Around the City
Explore the Development of the City by Bicycle
Dear Cyclists,

To actually experience the development of the city by bicycle is a very special way to get to know Munich and its development and to learn more about the changes which have taken, and are still taking place in the city.

This booklet is intended for both natives and guests. I would like to invite you to explore the projects and areas described on the route and to make your own picture of Munich and its future.

The pure cycling time for the route takes three to four hours, but the booklet is so designed that you can remove small sections in order to explore the city individually.

I wish you happy cycling!

Professor Dr.(I) Elisabeth Merk
Head of Department of Urban Planning
A modern, inner-city square was constructed on the former grounds of the Süddeutscher Verlag publishing house and AZ editorial office in the spring of 2013. Listed buildings, such as the former editorial offices on Sendlinger Straße and the printing works building, were integrated into the new construction. The connecting element is the central shopping arcade which opens up the previously inaccessible area to passers-by and invites people to stay and enjoy gastronomic offers in the two atria. The entries to the new pedestrian zone on the Sendlinger Straße, the Hackstraße and the Färbergraben connect the new arcade to the shopping streets of Munich’s city centre.

Architecture: Meili & Peter Architekten AG, Zürich
In 1908, an exhibition area and amusement park was opened on the Theresienhöhe behind the Bavaria. Until the late 1990s, the area retained its function as Munich’s central exhibition centre. The relocation of both Munich Airport and the exhibition centre provided the opportunity to redevelop the area between Theresienwiese and Westend to a new urban district. In the artistically-designed residential area, 1,400 apartments have been built, and the area provided with the appropriate infrastructure, such as schools, day care centres and open spaces. The transportation centre of the Deutsches Museum and the gastronomy in the old congress hall make the area interesting for foreign visitors, too.

Urban Concept: Prof. Steidle, München; Landscape Architecture: Thomanek und Duquesnoy, Berlin

Sankt-Jakobs-Platz

During World War II, the Sankt-Jakobs-Platz and parts of its surrounding area were destroyed and, for a long time, the derelict land was used for parking. Today, thanks to the Jewish Centre, the area has once again become one of the cultural centres of Munich. The ensemble includes the Jewish community and cultural centre; Munich’s main synagogue, Ohel Jakob, and the Jewish Museum. In the Jewish community centre buildings there are, inter alia, a primary school, kindergarten, youth centre, sports hall and a kosher restaurant which is open to everyone. The synagogue in the centre of the square has 500 seats inside and is one of the largest synagogues in Europe.

Architecture: Wandel Hoefer Lorch, Saarbrücken; Landscape Architecture: Regina Poly, Berlin
The central bus station is the first bus station which was realised based on the model of an airport. The structural levels of the building are used in a variety of ways. At ground level, there is the bus station and, on the middle storey, at the same height as the Hackerbrücke, there is a shopping centre with retail and restaurant spaces, directly above the travel centre. The basement is designed to be used as an event area with the offices being situated on the upper floors. The striking shape of the building acknowledges the proximity to the main railway station and is reminiscent of the front of an ICE locomotive.

Arnulfpark, Zentrale Bahnflächen Area

The Arnulfpark is the first of several areas along the railway line which, after use by the railway and other businesses, can be used for homes and new jobs. Overall, in the “central railway area” between the main railway station, Laim and Pasing, around 17,200 people will be able to live and about 21,300 people work. True to the motto “compact, urban, green,” areas will be created which blend into the neighbourhood and, at the same time, new qualities will emerge thanks to green areas, parks and paths, shops, cafés and cultural facilities. Here in Arnulfpark, about 2000 inhabitants will live and about 7,600 people work.

Architecture: Auer Weber Assoziierte, München; Landscape Architecture: Latz und Partner GbR, Kranzberg

Urban Concept Competition: ARGE Dubokovic-Kienzler, Darmstadt, with Realgrün Landschaftsarchitekten, München
The Institutes of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University on the grounds of the “Alten Chemie” have gradually been moved to the suburbs. In their place, a five-star hotel, as well as two office buildings have been built. Almost half of the area is reserved for the 350 apartments, including 35 luxurious rental and owner-occupied apartments and the first residential building offering a doorman service in Munich. Part of the facade of the listed former lecture hall area on the Katharina-von-Bora-Straße (formerly Meiserstraße) is integrated into one of the new office buildings. The site had previously not been available to the public, however, a path now leads from the Alten Botanischen Garten (old botanical garden) to the Benediktinerabtei (Benedictine Abbey) St. Bonifaz to which Kloster Andechs (Andechs Abbey) by the Ammersee also belongs. The focal point is the piazzetta, constructed in an Italian style.

