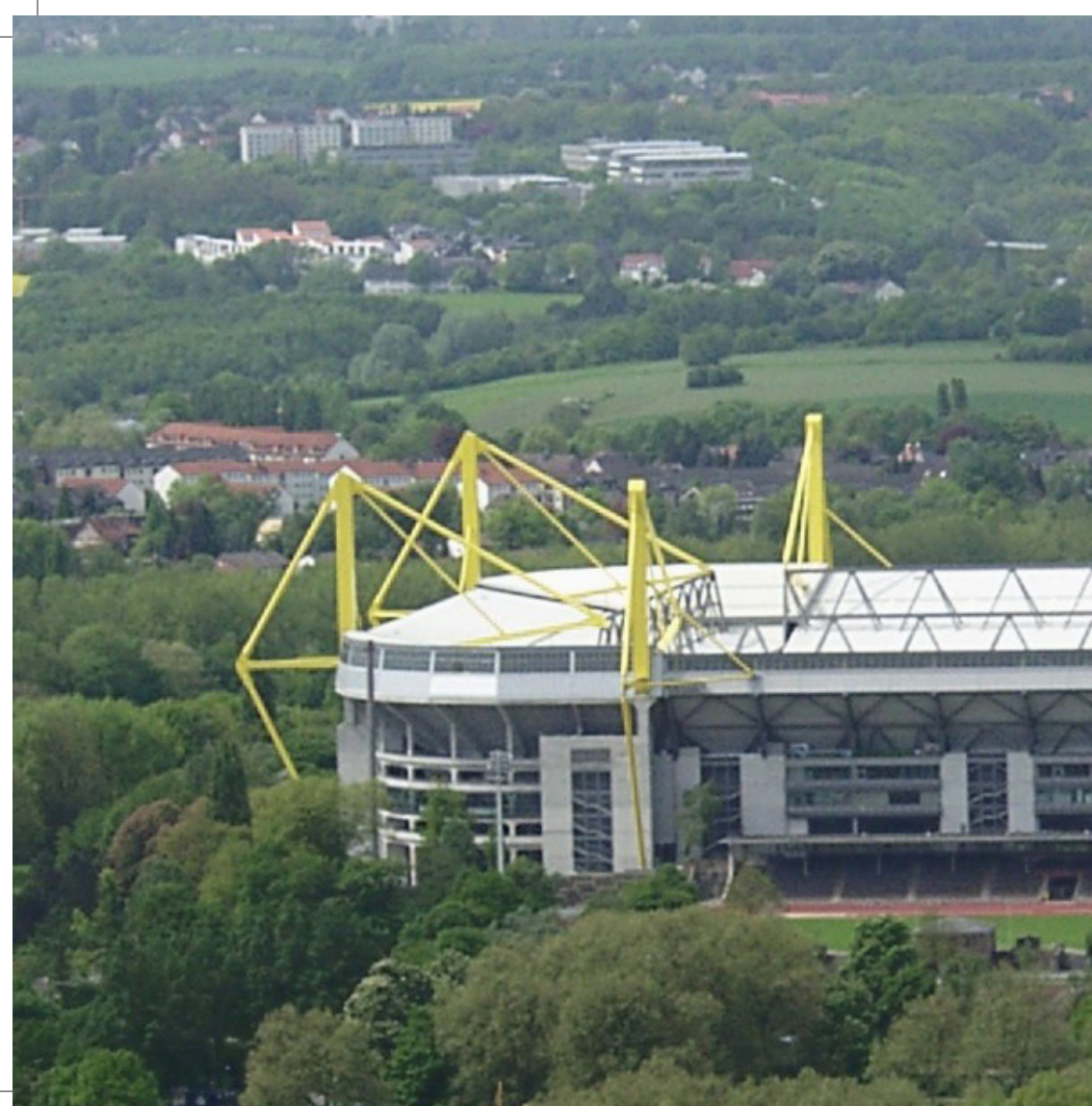
Westfalen stadium

Planungsgruppe Drahtler
Dortmund 2006

The Westfalenstadion is Germany's largest football stadium and established the European record in fan attendance in 2004/2005 with a total of almost 1.4 million fans. When Germany won the World Cup bid in 2000, it became clear that Dortmund's stadium would play a leading role in hosting the tournament. But, it had to be enlarged to fulfill FIFA requirements. Four new stands were built to fill the corners between the existing grandstands, raising the seating capacity. In order to provide the new sections with an unblocked view of the field, the existing interior roof supports were removed and replaced by exterior pylons, which were painted yellow to suit the BVB colors. The Stadium now hosts up to 82,932 fans (standing and seated) for league matches, and 67,000 seated spectators for international games, and It can be converted from standing places and seats within two days.











B.Braun

J. Stirling and M. Wilford
Melsungen 2001

As an outstanding example of modern industrial architecture, this building has won recognition beyond the borders of the region. The long bridge, with its stained timber structure, is apparent from a distance. The administration building, is carefully positioned astride the small 10 metre high knoll to the west of the elevation, its status unmistakable there, compared with the remaining works and distribution centre. On the other side, at the end of the long pedestrian bridge, the triangulated pavilion of the canteen is prominent against the mass of the larger production building. To the east, and partly hidden by the bridge, the great artificial convex mound of the distribution and dispatch building, green-tinged, establishes its own correlation with the surrounding landscape, a kind of parenthesis of its own existing conformation. Set in the green fields and woods, Stirling here provides a scheme capable of further extension, but always in sympathy with the existing landscape context.







