



BASEL,

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This is a personal 15 day trip map to Basel by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
Zone 1: Altstadt Grossbasel				
****	Basel Minster	Johannes Gmünd	Münsterpl. 9, 4051 Basel	Together with the Mittlere Brücke, the Baster Münster (Cathedral) is probably the most famous landmark in Basel. The former episcopal church, Basel Minster was built between the years 1019 and 1500 in the Romantic and Gothic styles. The crypt, the chancel, the tomb of Erasmus of Rotterdam, the Gallus gate and the two cloisters are witness to a fascinating tale of construction over a period of several centuries. The piazza in which the Cathedral stands is today a popular meeting place and is often used for concerts and events. The Pfalz - the terrace offering wonderful views over the Rhine - is one of the most popular viewpoints in the city. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm), Sat (10am-4pm), Sun (11.30am-5pm)
****	Museum of Cultures	Herzog & de Meuron	Münsterpl. 20, 4051 Basel	The Museum der Kulturen Basel goes back to the middle of the nineteenth century. Replacing the Augustinian monastery on the Münsterhügel, the classicist building by architect Melchior Berri opened in 1849. The "Universal Museum", as it was then called, was the city's first museum building. Designed to house both the sciences and the arts, it now holds one of the most important ethnographic collections in Europe, thanks largely to continuing gifts and bequests. In 1917, with holdings of some 40,000 objects, an extension by architects Vischer & Söhne was added. A second extension was projected in 2001 to accommodate what had, by now, become holdings of some 300,000 objects. Consisting of irregular folds clad in blackish green ceramic tiles, the roof resonates with the medieval roofscape in which it is embedded, while functioning at the same time as a clear sign of renewal in the heart of the neighborhood. General admission CHF16. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
*	Main Post Office	Johann Jakob Stehlin and Friedrich von Schmidt	Rüdengasse 1, 4001 Basel	The Basler Hauptpost is a sandstone building in the old town of Grossbasel. It was built between 1376 and 1378 as a department store. From 1559 to 1596 an archway was created, which is assigned to Daniel Heintz and was moved to Freie Strasse in 1853 when the post office was converted by Johann Jakob Stehlin d.J. (the younger). An expansion of the building was carried out in 1881 under the direction of the Vienna cathedral master builder Friedrich von Schmidt. Burkhard Mangold created the wall pictures in 1909/1910 and Coghuf the picture "movement" at the end of the 1920s; they were restored from 1973 to 1977.
****	Zunft zur Safran		Gerbergasse 11, 4001 Basel	The noble Safran Guild originated in the middle ages as one of the main four merchant guilds, amongst a total of twenty guilds in Basel. Originally founded by the city's spice merchants, the guild soon opened its doors to confectioners, apothecaries, wig-makers, silk merchants, adventurers and other trades. Initially based at Andreasplatz, Safran Guild purchased the plot of land it still occupies today in 1423. The guild house built during that period, unfortunately, had to be demolished in 1899 when Gerbergasse was widened. Retaining the medieval character of an old Guild Hall, the new building located between Marktplatz and Barfüsserplatz was officially opened in 1902. Mon-Sat (10am-12am)
*	The Blue and The White House	Samuel Werenfels	Rheinsprung 18, 4051 Basel	The Blue and The White House (Blaues und Weisses Haus) are two town mansions in the city of Basel. The semi-detached baroque mansions on the Rheinsprung 16 and 18 in Basel, also known as "The



				Reichensteinerhof" and "The Wendelstörferhof", were built by the architect Samuel Werenfels for the brothers Lukas and Jakob Sarasin between 1763 and 1775. "The White House" belonged to Lukas (1730 – 1802) and "The Blue House" to his younger brother Jakob (1742 – 1802). The two patricians had a manufactory for silk products. Descendants of them were the founders of the Bank Sarasin & Cie. in Basel. The two mansions were bought by the canton and the city of Basel in 1942 and in 1968. Nowadays, they are the seat of the Department for Economy, Social Welfare and Environment.
***	Staatsarchiv Basel-Stadt	Staatsarchiv Basel-Stadt	Martinsgasse 2, 4051 Basel	The state archive was created in 1898 together with the town hall by the architectural firm Vischer & Fuefer. In 1999 it was restored in cooperation with the historic preservation department, weathered natural stones were repaired with mortar, damaged coronation gables were replaced and the facade plastering was rebuilt using the materials and methods that were common at the time. The open roof space now serves as an office and meeting room. The inner courtyard of the building was also redesigned: an access path with metal letters embedded in the floor welcomes visitors. Tue-Fri (9am-6pm)
****	Basel Town Hall		Marktpl. 9, 4001 Basel	The City Hall is the seat of the Basel government and its parliament. In the midst of the Old Town, it is particularly eye-catching with its red facade, the characteristic tower and playful frescoes. A visit to the Rathaus (city hall) is worthwhile especially on account of the council chamber, the attractive inner courtyard, the romantic arcades and the tower. It was built after the great earthquake to replace the former seat of government. After Basel joined the Swiss Confederation, the front part of the building was replaced with an imposing new structure. The coats of arms of Basel and the 11 other members of the then Confederation adorn the crenellations. At the beginning of the 17th century, the city hall was extended, and the artist Hans Bock decorated the facade with painted trompe l'oeil. In 1900 the building was extended again to include the left-hand wing and the tower at the right. Mon-Fri (8am-12pm/1.30-5pm)
****	Hotel Les Trois Rois	Amadeus Merian	Blumenrain 8, 4001 Basel	Grand Hotel Les Trois Rois is sometimes cited as one of Switzerland's oldest hotels. The first surviving record of a hotel on this site with its modern name dates from 1681, where the "Drei Könige" Inn was identified as a place where itinerant merchants lodged. The name "Drei Könige" means "Three kings" and is a popular name for city hotels in Switzerland and southern Germany. It is thought to be a reference to the Magi (popularly, "Three Kings") who visited Jesus shortly after His birth: the Magi, like the merchants who stayed overnight in medieval hotels, were notable for the precious merchandise they carried with them. In 1841-42 the entire site was acquired by Johann Jakob Senn, who demolished the hotel and had it rebuilt in a much more luxurious style, employing the fashionable Basel architect Amadeus Merian. The rebuilt hotel reopened on 16 February 1844. From then on it would present itself as a "Grand Hotel", with a guest list that included many leading figures from the worlds of politics and the arts. In 2006 it went under major refurbishment by Christian Lang.
**	Office	Morger & Degelo	Spitalstrasse 8, 4056 Basel	This office building completed in 2004 refers to the adjacent buildings and their relocations. This results in a jump in horizontal as well as vertical plane. The facade bends slightly to match the outbuildings to adapt. Since the firewalls of the former warehouse and manufacturing building had to remain, for reasons of optimization of space and structure of the existing core, it was replaced by a courtyard. Spitalstrasse 8 was converted into an office and school building.
*	Women's Hospital	Studio Vacchini	Spitalstrasse 21, 4056 Basel	The two neighbouring buildings bring together architectural history and modernity: Klinikum 1 was built in 1945 under the direction of Hermann Baur, while the Women's Health Clinic was created much later in 2003 by Silvia Gmür and Livio Vacchini. Klinikum 1 is one of the oldest large hospitals in Switzerland and is considered a modern classic. The striking glass facade of the Women's Health Clinic is a particular highlight. Spitalstrasse is also home to the avant-garde Institute for Hospital Pharmaceuticals, which was designed by Herzog & de Meuron. The roof terrace of Clinic 1, which is also open to the public, offers beautiful panoramic views of the city in all directions.
***	Institute for Hospital Pharmaceuticals	Herzog & de Meuron	Spitalstrasse 26, 4056 Basel	The sprawling building, completed in 1998, is conceived as an organism that extends in several directions. In this way the building appears to react to the extremely varied urban conditions of the immediate surroundings: medieval lots, courtyards, and structures from the 18th to 20th centuries. From within, the building complex is designed as a system of courts, which support interdepartmental orientation and communication. The shape of the building has not been formed from outside like a sculpture, but is rather the consequence of inner growth