Architect: Hilmer & Sattler und Albrecht, München, Steidle Architekten GmbH, München;
Landscape Architecture: Gräfin von Schönborn, München

Lenbach Gärten
After the faculties of mathematics and computer science at the TU Munich were transferred to Garching, a new construction for the Staatliche Museum Ägyptischer Kunst (National Museum of Egyptian Art) and the Hochschule für Fernsehen und Film (Academy of TV & Film) was realised in the art complex. The museum houses one of the most prestigious collections of Egyptian art in Europe which had previously been exhibited in the Munich Residenz am Hofgarten. Since 2013 the new exhibition spaces are open to the public. The Hochschule für Fernsehen und Film (Academy of TV & Film), which has been established on the new site since 2011, is deemed to be a hub for many national and international film awards.

Architecture: Böhm Architekten, Köln (Cologne);
Landscape Architecture: Lill und Sparla, Köln (Cologne)
In eight minutes from the Münchner Freiheit station to the Frankfurter Ring: Tram 23 connects Alt-Schwabing with the new Schwabinger North and is thus a public transport connection to the city centre for the approximately 6,000 residents and about 18,000 jobs in the Parkstadt Schwabing. An 84-metre-long cable suspension bridge, which offers space for not only the tram, but also pedestrians and cyclists, soars over the Mittlerer Ring. The redesigned Münchner Freiheit station, with its expressive roof of about 1,500 sq.m. which is supported by 18 slender columns is, next to the cable suspension bridge over the Mittlerer Ring, one of the architectural hallmarks of the new tram route.

Architecture: Competition Design 1st Prize, Design GFK-Variant: OX2 Architekten, Aachen;
Design of the steel variant with realisation planning, call for tenders and construction management: RPM-Architekten GmbH, München
The English Garden is one of the largest urban parks in the world. Munich’s green lung extends from the court garden by the Residenz to the northern floodplains of the Isar. The park consists of a southern part, between the Haus der Kunst (House of Art) and the lake house on Lake Kleinhesseloher, and of a northern part, from the Isarring to the Föhringer Ring, that is also known as the Hirschau and which is more scenic than the part of the park to the south. In August 1789, the Elector Carl Theodor ordered by decree the “creation of a general English garden” in the Electoral hunting grounds. The people’s park was opened in 1792 for the then 40,000 Munich citizens and was initially named “Theodors Park.” However, soon after, the term “English Garden” became the accepted name for the contemporary, new garden style which had been inspired by nature.

Landscape Architecture: Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell

Palais an der Oper – former Residenzpost

The architect, Leo von Klenze, converted the building complex at the Oper to the main post office in the 1830s. Today, only the historic facade serves as a reminder of the Oper but, behind the facade, there is a high-quality new building which has been realised in accordance with the principles of Feng Shui and which now homes offices, practices, apartments, retail and gastronomic premises. In addition, you can now traverse the Max-Joseph-Platz inner courtyard towards the Alter Hof.

Architecture: Hilmer & Sattler und Albrecht, München
Maximilianshöfe

The Maximilianhöfe are divided into three individual buildings with various uses: the rehearsal building of the State Opera with workshops and administration; the Maximilianshof – an office building with shops and a restaurant in the structurally integrated, historic, columned hall; the new Bürklein construction along Maximilian Street. The Bürklein building is a modern shop and office building which had, however, been allowed to keep its historic facade to the Maximilian Street. Going through a two-storey passage leads to the Salpeterhof, the centre of the three individual buildings. Between the buildings, new squares and routes have been created which, with their multiple uses, enrich the variety of cultural and urban life in the city.

Architecture: Gewers Kühn und Kühn, Berlin;
Landscape Architecture: ST raum a., Berlin

Isar-Renaturierung / Isar-Plan

Since the mid-1980s, efforts have been made to free the Isar from its concrete constraints and to re-naturalise it. Flood prevention was to be improved and, at the same time, the environmental quality and recreational value increased. The so-called Isar Plan is a joint project of the Free State of Bavaria and the City of Munich and had, since 1995, been promoted as open planning, together with citizens, associations and political committees.

The renaturation extends from the Großhesseloher weir to the Cornelius Bridge over a length of about eight kilometres and was completed in the summer of 2011 with the last section close to the city centre.
The new buildings on the site of the former thermal power station tie in with the historical development of an area that has always been distinguished from the usual by the special designs, such as the military hospital, school and the thermal power station. In the 56-metre-high former machine-tower, exclusive homes and offices can now be found. The old front garden area, with its distinctive trees, has been preserved and is used as a space which is open to everyone. On the site, which has been integrated into the perimeter block development of the district, there are also around 80 apartments, as well as an office and commercial complex.

Architecture: Léon Wohlhage Wernik Architekten, Berlin;
Landscape Architecture: Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Christiane Sörensen, Hamburg