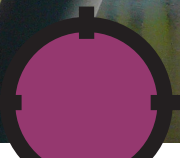


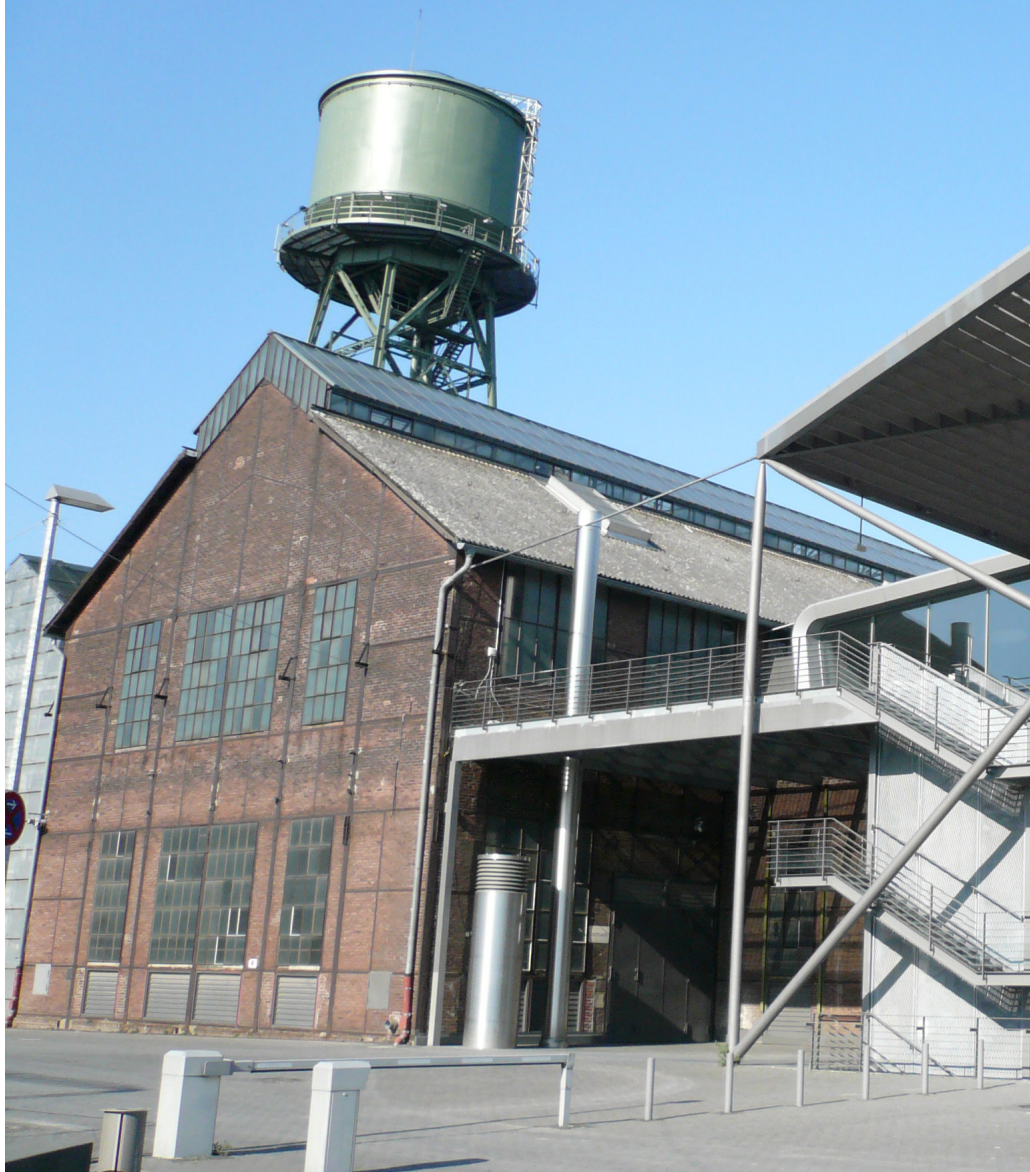
Jahrhundert halle

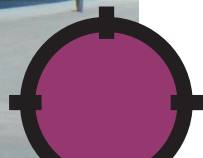
Petzinka Pink
Bochum 2003

The Jahrhunderthall is a new space destined to the art built on the side of an old founded-steel factory, in an antique mining area. In this project, the new steel structure matches harmoniously with the old brick structure. This building managed to associate the historical heritage and modernity construction ideas. Actually this building is a landmark of the New Ruhr Region.

All the Jahrhunderthall complex is located in a very big urban park, with a large green area. The new project, with the monumental steel structure, became a success attracting crowds, due to walking through the park as to the artistic events promoted in the new space. It can be considered one of the most innovative cultural venues.









Schwebebahn

Eugen Langen
Wuppertal 1901

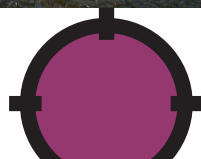
The Schwebebahn is the oldest monorail system in the world. Although constructed in 1900, the suspension monorail project remains actual. The railway cars are put out of joint suspended by a single trail, sustained by an amazing structure made of steel.

The monorail connects the city that stretches along the River Wupper. It goes through the river valley and the city streets. This system is integrated to the urban landscape, it takes part in Wuppertal history and it is really used by local people. It is considered the main public transportation system in the city.

The Schwebebahn travels approximately 13km in 30 min. In this way there are many train stops, suspended as well, that give us the sensation that the monorail gets in the constructions. It is worth a trial trip.







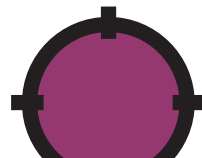




The Zollverein Colliery

F. Schupp and M. Krammer
Essen 1932

When Zollverein colliery Essen began operations in 1932, Shaft XII was already universally acknowledged as a technical and architectural masterpiece. Built in the 1920s by the architects Fritz Schupp and Martin Kramer it was four times as efficient as other pits, and simultaneously an aesthetic "Gesamtkunstwerk": a plant based on pure modern aesthetics, with clear lines, reduced forms, geometry and an impressive symmetry, inspired by the Bauhaus style. In 2001, UNESCO inscribed the whole colliery and coking plant ensemble, including Zollverein Shaft XII, into its list of World Cultural Heritage sites. After years of reconstruction it has become a modern, lively centre for culture and design. The former boiler house was redesigned in the 1990s by Lord Norman Foster into the "Red dot design museum", which presents the largest exhibition of contemporary design in the world. Nearby the colliery, the Zollverein design school, designed by SANAA, opened its doors in 2006.