				and of the restrictions placed on this growth by the building code and zoning regulations (plot size, specified distances, incidence of light).
***	Universitäts-Kinderspital beider Basel	Stump & Schibli Architects	Spitalstrasse 33, 4056 Basel	Glistening and gleaming in a multitude of colours, the University Children's Hospital Basel is an architectural masterpiece as well as a working clinic. The distinctive building on Spitalstrasse was designed by two Basel-based architects, Yves Stump and Hans Schibli. The colourful horizontal bands on the façade are particularly spectacular. Walking past the building produces an astonishing effect, with the colours altering according to the passer-by's location. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm)
*	New Biozentrum	ilg santer Architekten	Spitalstrasse 44-48, 4056 Basel	The "Schällemätteli" area in Basel should develop into a modern and networked university campus within the next few years; one of the university's main concerns is to give the life sciences area a stronger profile with a new building. Together with the Biozentrum department as the primary user, a data center, general classrooms and a cafeteria are planned in the new building. The New Biozentrum (Center for Molecular Life Sciences) was completed in 2019. The prismatic rectangular structure outshines the surrounding urban texture in the axis of the cathedral down the Rhine and, along with the monuments for trade, industry and church, sets an example for Basel as an educational location.
*	Laboratory and research building D-BSSE	Nickl & Partner Architekten Schweiz AG	Ecke Schanzenstrasse/ Klingelbergstrasse, 4056 Basel	On a usable area of more than 7,100 square metres, modern work and laboratory spaces for the scientists, students and technical staff of the interdisciplinary Geosciences Section will be created by spring 2023. The scientists and students who are currently working at several locations spread over the campus will be united under the roof of the new institute building.
*****	Basel University Library	Otto H. Senn	Schönbeinstrasse 18-20, 4056 Basel	Basel University Library, is the central library of the University of Basel and was completed in 1968. It also serves as the Cantonal Public Library for the city of Basel. The library began compiling its catalogue in volumes from 1559 to 1889, when began organizing its material. In 1991 it got further refurbished by René Gautschi. The University Library collects various subject publications without restriction, but focuses on humanities, social and natural sciences, and medicine. If there's scientific interest in non-academic literature, it is included too.
*****	University of Basel Botanical Garden		Spalengraben 8, 4051 Basel	The botanical gardens of the University of Basel have on display a wide variety of specimens from the plant kingdom and is a veritable oasis in the heart of the city. The University's botanical gardens are open all year round and boast picturesque grounds and four greenhouses. You will not only have the chance to see the famous collections of cacti and orchids, the tropical house also whisks you away to the magical world of the rainforest. A colonial-style domed structure which was designed in 1897 is an iconic feature of the gardens. Free admission. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
*	Kollegienhaus of University of Basel	Roland Rohn	Petersplatz 1, 4051 Basel	Since its opening in 1939, the Kollegienhaus at Petersplatz 1 has been the central building of the University of Basel. The building designed by Roland Rohn was built between 1937-1939, after decades of discussions as a replacement for the lower college on the Rhine, which was no longer considered sufficient. An important point of discussion was the arsenal, which had to make way for the new building on Petersplatz and whose demolition had been approved by a referendum in 1936. After more than 60 years of intensive use, the college building was extensively renovated in 2001-2003. Today lectures, conferences and conferences take place in the Kollegienhaus. Part of the administration is also in this house.
*****	Spalentor		Spalenvorstadt, 4056 Basel	The Spalentor (Gate of Spalen) is the most magnificent and impressive of the three city gates still remaining from the city fortifications dating from 1400. Its square main tower, flanked on each side by two round towers, would have been seen long before arriving at the gates of the city. The façade facing away from the city is also decorated with three figures dating back to the 15th century - the Madonna and two prophets. The Spalentor (Gate of Spalen) is regarded as one of the most beautiful gates of Switzerland. The Basel city walls are a complex of walls surrounding the central part of the Swiss city of Basel, only partially preserved today. The first city wall was completed around 1080 under bishop Burkhard von Fenis. A newer wall was constructed around 1230, which is known as the Inner Wall.
*	Schützenmattstrasse	Herzog & de Meuron	Schützenmattstrasse, 4051 Basel	This commercial and apartment building was built on a parcel located within the city's medieval perimeter. Thus, the long (23 meters) narrow (6.30 meters) measurements typical of medieval parcelling had to be accommodated. The architecture was strongly influenced by the parcel's form which was utilised right to the back of the lot and has always had a highly specific floor plan and section in this densely-built context. The apartments are entered directly from the elevator.



				The stairs at the end of the parcel are an open construction thus fulfilling the additional function of a small loggia.
*	Teufelhof	Hans Pösinger	Leonhardsgraben 47, 4051 Basel	The Teufelhof Hotel (Der Teufelhof Basel) located in Basel is one of the recent restorations of the architect Hans Pösinger. The original building, dating from 1842, was refurbished by Hans Pösinger and Rolf d'Aujourd'hui twice: In 1989 and 1997. The difficult combination of architecture, interior design and art. In the present case, moreover, the ambitious purposes extend to fields that affect the vital needs of the human being: eating, sleeping or resting. The Teufelhof Basel occupies two interconnected historic houses in Basel Old Town and offers two hotels, two restaurants (one of which has been awarded a Michelin star), a theatre, a wine shop, a café, a bar and the archaeological cellar.
**	Hochschule für Musik FHNW, Musik Akademie Basel		Leonhardsstrasse 6 House "Rosengarten", Office 8-205, 4051 Basel	The Hochschule für Musik is an institute of the City of Basel Music Academy. Composer Hans Huber, director of the general music school Allgemeine Musikschule founded in 1867, founded in 1905 a conservatory, the first of its kind in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. Today this institution bears the name Hochschule für Musik in Basel. The library (its best-kept secret) can be seen by looking into the courtyard through the iron gate. If the gate is open, you can take a close look at the building from the inside.
****	The Passage Urban & Lifestyle Hotel	WyssSantos	Steinengraben 51, 4051 Basel	The Passage takes its name from its setting between old and new Basel. It was completed in 2014 and Basel architecture firm WyssSantos have artfully used wafting chiffon, accents of plum and pistachio green, and intriguing lighting to make the hotel feel inviting not stark. Pristine walls and pale oak flooring are distinctly Scandinavian, while interesting features – lattice-framed windows that look like portholes and lampshades resembling periscopes – have an air of 1960s-does-space age.
****	Basel Historical Museum – Musikmuseum	Morger & Degelo	Im Lohnhof 9, 4051 Basel	Musikmuseum stands on a hill above the Barfüsserplatz in the medieval heart of Basel. It belongs to a complex that dates back to St. Leonhard's Convent, a monastery of the Canons Regular of Saint Augustine. The Church of St. Leonhard, thought to have been founded between 1060 and 1070, is part of the same ensemble. Like so many other buildings in Basel, the convent was severely damaged by the great earthquake of 1356 and had to be repaired at considerable expense. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the complex was used as a builder's yard. From 1835 to 1995, the former convent was used as a prison and when that, too, closed, the Basel-based architects Morger & Degelo converted the former library and cell tract into a museum of music. Spread over three floors, the Musikmuseum boasts some 650 European instruments spanning five centuries of music history from the oldest drum dating from 1571 and a highly ornate viola da gamba by Joachim Tielke (ca. 1704) to the Weber Unika Orchestrion of 1925. Wed-Sun (11am-5pm)
*****	Stadtcasino Basel	Melchior Berri and Herzog & de Meuron	Konzertgasse 1, 4051 Basel	The Casino-Gesellschaft first met in 1808; eventually the society required its own building, and the architect Melchior Berri worked on plans from 1820 to 1822. Notable events held in the original building include the First Zionist Congress in 1897. In 1939, the old casino was demolished to make way for a new one, designed by architects Kehlstadt & Brodtbeck, and when the old Stadttheater was torn down in 1975, the resulting gap created a plaza for the new Theater, thus definitively heralding the end of the former Cultural Mile. Of the original buildings, only the Kunsthalle, the Skulpturenhalle, and the Musiksaal have survived. From 2000 there was a project to build a new Stadtcasino; although an international competition was held for architects, and a winner was announced, the voters of the canton of Basel-Stadt refused permission in 2007 to proceed with the new building. In 2010 it was proposed to make structural alterations and extensions to the existing building. Check performances https://www.stadtcasino-basel.ch/de/ .
***	Basel Historical Museum – Barfüsserkerche		Barfüsserpl. 7, 4051 Basel, Switzerland	Housed in the Barfüsserkerche since 1894, Basel Historical Museum presents selected aspects of the history of Basel from prehistoric times to the present. The Franciscans, often called the Barfüsser or «barefooted ones», settled in Basel in 1231. In 1250 the Bishop of Basel gave them some land alongside the city wall on which to build, and by 1256 they had erected a monastery complete with a church. Just a few years later this was torn down and rebuilt (from 1275 to 1309). The second Barfüsserkerche was built further to the north, and at 80 metres long it was significantly larger than the first. Basel eventually decided to use the church as premises for its new Historical Museum and from 1890 until 1894 had it converted for that purpose. By 1964 the salt corrosion had become so serious that radical renovation work was essential. Making a virtue of a necessity, the