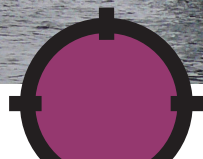




Inner Harbour Masterplan

Norman Foster
Duisburg 2003

The largest inland harbour in the world, Duisburg Inner Harbour's renewal provided the opportunity to test, at a large scale, ideas about mixed use and sustainability. The masterplan aimed to draw the life of the city to the waterfront, establishing the harbour as an attractive place in which to live and work. Highlights include the rebuilt Küppersmühle building (now an art gallery, designed by Herzog de Meuron), the new Jewish Community Centre (by Zvi Hecker), the "Memory Garden" (by Dani Karavan), and new housing projects (by Christoph Ingenhoven, Norman Foster). Foster and Partners have launched concept designs for Eurogate, which had a prime location along the harbour front, extending the already vibrant public attractions and pedestrian routes around the harbour. The successful Foster's redeveloping masterplan and the regeneration and renovation of the city's Inner Harbour demonstrates the architecture potential to reinvigorate declining urban areas to build richer, more sustainable communities for the future.



Museum Küppersmühle

Herzog de Meuron
Duisburg 1999

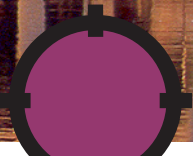
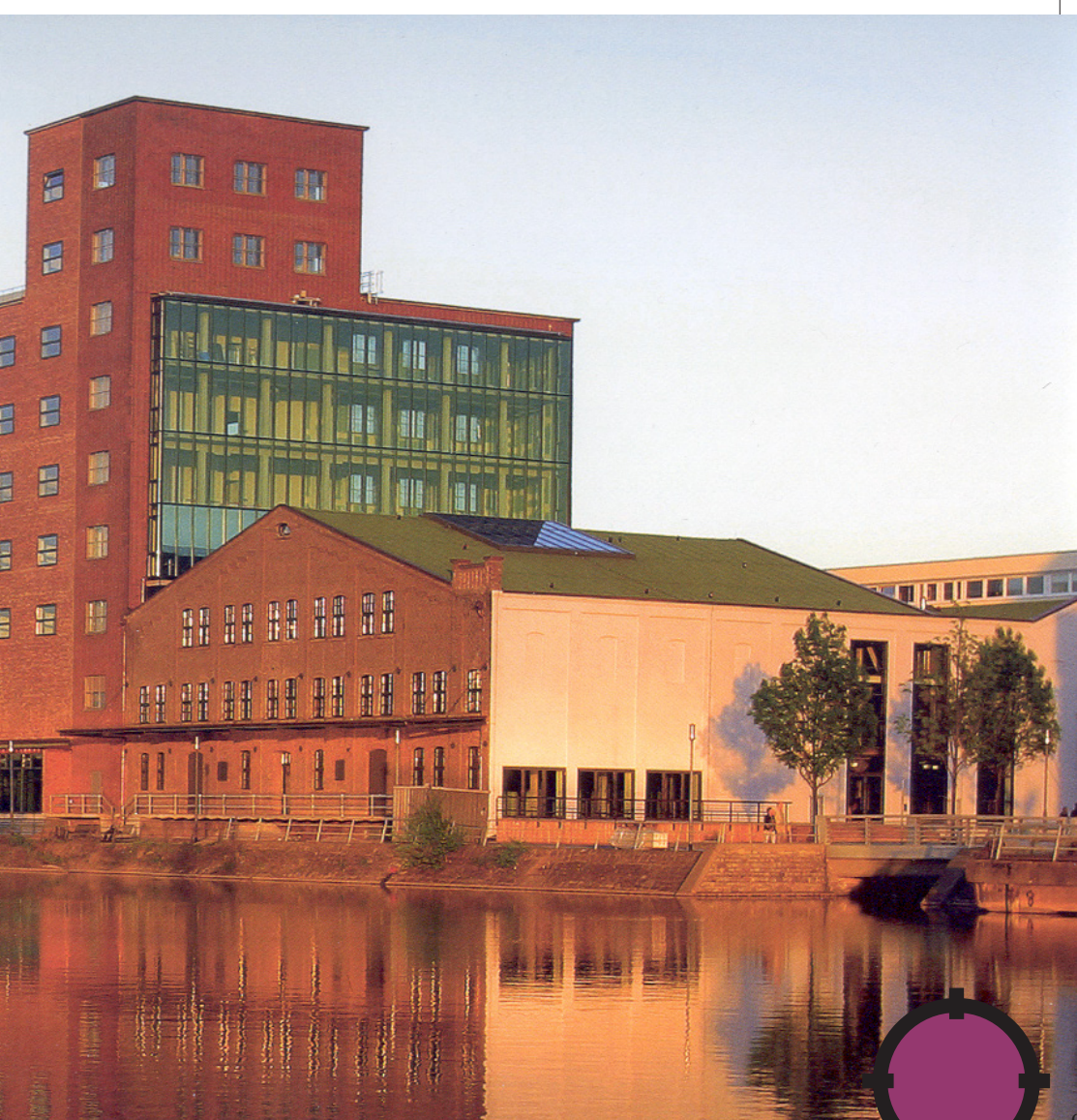
The Küppersmühle presents contemporary artwork from the Ströher New Collection set in an incredible museum architecture. The new usage of the former mill "Küppersmühle" into a museum for modern art was one part of the major city layout developmental concept for the Inner Harbour. The museum, marked by its unusual architecture and mainly for its beautiful staircases, is situated in one of the most striking industrial buildings - a historically protected brick construction that was raised at the beginning of the 20th century.