				city furnished the church with a lower level and so provided additional exhibition space for the museum. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
*****	Swiss Architecture Museum	Miller & Maranta and Peter Märkli	Steinenberg 7, 4051 Basel	The AM Architecture Museum was founded in 1984 on a private initiative as a foundation, and opened in the same year on the street Pfluggässlein in Basel's Domus Haus. This 1958 cubic icon of Swiss architecture by Max Rasser and Tibère Vadi was saved by the founding of the museum. In 2003, the AM moved to the Kunsthalle Basel building. For the design of the conversion, the transformation of the neo-baroque rooms for the purposes of exhibiting, the architecture museum was able to attract Zurich-based architect Peter Märkli. His consciously clear handling of the existing fabric gives the rooms the clarity of structure necessary for architecture exhibitions. The architectural office Miller & Maranta, which is responsible for the entire renovation of Kunsthalle, oversaw the work on site. In addition, the museum issues publications and holds special events in conjunction with the exhibitions. Tue-Fri (11am-6pm), Thu (11am-8.30pm), Sat-Sun (11am-5pm)
****	Carnival Fountain	Jean Tinguely	Klostergasse 7, 4051 Basel, Switzerland	In 1977 Jean Tinguely created sculptural machines in a shallow fountain where the stage of the old city theatre company once stood, and in the process gifted Basel a famous new landmark. The Swiss artist lined a shallow fountain with black asphalt and created inside mechanical figures powered by low-voltage current who appear to be playing in the water. These ten iron figures are in constant motion and conversation with each other - like the mime artists, actors and dancers that once occupied the stage that stood in this spot.
Zone 2: Grossbasel (other than Altstadt)				
*****	Art museum Basel	Paul Bonatz and Rudolf Christ	St. Alban-Graben 16, 4051 Basel	The Kunstmuseum Basel's Hauptbau was completed in 1936 based on plans by the architect Rudolf Christ (Basel) and his colleague Paul Bonatz (Stuttgart), two representatives of a conservative modernism. It was originally conceived solely for the presentation of the museum's collections, and since the spring of 2016, when the new building with its skylighted galleries specifically designed for special exhibitions opened, the main building is once again entirely dedicated to its original purpose. The ground floor now showcases the collection of art from Basel; the mezzanine is reserved for the treasures of the Im Obersteg Collection. The collections of medieval and Renaissance art as well as works from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries can be found on the second floor. General admission CHF26. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-8pm)
*****	Fine Arts Museum Basel	Christ & Gantenbein	St. Alban-Graben 16, 4051 Basel	The Kunstmuseum Basel's new building redefines a prominent location in the heart of the Basel. As a place for the exhibition and preservation of art as well as events, it embodies both a new departure and continuity. The new and enlarged museum consists of two buildings that together form a unified presence in the urban space. They are in direct communication with each other across the street that runs between them. The new building's roof line is level with that of the existing structure, so it meets its counterpart on an equal footing; its entrance looks out toward the main building's arcades, which conversely enjoy an excellent view of its striking façade. The new building's distinctive inverted corner is a symbolic response to the old Kunstmuseum's no less distinctive projecting corner. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-8pm)
**	Picassoplatz	Diener & Diener	Picassoplatz, 4052 Basel	This administration building, completed in 1993, for an insurance company stands on the Picassoplatz. The new building, which stands on the former site of a villa with park landscape, brings the existing buildings together as a unit. The administration building is a figure of urban planning that fulfills two functions: on the one hand it interacts with the different buildings, whose staggered arrangement defines the depth of the cityscape, heightening their play in the process; on the other hand, it stands as a compact solitary building that adheres to its own principles. The building itself is made up of nestled rectangular volumes with distinct identities that give it a subtly differentiated structure. Broken slabs of granite project obliquely from the ground to create circles that surround the stock of historic trees that have been preserved in the immediate vicinity of the new buildings. These form part of Luciano Fabro's 1991 "Giardino all'italiana," an art installation whose 60 totemic steles and broad path of light granite stone allude to the Milky Way.
**	Grosspeter Tower	Burckhardt + Partner	Picassopl. 8, 4052 Basel	The Grosspeter Tower, an office tower completed in 2018, expands the skyline of the city at a prominent location along the railroad tracks leading to the SBB train station. The integrated photovoltaic elements generate enough electricity to cover a large part of the energy requirements. As the solar cells are almost unrecognisable the



				Swiss architects Burckhardt+Partner AG could reinterpret the otherwise seen as technoid expression of these elements into an item of design and architecture. The design of the façade concept is the result of the condition by the client that only half of the façade itself should be transparent. The smaller the area of glass the lesser the heat loss and input, which at the same time creates a good balance between utilisable daylight and agreeable indoor climate.
****	Nomad Hotel	Bräuning, Leu, Dürig and Buchner Bründler	Brunngässlein 8, 4052 Basel	The Brunngässlein lies in the shadows of the highly frequented streets of Basel's city centre. The property, created by architects Bräuning, Leu and Dürig figures in the inventory of listed buildings and shows characteristic features of their creation time in the 1950s. The two-piece ensemble consists of a seven-storey front and a five-storey rear building, connected by a common ground floor. The building was used as an apartment house since its inception. In 2010 Buchner Bründler transformed it into a hotel. The 65 hotel rooms, of differing types, are situated on the upper floors of the front and rear houses. The facade of the original building has been preserved and restored, returning it to its original raw concrete surface.
****	Museum of Contemporary Art	Wilfrid and Katharina Steib	St. Alban-Rheinweg 60, 4052 Basel	The Öffentliche Kunstsammlung Basel, the municipal art collection of Basel, dates back to 1661, when the city acquired the Amerbach Cabinet. It grew steadily over the centuries, necessitating several relocations within Basel. The Hauptbau on St. Alban-Graben was inaugurated in 1936. A first enlargement came in 1980, when the Kunstmuseum Basel Gegenwart opened its doors; a third venue, known as the Neubau, was added in 2016. The Kunstmuseum Basel Gegenwart presents works of contemporary art from the holdings of the Kunstmuseum Basel and the Emanuel Hoffmann Foundation as well as special exhibitions. General admission CHF26. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-8pm)
**	Jugendherberge Basel	Buchner/Bründler	St. Alban-Kirchrain 10, 4052 Basel	This former silk ribbon factory in the St. Alban district in central Basel underwent major renovation to transform it into an ultraminimal youth hostel. The building, dating back to 1850 circa, is long and narrow and is deeply immersed in dense foliage close to the Rhine. The former factory was originally transformed into a youth hostel in the 80's but during the renovation all signs of its industrial past were eliminated. The Basel based studio Buchner/Bründler were invited to rethink the space in 2010. They started with an extension to one end, then moved the entrance to a wooden footbridge between the trees and foliage which runs along the entire river facing side of the building. The extension allowed for new external space and an outdoor porch to the common areas as well as adding balconies to the 21 luxury rooms increasing the floor space to 3100 square meters.
**	Sankt Alban-Tal		St. Alban-Tal, 4052 Basel	St. Alban quarter, an intensely romantic, quiet district shrouded in myth and mystery. With its millstream and riverside setting, traditional handicrafts and former industrial complexes interspersed with old timber-framed buildings and modern architecture, the mediaeval paper mill and Museum of Contemporary Arts, St. Alban is a fascinating mix of old and new.
****	St. Alban Tor		St. Alban-Vorstadt 101, 4052 Basel	The St. AlbanTor (St.Alban's Gate), dating back to ca. 1400, was part of the fortifications of the old walled city and is the gateway to a picturesque district of the city. The old gateway to the city still has its large wooden door and the heavy paling that was let down in times of danger to bar the entrance to the city. The St. Alban-Tor, known locally as the "Dalbedoor", is now the gateway to the St. Alban quarter of the city, which, with its narrow, winding streets and historical buildings, is like stepping back in history to the Middle Ages.
*	Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	Mario Botta	Aeschenpl. 1, 4052 Basel	This impressive building designed by famous architect Mario Botta is home to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)/ Bank für Internationalen Zahlungsausgleich (BIZ). The six-storey building is typical of the style of the architect from the Swiss canton of Ticino. The round building on Aeschenplatz impresses with its two-tone striped natural stone walls and its 'negative staircase' opening in the façade, which narrows as it climbs the side of the building. The building was originally commissioned by the Swiss bank UBS and was taken over by its current occupants in 1998.
**	Suva House	Herzog & de Meuron	St. Jakobs-Strasse 24, 4002 Basel	There were two options for enlarging the SUVA Basel branch: demolition of the existing 1950's building to give way for an entirely new building or an addition making use of the corner site. The retention of the old building gave rise to the solution of a glass enclosure covering both new (offices and apartments) and old building. The glass enclosure unites old and new into an acute corner building giving it a coherent urban presence. At the same time, the transparency and operation of the glass panels reveal the configuration as a conglomerate of two volumes. The panels within the



				parapet section bear silk-screened images while the prismatic panels in the upper window area improve the building's insulation and protect it from the sun. The silk-screened panels are operated by a computer.
*	Villanova Housing	Christian Lang	Gartenstrasse 76, 4052 Basel	The renovation of the stately villa the plot at Gartenstrasse 78 was divided in 1999 into two new buildings. The new buildings replaced the original Villa and coach house on site, which originally became the Villa Delfterhof on St. Jakob-Strasse. Both buildings have a calm, structured facade design. The two buildings together offer nine contemporary rental apartments and an office unit on the ground floor. The choice of materials inside contains light maple wood for the parquet floors, porcelain stoneware for the wall coverings and green natural stone from the Splügen area.
*	Peter Merian House	Zwimpfer Partner Architekten and Donald Judd	Peter Merian-Strasse 80, 4052 Basel	Travellers arriving by train at Basel SBB station will immediately notice the shimmering silver Jacob Burckhardt Haus and gleaming green Peter Merian Haus. The two colossal buildings belong together and were designed and planned by Hans Zwimpfer and his partners and completed in 2000. The project incorporated some 30 artists, including Donald Judd, Beat Zoderer, Pipilotti Rist, Brigitte Kowanz, Renée Levi, Claude Lévêque, Markus Müller and many others. The result proves most beautifully that architects and artists have something else to say, that artists can be constrained by the constraints of building and that architects can include free art in their plans.
*	Oettinger Davidoff AG	Diener & Diener	Nauenstrasse 73, 4052 Basel	The family-run business Oettinger Davidoff AG opened a new headquarters on Nauenstrasse 73 in 2017. The new building replaces the company's former headquarters, built at the same location in 1930. The old structure, renovated and redesigned a number of times over the years, could no longer meet the needs of Maison Davidoff. The new building will provide seven storeys of office space and reception rooms linked together by stairways and elevators. Its unique shell creates an entirely new set of premises for the work being done at Oettinger Davidoff's Basel headquarters. Maison Davidoff is conceived as an elongated, multilevel hall with an attic storey that stretches along the street and swings around the edge of the plot. The unusual design of this simple underlying form is created through the sculptural contours and arrangement of its prefabricated load-bearing columns, made of glazed reinforced concrete.
*	Bürohochhaus Lonza	Suter & Suter	Münchensteinerstrasse 38, 4052 Basel	The Lonza high-rise in Basel is a striking, 68-meter-high, 19-story administration building completed in 1962 that belongs to the Lonza Group. The skyscraper is part of the inventory of buildings. At the time of reference, it was the tallest building in the city. High-rise buildings by F. Hoffmann-La Roche as well as the Geigy and Ciba skyscrapers were built at the same time. The stairwells and other necessary infrastructural elements are located in the bevelled, tapered side parts. These external design elements gave the high-rise the name of the razor.
*	MEG Jacob Burckhardt Haus	Zwimpfer Partner Architects and Jakob Steib	Hexenweglein 2, 4052 Basel	Travellers arriving by train at Basel SBB station will immediately notice the shimmering silver Jacob Burckhardt Haus and gleaming green Peter Merian Haus. Jacob-Burckhardt-Haus is an office building, library, university building and laboratory that was built from 2001 until 2009. The two colossal buildings belong together and were designed and planned by Hans Zwimpfer and his partners. The project incorporated some 30 artists, including Donald Judd, Beat Zoderer, Pipilotti Rist, Brigitte Kowanz, Renée Levi, Claude Lévêque, Markus Müller and many others.
***	Switchtower of Basel	Herzog & de Meuron	Münchensteinerstrasse 115, 4052 Basel	The new main Signal Tower, completed in 1999, is situated in the railroad yards at the southeast bank of the bridge, Muenchensteinerbrücke. Being as close to the street as an apartment or office building, it relates as much to the city as it does to the railroad yards. Thanks to its object-like character, the building is spatially linked to the other solitary buildings that characterize this disparate urban area. But the new main Signal Tower is also within sight of the recently completed Signal Box 4, located in "auf dem Wolf" in a section of the railroad yards separated from the neighborhood streets of the city. The similarity of structure and the copper strips wrapped around both buildings underscore their spatial relationship.
****	Brunnmatt-Schule	Walter M. Förderer	Ingelsteinweg 6, 4053 Basel	Brunnmatt school, completed in 1965, was the third building by Walter M. Förderer, and you can see his signature clear-cut, sculptural style and polygonal, nested structures already in place. Though most of it purely ornamental, and thus not exactly textbook brutalist, Förderer was nevertheless a faithful disciple in spirit. The Swiss architect and sculptor certainly had a knack for using raw concrete in a highly neo-expressionist way and is best known for his monumental sacral buildings, such as Heiligkreuz in Chur and St Nicolas in Hérémence