KÜPPERSMÜHLE





Five Boats

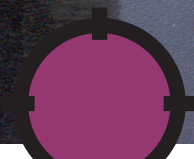
N. Grimshaw and Partners
Duisburg 2004

In 2004, with the completion of Five Boats, the Inner Harbour got a new landmark building on a prominent site. The basic concept of the boats was to create equal workplaces with a view to the water. The structure of the floorplans allow flexible office arrangements and is open for future development. The building is clad in silver aluminium and glass. The LED lighting system is unique in its size and technology. The façade can be illuminated in all kinds of colours and patterns by night.













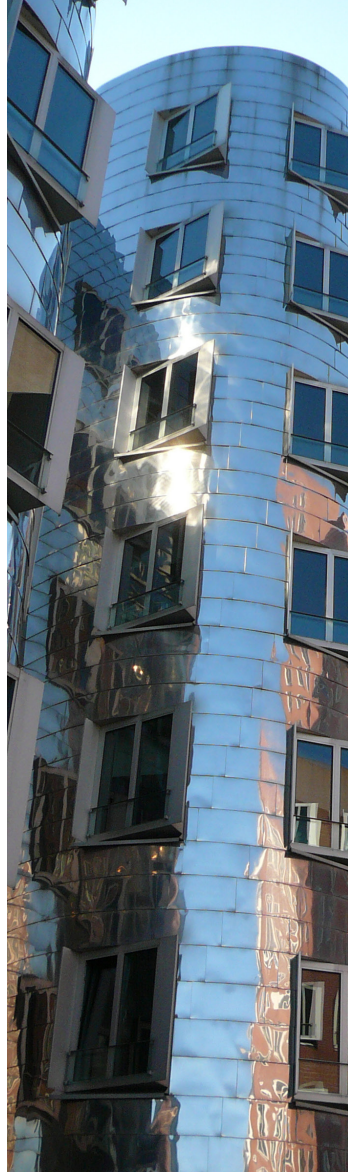


Der Neue Zollhof

Frank O. Gehry
Düsseldorf 1999

Commissioned to design an office building complex, in a redeveloping waterfront area of downtown Düsseldorf, Gehry chose to create three medium-size buildings rather than one, in order to maintain visual and pedestrian access to the Rhine River. The façade material on each one of the buildings is unique. The central office building is covered entirely in metal panels; the East (tallest) tower is comprised of curvilinear volumes finished in plaster, and the West tower is a grouping of volumes faced in brick. The articulation of the windows and its relationship to the exterior skin is similar in all three structures. The project, as a single entity, provides a unifying urban complex through the consistent application of identical window units throughout the façades and a familiar relationship with the ground plane.