				(Canton of Valais). His radically gestural school complex marked a bold departure from the functionalist, steel-and-glass modernism and cottage-style defining Switzerland's architectural landscape in the early 60's. Thus, Brunmatt's status as a listed building is fully deserved.
*****	Südpark	Herzog & de Meuron	Südpark, 4053 Basel	The "Südpark" is situated in the Gundeldinger Quarter opposite the main station on the other side of the tracks. The Südpark ensemble plays an important role in this process of renewal; it is a multi-functional project with challenging specifications and uses. The design for its expansion in 2002 was a simple perimeter block; it has now developed into a hybrid complex with an underground computer center, large-scale retail stores and a seniors' residence housed in a 10-story highrise. Thanks to extension of the station through the overhead walkway, the Gundeldinger Quarter and Güterstrasse are now linked with the center of town. The Seniorenresidenz Südpark provides living space for the elderly, including 103 apartments as well as a 26-room elderly care unit.
*	Müller Residence	Silvia Gmür Reto Gmür Architekten	Frobenstrasse 4, 4053 Basel	The building, completed in 2006, is located in the small-scale Gundeldinger district, right on the south port of the station. It responds to this environment with its generosity and openness. The design is based on 2 topics: The expression of the duality in the vertical (earth - sky) leads to a column-free middle floor as a separating element. And the exterior structure allows a free floor plan that can change over all floors and forms a transition space between inside and outside.
****	MOH Meret Oppenheim	Herzog & de Meuron	Meret Oppenheim-Strasse 1, 4053 Basel	SBB is one of Switzerland's largest landowners. This national railway company owns land in prime locations of the urban centers across the country. This previously underutilized potential of real estate has been increasingly developed in the last years, thus contributing to the densification of urban centers around the main stations of Basel, Zurich, Lucerne and other cities. Such a densification and urban renewal project is the Meret Oppenheim Hochhaus, located in the Gundeldinger Quarter of Basel. The project is part of the Südpark ensemble. The form of the tower is the result of stacking volumes of different sizes. The Meret Oppenheim Hochhaus is a mixed-use building with apartment, offices, a café and a restaurant.
****	Gangway railway station SBB	Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos and Giraudi Wettstein Architetti	Centralbahnstrasse 10, 4051 Basel	The Basel Railway Station is a building from the end of the 19th Century which features an impressive passenger hall and large metal shelters above the platforms. Located to the side of the tracks, the different platforms were connected by an underpass which was also extended to join the part of the city located on the other side of the railway area. The roof, specifically the silhouette of this, gave the architect a certain calligraphic freedom: From the bridge, take a look at the Swiss Railway Station (SBB) foot-bridge and see how it blends into the backdrop of the Jura mountains.
*****	Bahnhof Basel SBB	Emil Faesch and Emanuel La Roche	Centralbahnstrasse 10, 4051 Basel	Train station SBB and SNCF (Swiss and Frech train station) opened in 1854, and completely rebuilt in 1900-1907, it is Europe's busiest international border station. As its name suggests, Basel SBB is owned by the Swiss Federal Railways (SBB CFF FFS). The 1907 neo-baroque station building is a heritage site of national significance. The asymmetrical layout of the station creates an external appearance representative of the federal buildings of the time. The station building is aligned to the centre line of the Centralbahnplatz, and features a huge glazed tudor arch window between two clock towers under curved domes. Large murals dating from the 1920s advertise tourist destinations in Switzerland. The ticket and currency exchange offices are embedded in the side wall.
*	BIZ-Turm	Burckhardt & Partner	Centralbahnpl. 2, 4051 Basel	The BIZ tower is a 69.5 meter high administration tower and the headquarters of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) / Bank für Internationalen Zahlungsausgleich (BIZ) in Basel. The high-rise, designed by architect Martin Burckhardt and built from 1972 to 1977, is a landmark of Centralbahnplatz and the city of Basel. From the year it was built to 2003, it was the city's third tallest house. The striking silhouette of the BIZ tower dominates the Basel skyline and the style and color of some of the commercial and administrative buildings in the 1970s set the tone. Due to a special agreement and international agreements, the building has a special legal status. In addition to serving as an administrative headquarters, the BIS building is used regularly for international meetings and conferences.
*****	The Elsässertor	Herzog & de Meuron	Viaduktstrasse 3, 4051 Basel	The Elsässertor [its name translates as Alsace Gate] constitutes, with the French railway station, the western extremity of the station complex. The Elsässertor, completed in 2005, has been erected on the track bed of the former site of the SNCF express freight building, which was countersunk relative to the street level. In terms of its



				location and construction, the building is oriented along the axis formed by the railway tracks and the interior access road (which also services the parking garage) running parallel to them. The street-side elevation deviates slightly away and back from the line of the street, allowing the resulting space to be seen as a square or a boulevard. Typical materials from the railways are used in the design of the immediate environs to link this newly created urban space with the railway territory beyond it.
*	Euregio office building	Richard Meier	Viaduktstrasse 40, 4051 Basel	Originally commissioned as a bank headquarters and subsequently developed as an office building with commercial space on the ground floor, this complex structure was realized on an extraordinarily difficult site with severe zoning restrictions. The lower two floors are based on an opposition between context and program and were originally conceived as a double-height banking hall; something of this space still remains. The main entrance is between this volume and a rectilinear complex consisting of offices on three sides of a central light court. The building, completed in 1998, is located between the city center and outer districts, and these two urban scales are reflected in the different façades.
****	Markthalle	Adolf Goenner & Hans Ryhinen	Steinentorberg 20, 4051 Basel	The Basel market hall (also known as the "Grossmarkthalle") is a building erected in Basel in 1929 that was used for market operations until 2004. After a vacancy of several years, a renovation and the opening of various specialty shops followed. Today, the market hall serves primarily as a location for cultural events (e.g. flea markets, cooking classes, public tours, concerts, comedy nights) and as a catering facility with street food stands from all over the world. International specialties from over 30 countries are prepared fresh here every day. The Markthalle is the perfect place for cocktails and drinks in the evenings, as well as for regional markets and events at weekends.
*	Markthalle Residential Tower	Diener & Diener	Steinentorberg 20, 4051 Basel	In 2007 the canton Basel sold the 9000 square meter area including the peripheral development to the general contractor Allreal. Diener & Diener architects designed a 14-storey high-rise apartment building as an addition to the market hall. Through the carefully chosen positioning and the relative slenderness, the tower-like building complements the market hall without competing with it. Creating an ensemble with the surroundings was one of the main design objectives. The prism-shaped volume of the tower is in dialogue with the dome of the market hall, but remains independent.
*****	ZUM KUSS	Totenhügli and Christ & Gantenbein Architekten	Elisabethenstrasse 59, 4051 Basel	In 1850 Totenhügli designed this space as a chapel and later converted into a restaurant (Christ and Gantenbein, 2008). Large oval windows are to be used in the masonry on the park side, so that the café is opened and at the same time the café is made visible from the park. This transparency is naturally justified in the newly designed Elisabethenpark and flows into the whole as an important element with a conceptual character. Mon-Wed (9am-8.30pm), Fri (9am-8.30pm)
*****	Antoniuskirche	Karl Moser	Kannenfeldstrasse 35, 4056 Basel	Built between 1925 and 1927 by architect Karl Moser, the church in the St. Johann district was Switzerland's first concrete place of worship, built from unfinished exposed concrete. Although often mockingly referred to as "the soul silo" initially, the striking building is now considered an architectural highlight. The 62-metre-high church tower can be seen for miles around. In 1928 Karl Moser, the architect, president of the newly founded Congrès International d'Architecture Moderne, an organisation, steered prominently by the pioneers of modernism, architects Le Corbusier and Walter Gropius, which championed rational and functionalist architecture, while critiquing the type of revivalist architecture typified by Moser's own work. Indeed, it was at this time that Moser's own work changed radically towards modernism, exemplified in the St. Anthony's (Antoniuskirche) in Basel (1925-27), built in reinforced concrete rather than brick and stone typical for his earlier works.
*	REHAB Basel, Klinik für Neurorehabilitation und Paraplegiologie	Herzog & de Meuron	Im Burgfelderhof 40, 4055 Basel	The new REHAB centre, completed in 2002, is a horizontal building on two floors, in which wheelchair users and pedestrians can easily move from one place to another: therapy and medical facilities are on the ground floor; the patients' rooms on the second floor. The connection between indoor and outdoor spaces was our primary architectural concern. The complex is conceived from inside out: instead of an arrangement of structures, courtyards are placed in a large rectangle. They serve as orientation and allow daylight to penetrate the entire interior. Only then did we proceed with the development of the individual rooms. In keeping with the analogy of a town plan, we thought in terms of streets and plazas in front of houses.
**	Voltacenter	Buchner/Bründler architects	Vogesenpl. 10, 4056 Basel	Voltacenter, completed in 2012, is a residential building. The sculptural form of the building changes from sharp edge into free flow. Within



				<p>this ambivalence the building is an answer to the various conditions of the urban space. From the main access road the house appears as a round tower. The west elevation develops into a zig-zag form to widen the street space continuously towards the main open square, where a conical cut façade evokes a rotation into a horizontal dynamic. Commercial areas are located in the basement and on the first floor, from where a passage leads directly onto the bridge.</p>
*****	Novartis Campus	Gehry, Diener & Diener, Tadao Ando...	Novartis Campus, Fabrikstrasse 2, 4056 Basel	<p>The St. Johann campus has been turned into a modern workplace including first-class architecture and exquisite design. The project benefits the company, its employees and the city of Basel, which has been the home base of Novartis for more than 20 years. The campus includes numerous buildings by reputed architects such as Diener & Diener, Sejima & Nishizawa (SANAA), Frank O. Gehry, David Chipperfield, Tadao Ando and others as well as various artworks and green areas. Novartis donates the majority of the proceeds of the tour to an internationally or locally renowned social institution. Guided tours on selected Saturdays allow the visitor to see the office and laboratory buildings from the outside, with expert guidance around the facility by Novartis employees. By appointment or guided tours</p>
***	Novartis Visitor Reception	Marco Serra	Fabrikstrasse 2, 4056 Basel	<p>The new reception building of the Novartis factory area at the headquarters in Basel is a glass pavilion with a curved roof, simple in shape, demanding in terms of construction. The overhanging roof rests directly on the load-bearing glass facade without additional beams or supports and seems to float above the glass cube. Designed as a light, monolithic element, the roof simultaneously represents form, structure and thermal envelope. The roof is connected to the glass facade via plain bearings and inserted steel strips. This is braced by vertical glass swords, between which there are barely visible vertical steel tension members that anchor the roof against wind suction.</p>
****	Forum 3	Diener & Diener	Forum 3, Fabrikstrasse 3, 4056 Basel	<p>Novartis' headquarters is located on the main square (forum) where it forms a compact and expressive gateway onto Novartis Campus. The campus adheres to the master plan as designed by Vittorio Magnano Lampugnani. The five-story building was designed in 2005 in collaboration with artist Helmut Federle and architect Gerold Wiederin. The floors facing the forum on the buildings long side jut out over the first-floor to create a covered space. On the first-floor, the sliding windows reach from floor to ceiling and allow the rooms to be opened up completely to this covered space. This gives the foyer a decidedly public character.</p>
*	Novartis Office	Peter Märkli Architects	Novartis Campus, Fabrikstrasse 6, 4056 Basel	<p>The office building Peter Märkli architekten designed for pharmaceutical giant Novartis Pharma recalls alchemy's other enterprise, its attempts to turn base metals into gold: or rather, Märkli has succeeded in maintaining that illusion. The anodised aluminium of the loadbearing façades has been coated with a champagne-coloured paint and the air ducts that run across the roof are encased in gold-coloured aluminium sandwich board. While such non-designed service elements are often an eyesore, here they look like costly treasures.</p>
*****	Fabrikstrasse 15	Frank Gehry	Novartis Campus, Fabrikstrasse 15, 4056 Basel	<p>As part of the Campus Project of the Novartis Pharma AG in Basel an office building was designed by Frank O. Gehry, the appearance of which resembles an interlaced large scale sculpture. It houses offices and a library. Planes with multiple folds and doubly curved façade surfaces, each supported by different structural systems, form the building envelope. The load bearing structure of these is created as a welded, bending-resistant girder grid, which are stacked much like a folded plate. Geometrically variable, overlapping and partially pre-tensioned floor slabs with numerous inclined columns create the horizontal load bearing structure. Reinforced concrete cores and vertical composite trusses serve to stiffen the entire structure. The energy efficient façade contributes significantly to the fact that the building fulfills the Minergie-Standard. 85% of the roof surface are covered with photovoltaic cells.</p>
***	Fabrikstrasse building	David Chipperfield Architects	Novartis Campus, Fabrikstrasse 16, 4056 Basel	<p>The research and production site in Basel for the pharmaceutical company Novartis has been transformed and extended into a new campus. This project, completed in 2010, consists of a five-storey laboratory building located on Fabrikstraße, the principal artery of the new campus. The building commands a central position on the intersection with a new east-west axis leading towards the Rhine. The footprint of the building, its overall building height and the height of the ground floor were fixed within the masterplan. Envisioned as a laboratory of the future, the building had to take into consideration flexibility for shared and temporary workspaces and fluid transitions between areas for experimentation and regular workspaces. The</p>