K21

Kiessler & Partner
Düsseldorf 2002



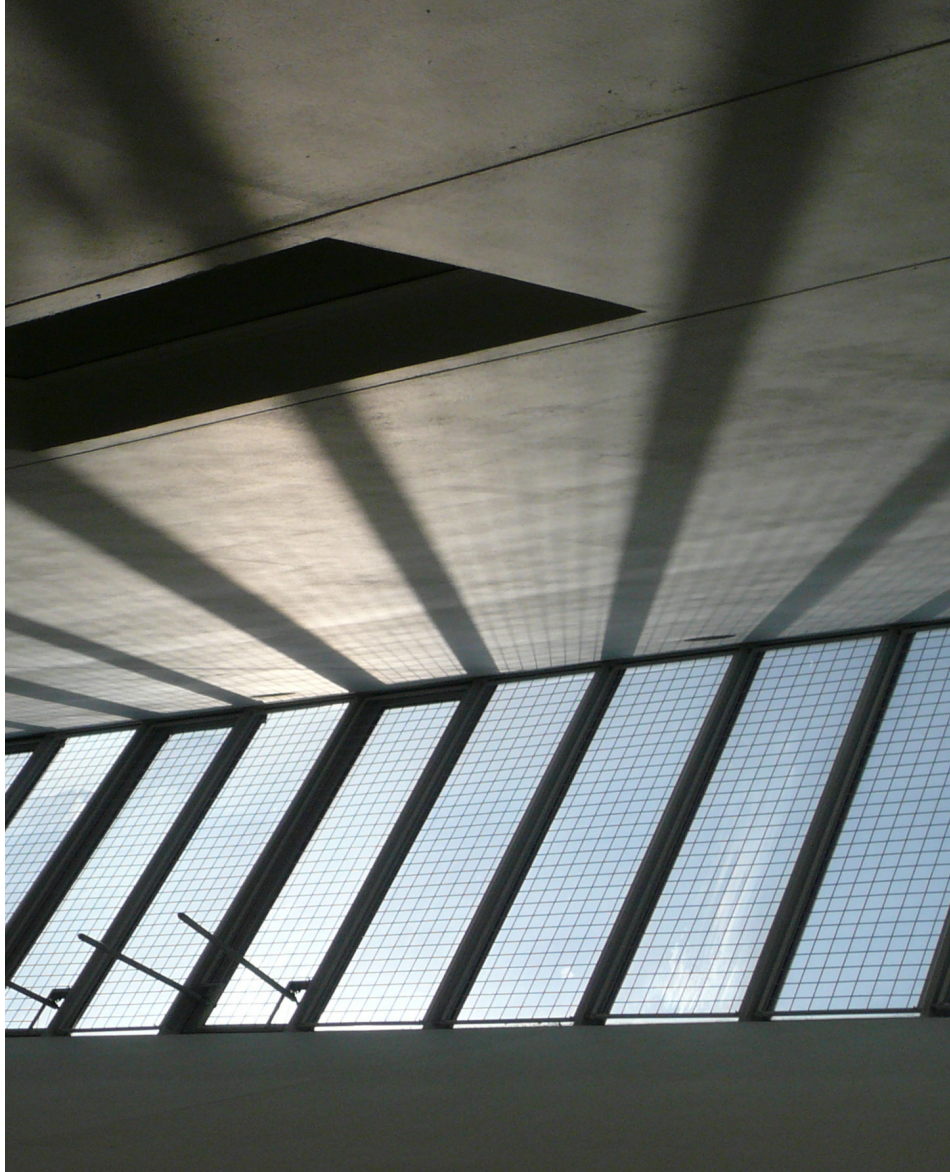
The K21 is a museum for international contemporary art of the 21st century. The building is a unique fusion of old and new. The historical structure is encapsulated under a rooftop steel and glass pyramid, the second largest in Europe. The museum overlooks one of Düsseldorf's inner city ponds by the large basement features underwater viewing windows. The piazza, inside the building, provides ideal conditions for impressive events. The light-filled space, surrounded by arcaded passageways, is a successful connection between historical structure and modern museum architecture.