				façade, the two building cores and concrete beams provide the supporting structure. The beams span twenty-seven metres and contain technical services, allowing for a column-free floor plan.
****	Virchow 16	Rahul Mehrotra Architects	Novartis Campus, Virchow 16, 4056 Basel	The building at Virchow 16 was designed by the Indian architect and urban planner Rahul Mehrotra, who teaches at Harvard Graduate School of Design in the United States. The building houses both laboratories and offices. The laboratories require higher ceilings than the rooms dedicated to administration. An atrium with greenery inside addresses these differences, balancing them out with charming staircases and through-views that visually link the various levels. The western façade facing the Campus also has greenery and thus anticipates the green inside. The impressive installation by Pipilotti Rist is to be found on the granite floor of the entrance.
****	Asklepios	Herzog & de Meuron	Elsässerrheinweg 101, 4056 Basel	The masterplan of the Novartis Campus in Basel calls for a uniform building height of 23.5 m. Asklepios 8, completed in 2015, is taller because it is situated at the outermost corner of the campus, where the open expanse of the river Rhine invites a different scale. Other taller buildings may flank the Rhine in future, anchoring the campus in the cityscape of Basel. The orthogonal geometry and volume of the Rhine front relates directly to the streets and squares of the campus behind it. Asklepios 8 consists of two cubes of almost the same height, placed on top of each other. One is six-story high and 23.5 m tall, corresponding to the height of the neighbouring buildings as defined by the masterplan. The cube on top has seven stories, to compensate the perspectival foreshortening when looking at the building from below or a distance.
Zone 3: Kleinbasel				
*	Silo Tower Basel	Hans Bernoulli	Hafenbecken 1, Kleinhüningen, 4057 Basel	The Silo Tower was built in 1923 by a Swiss shipping company. Its viewing platform stands at a height of 52 meters (about 160 feet), which offers a view of the Rhine, the Rhine harbor, the city of Basel, and the Sundgauer hill country. In the distance, one may appreciate details in Germany and France. To this end, panoramic maps and telescopes are available to visitors.
***	Stückli Park	Diener & Diener	Hochbergerstrasse 70, 4057 Basel	The Life & Science Park and shopping center Stückli, completed in 2009, stands on the former site of a textile piece dyeing company. Its large-scale industrial architecture defines the Kleinhüningen district of Basel and draws on the adjacent residential neighborhoods to give the site an identity. The entire complex includes a hall with a shopping mall, four towers, and a hotel suite. The hall and the hotel frame a new courtyard located on the southern end and which offers a view along the avenue that borders the banks of the river Wiese. The windowless towers hold the building's technical installations and indicate the entrance and exit points into the complex as well as the location of the delivery zone and car park. The courtyard, the staggered southern façade with the main entrances to the shopping center, and the hotel complex are not oriented in accordance with the street and the river. Rather, they adhere to an oblique angle better suited to the unwieldy layout of the industrial buildings on site. Mon-Fri (9am-8pm), Sat (9am-6pm)
*	Stadterle cooperative housing	Buchner Bründler Architekten	Goldbachweg 8, 4058 Basel	Formerly a freight railway station, the eastern part has been developed into a residential area called Erlenmatt East with several buildings bordering a park. Erlenmatt East was initiated by the Habitat Foundation, which also specified construction guidelines for it. The building rights to one lot were allocated to the cooperative "Zimmerfrei", which it aimed to use to create affordable living space with a focus on community, sustainability and modesty. The planning and building process involved participation of the members of the cooperative. From the socially as well as architecturally connecting access balcony, apartments are entered directly via an eat-in kitchen facing the yard. This is designed using Aleppo pine plywood painted in the colour requested by the residents. The level of privacy increases in the direction of the adjoining living area and bedrooms towards the quiet Erlenmattpark.
****	Silo Erlenmatt	Harry Gugger	Signalstrasse 37, 4058 Basel	On the Erlenmatt Ost site in the north of Kleinbasel a new urban quarter is developing. At its heart sits an abandoned silo, built in 1912 for the Basler Grain and Cacao Beans Dry Storage Company which is now converted into a multi faceted venue for the wider local community. As one of the first steel-reinforced concrete structures in Switzerland and with a unique inner industrial condition defined by a vertical division of spaces, our aim was to preserve and celebrate the genius loci. Throughout the design process the building's inner structure was always taken into account, safeguarding as much as possible of the existing fabric of the building and keeping disruptive



				interventions to a minimum. Porthole-like windows now provide ventilation, daylight and a view to the outside without affecting the original tectonics of the façade.
*	Baustein 1	Erlenmatt Ost by Galli Rudolf	Signalstrasse 23-25, 4058 Basel	This residential complex is located on the site of the former Deutsche Bahn freight station in the north of the city of Basel. In the late 1990s, a development plan was drawn up by Ernst Niklaus Fausch Architects, for the area that was no longer required for operational purposes. The angular surface line and the location of "Building Block 1" are based on the framework of the Erlenmatt East regulations, which was developed for the large construction site on the east side. The given angular shape becomes a catalyst for the project. With a dimension that maintains the angle of incidence of light, it serves to illuminate the apartments from two sides and offers a wide range of potential uses with two access and encounter galleries.
*	Erlenmatt Bâleo Baufeld A	Morger + Dettli Architekten	Erlenmattstrasse 71, 4058 Basel	On the Erlenmatt building site A between Erlenmatt, Erlenstrasse and Signalstrasse, a new building for residential, trade and commercial was built in 2019. The project includes five to eight floors above ground level as well as two spacious inner courtyards. Based on the concept of the adjacent building sites, all apartments are accessible from the courtyards. All in all, there will be 317 apartments with 2.5 to 4.5 rooms of different interior fitting standards as well as areas for quiet small businesses on the ground floor.
**	Erlenmatt primary school	Luca Selva Architekten	Erlenmattstrasse 6, 4058 Basel	The stepped structure, built in 2017, completes the existing urban form. The design and the materialisation of the façade underline the public character of the building. The setting naturally creates a school building with a novel typology and well-defined, quality outdoor spaces. The nature of the stepped levels combined with the overlap of the gymnasium form an excellent starting point for the design and development of hall-like corridors and cascading flights of stairs. The escape routes lead out over the rooftop gardens allowing the indoor circulation areas to be used, decorated and furnished without restriction.
*****	Basel Badischer Bahnhof	Karl Moser	Schwarzwaldallee 200, 4058 Basel	Basel Badischer Bahnhof (literally "Basel Baden Railway station", the name referring to the Grand Duchy of Baden State Railways, which built the station) is a railway station in Basel. The station is situated on Swiss soil, but the station is operated by the German railway company Deutsche Bahn. The first Baden Railway station of Basel was built as a through station at nowadays Messeplatz square about 800 meters west of today's one. The line from Haltingen to Basel was opened on February 19, 1855 with a temporary wooden station building. A further line to Konstanz in Baden was connected to the southern end of the station in 1856, and by April 10, 1859 Switzerland and Baden had finally agreed to build a permanent station, of which the construction started in May. The street entrances of the station building opened to nowadays Riehenring street. In 1875, the communication railroad to Basel Swiss station was opened, leaving the Baden station together with the railway to Konstanz. The Badischer Bahnhof is located on Swiss territory, but due to the 1852 treaty between the Swiss Confederation and the state of Baden (one of the predecessors of today's Germany).
*****	Maurerhalle of Allgemeine Gewerbeschule Basel	Hermann Baur	Vogelsangstrasse 15, 4058 Basel	Hermann Baur was the designer of the General Trade School, now the Basel College of Art and Design and the Industrial Trade School. It was completed in 1961. The Maurer Halle is one of the four buildings grouped around a courtyard with a Hans Arp sculpture. Its vaulted ceiling is spectacular. The walls of the Art College are raw concrete both exterior and interior. The General Trade School is one of Basel's best pieces of late 1950s architecture. By appointment only.
***	Basler Messeturm	Morger & Degelo	Messepl. 12, 4058 Basel	With a height of 105 metres, the Messeturm is a notable landmark of Basel's skyline and is a key feature of the city's modern face since its completion in 2003. The 31-storey tower on Messeplatz was designed by renowned architects Morger & Degelo & Marques and is an unmistakable landmark of the city with its green-tinted glass and metal structure. In addition to a hotel and offices for many of the city's most prominent companies, the top floor also houses the BarRouge. From here there are breathtaking views of the city and of the neighbouring countries of France and Germany.
*****	Bar Rouge		Messepl. 10, 4058 Basel	High above the roofs of Basel, near the sky, with a spectacular view over the exiting city life and the beautiful landscape there is Bar Rouge at 105 meters high. The ceiling of the bar was painted by the London artist Tod Hanson. The ceiling lamp was a one of a kind creation from Walter Wetter. The pictures in the ground glass cases were from the Swiss artist Gabriela Spahr. The lounge escape of the bar was created by Guy Bébié and Bernhard Rosner. The furniture in the bar was designed by the designer Alessandra Baggiani (Morphing