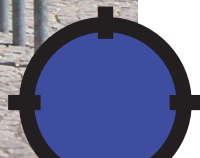
K20

Dissing + Weitling
Düsseldorf 1986

Buildings like the Art Museum K20 or the renovated Ständehaus with its glass dome are also architectural masterpieces. The K20 is a museum that focuses on classical modern art with works from the early 20th century to 1945. The extraordinary collection has earned the museum a stellar international reputation. The curved building, covered in dark granite, has a wonderful design.



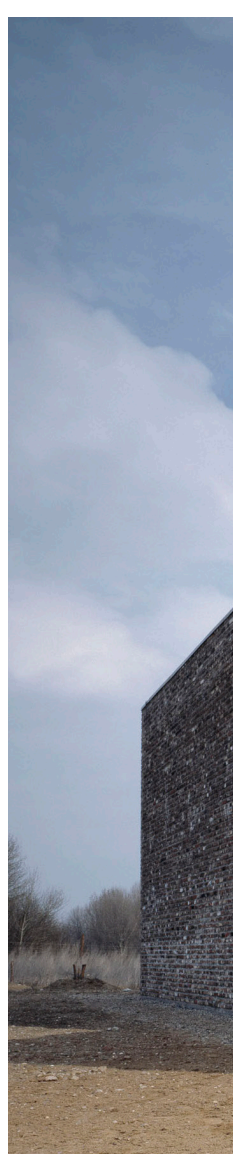




Hoimbroich

various
Köln 1995

Hombroich, an ex-NATO missile base near Cologne, has been turned into a public art and architecture park. Since 1995, Insel Hombroich saw to the transformation of green fields into a showcase of works by artists and architects, including Álvaro Siza, Shigeru Ban, Frei Otto, and Tadao Ando. Insel Hombroich was purchased by art collector Karl-Heinrich Müller to house his vast private art collection. Shortly after, Müller enlisted sculptor Erwin Heerich to create a series of pavilions, housing galleries and meeting spaces that have become the Museum Insel Hombroich. Sixteen renowned artists and architects have been invited to submit concepts for structures that would integrate art, architecture and landscape. Many of the existing buildings have been converted into artists' studios and residences. The program's emphasis on nature and creativity has resulted in designs that bring new life to grounds that were once devoted to weapons of destruction.





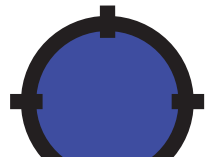


Peek und Cloppenburg

Renzo Piano
Köln 1999



The Peek und Cloppenburg is located in a congested urban area. Previously, the project site was occupied by a large highway that have been placed on the underground, and above which the building was constructed. The building has two parts: one rather classical, cubic in form, and the other being a huge, 5-story glass nave. Inspired by the orangeries, greatly popular in the 19th century, this glass house borrows its principal elements from these historic models. The main structure consists of vertical wooden beams, spaced 2.5 meters apart. Between each beam strips of metal supports the glass. The roof of the glass structure is much lower at the center of the building, to avoid rivaling a neighboring church. The curvature of the site leaves enough space in front of the church to create a public square. The transparency and lightness of the overall structure contrast with the rest of the district, while hopefully rendering it less oppressive.











Ludwig Museum

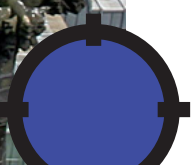
P. Busmann and G. Haberer
Köln 1986



In 1976 the Museum Ludwig was founded with a gift of 350 works of modern art by the Ludwigs. It was to be the first museum in Cologne to exhibit contemporary art. Apart from pop art the Ludwigs also donated a large collection of Russian Avantgarde from the period 1906 to 1930 and a voluminous collection of several hundred works by Pablo Picasso as a permanent loan. The museum has continued to systematically collect contemporary art. New acquisitions were often only a few months old when they were bought. Thus German art from the 70s and 80s, international trends and installations by the younger avantgarde also found their way into the collection of the Museum Ludwig. The new building, with its extensive internal spaces and a modern roof using sheds for illumination, was opened in 1986. It houses the Museum Ludwig and also the Philharmonie.









Haus Lange/ Haus Esters

Mies Van der Rohe
Krefeld 1930

The Lange and Esters Houses were designed by Mies Van der Rohe, regarded as one of the most important modernist architects. He is known for his phrase: “Less is more” that demonstrate his concern related to a rational approach that would guide the creative process of architectural design.

The houses, made of red bricks, are located gently away from the street. The walls suggest massiveness, but the solidity of the three-dimensional volume is questioned by the frequent perforations in its skin. The rows of windows are large and, in the façade facing the garden, stretch from the ground up to the ceiling. So that, the windows look like big screens. Actually the buildings house a gallery that shows, further than the building architecture itself, furniture designed by Mies Van der Rohe and Lilly Reich.

Note: You also can see in Krefeld the Fabrikgebäude der Ver-seidag (1931), The Krefeld Golf Club (1930) and the Haus Heusgen (1932); all of them projected by Mies Van der Rohe.







For more information:



Neuebau Campus Emilie, Detmold - www.fh-luh.de

- 01.** Junkerhaus, Lemgo - 12km - www.junkerhaus.de
- 02.** Kulturgut, Holzhausen - 15km
www.kulturgut-holzhausen.de
- 03.** Marta Herford, Herford - 29km - www.marta-herford.de
- 04.** Kunsthalle, Bielefeld - 30km
www.kunsthalle-bielefeld.de
- 05.** Dr. Oetker, Bielefeld - 31 km - www.oetker.de
- 06.** Glueck und Seligkeit, Bielefeld - 32km
www.glueckundseligkeit.de
- 07.** Energy Forum Innovation, Bad Oeynhausen - 43km
www.energie-forum.de
- 08.** Ronald McDonald house, Bad Oeynhausen - 43km
<http://www.mcdonalds-kinderhilfe.org/>

- 09.** Wasserstrassenkreuz, Minden - 54km
<http://www.wsa-minden.de/bauwerke/wasserstrassenkreuz>
- 10.** Kalkriese, Osnabrück - 80km
www.kalkriese-varusschlacht.de
- 11.** Fagus Werk, Alfeld - 86km
www.fagus-gropius.com
- 12.** The Maximilian Park, Hamm - 94km
www.maximilianpark.de
- 13.** Diözese Bibliothek, Münster - 106km
www.dioezesanbibliothek-muenster.de
- 14.** The Nord/LB, Hannover - 114km
www.nordlb.de
- 15.** Gehry Tower, Hannover - 115km
www.archinform.net
- 16.** Expo 2000, Hannover - 118km
www.expo-park-hannover.de

- 17.** Westfalenstadium, Dortmund - 129km
www.meinestadt.de/dortmund/home
- 18.** Fabrik B.Braun, Meslungen - 144km
www.bbbraun.de
- 19.** Jahrhunderthalle, Bochum - 151km
www.jahrhunderthalle-bochum.de
- 20.** Schwebebahn, Wuppertal - 164km
www.schwebebahn-wtal.de
- 21.** The Zollverein Colliery, Essen - 165km
www.zollverein.de
- 22.** Innenhafen, Duisburg - 184km
www.innenhafen-duisburg.de
- 23.** Museum Kippersmühle, Duisburg - 184km
www.museum-kippersmuehle.de
- 24.** Five Boats, Duisburg - 184km
<http://www.architekten24.de/projekt/five-boats-duisburg/>

- 25.** Der Neue Zollhof, Düsseldorf - 195km
www.archinform.net
- 26.** K20/K21, Düsseldorf - 197km
www.kunstsammlung.de
- 27.** Hombroich, Köln - 199km
www.insel-hombroich.de
- 28.** Peek und Cloppenburg, Köln - 209km
<http://www.peakundcloppenburg.de/>
- 29.** Ludwig Museum, Köln - 209km
<http://www.museenkoeln.de/museum-ludwig/>
- 30.** Haus Lange/Haus Esters, Krefeld - 210km
www.krefeld.de



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