				Systems). The blueprint was created from the Arteplage architects Anna Seiler, Annette Spindler and Tristan Kobler, Morphing Systems. (Designer "extasia"). A place of art, culture and cult, with installations, events and temptations.
***	Mustermesse	Hans Hofmann	Messeplatz 9, 4058 Basel	For decades, Messe Basel used it as an emblem – the Rundhofhalle (round courtyard hall) with its big clock. It was planned by the famous Swiss architect, Hans Hofmann, who had made a name for himself at an earlier date with a legendary exhibition in Zurich. "Big, simple and with no unnecessary trimmings" – that is how architect Hans Hofmann (1897-1957) described his intention for the Rundhofhalle. He set about planning the striking structure in 1951. Construction work began in 1953, and just one year later the building was inaugurated. It has a quadratic outline, which is replicated in the shape of its inner courtyard, but the overall impression it makes is astonishingly different on account of its perfectly circular gallery. It was restored by Fierz Architekten in 1992.
*****	Messe Basel	Herzog & de Meuron	Messepl. 10, 4058 Basel	The concentration of exhibition halls around the Messeplatz (Exhibition Square) is the key entrepreneurial aim of the Messe Basel leadership in its further development. Building the Messe Tower and replacing Hall 1 with a highly modern building and optimum exhibition areas were the first components in this strategy, followed by the continuing construction of new halls. This concentration of exhibition centre activities is also an important urban planning matter for the development of the surrounding Kleinbasel neighbourhood, aimed at regaining outlying exhibition spaces on the present Deutsche Bahn (German Railways) area for apartments, offices and small businesses while simultaneously upgrading the Messeplatz as a focal point in Kleinbasel. The New Hall features three exhibition levels.
****	Swiss Exhibition Basel, Hall 1	Theo Hotz	Messepl. 1, 4058 Basel	Messe Basel is the biggest and most important exhibition site in Switzerland and one of the most significant in Europe. The exhibition and congress site comprises five exhibition halls. Art Basel in Basel takes place in Halls 1 and 2 of Messe Basel on Messeplatz in Basel, Switzerland. Hall 1, built in 1999 by the Swiss architect and art collector, Theo Hotz and extended in 2013 by renowned Basel architects Herzog & de Meuron hosts the Unlimited and Magazines sectors as well as Conversations. Hall 2, a landmark building from the 1950s built by Hans Hoffmann, hosts the Galleries, Statements, Feature and Edition sectors.
*****	Helvetia auf Reisen	Bettina Eichin	Unterer Rheinweg 10, 4058 Basel	«Helvetia auf Reisen» meaning "Helvetia on the road" is a sculpture built in 1980. Helvetia is depicted as a woman who smoothed her spear and shield to rest. Her suitcase is lying with her. After a strenuous walk through the city, she puts down her shield, spear and suitcase, put her coat over the parapet and rested and looked thoughtfully down the Rhine. Helvetia is the female national personification of Switzerland, officially Confoederatio Helvetica, the Swiss Confederation. The allegory is typically pictured in a flowing gown, with a spear and a shield emblazoned with the Swiss flag, and commonly with braided hair, commonly with a wreath as a symbol of confederation. The name is a derivation of the ethnonym Helvetii, the name of the Gaulish tribe inhabiting the Swiss Plateau prior to the Roman conquest.
****	Jazz Campus	Buol & Zünd	Utengasse 15, 4058 Basel	Completed in 2013, Jazz Campus is a building dedicated to all things jazz. The result is a diverse volume with a courtyard in the center. The only common ground was the need for daylight and an atmosphere of private cosiness. The space palette with over 50 different rehearsal rooms is completed by 3 characteristic recording- and performance rooms such as a wooden sound body with a flying acoustic sky, an introverted performance room combined with a professional recording studio and a jazz club which opens up to the city and serves as an interface to the public.
****	Fischerstube		Rheingasse 45, 4058 Basel	Innovative cuisine with a sense for traditional specialities, always fresh and homemade. The in-house brewery Ueli Bier offers four different beers on tap. Fischerstube is a traditional microbrewery offering draft beers & homemade meals in a snug, easy-going atmosphere.
*	Riva Residential Deveopment	jessenvollenweider architektur	Alemannengasse 17, 4058 Basel	This residential complex built in 2014 was initiated by the town of Basel and it's based on the existing open block perimeter construction. The four new, stand-alone buildings create an enclosed space with an open area resembling a park. The façades consist on all sides of self-bearing wood loggias. These make the ubiquitously bright apartments appear open and wide, especially overlooking the Rhine, and the loggias also serve as an individual exterior space and privacy shield. The four Minergie P ECO buildings comprise a total of around 86 apartments.



*****	Werkraum Warteck Stairs	Fabian Nichele und Stefan Eisele	Burgweg 7, 4058 Basel	Werkraum Warteck Brewery was originally built in 1891 and later extended by Suter & Burckhardt in 1933. As part of the recent conversion in 2013, a series of public spaces have been created over a total of nine floors. A metal staircase (designed by Stefan Eisele and Fabian Nichele), erected outside the building, provides access for the broader public. The lighting was not only to be designed to guarantee a feeling of safety after dark, but also to render the staircase the focus of attention in the space. The converted Warteck building now offers space for a variety of creative cultural activities and attracts large numbers of visitors, guests and young artists.
*****	Roche Tower	Herzog & de Meuron	Grenzacherstrasse 124, 4058 Basel	Building 1 is the tallest and most distinctive building on the Roche site in Basel, marking a progression from the development plan that has gradually emerged out of the original Hoffmann-La Roche AG industrial complex. Building 2 (Bau 2) is underway and will be the highest building in Switzerland when completed. The continued development of the Roche grounds follows the 2006 plan drawn up by Roche to introduce structural clarity by locating research and development in the northern sector and the global corporate headquarters in the southern sector. In designing the 178m tower, the main focus was on developing a high-rise typology that visualizes and fosters the internal organization and communication within the various departments. The tower houses 2000 workplaces relating to various departments previously scattered throughout the city.
*****	Museum Tinguely	Mario Botta	Paul Sacher-Anlage 2, 4058 Basel	With his museum situated on the Rhine, the architect Mario Botta created an unusual stage for Tinguely's works. In the huge central hall alone there is space for twenty machine-sculptures. The southern façade giving on to the river presents a special architectural feature: an elongated suspended section detached from the body of the building. Facing the park, on the opposite side, the museum consists of five sections, three of which open onto the park through a wide porch. General admission CHF18, students CHF16. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm)

Zone 4: Riehen

**	Natural Swimming Pool	Herzog & de Meuron	Weilstrasse 69, 4125 Riehen	The Swiss municipality of Riehen, bordering the city of Basel, lies in the gently widening valley of the River Wiese, near to its confluence with the Rhine. After winning a design competition in 1979 and several unrealised projects in the following years, Herzog & de Meuron again started to ponder the options for a new bathing facility. The 2014 project is screened on two sides by an enclosing timber wall: on the north towards the road and on to the west from adjoining private properties. The southern perimeter facing the river, on the other hand, is open, bounded only by a green hedge. On the eastern front, a timber fence merges into the amenities building, which incorporates the entrance and supporting facilities, while the wall along the northern and western boundaries offers a 200 m long sheltered solarium with recliners. The biological water treatment basins – the non-mechanical “heart” of the baths – are embedded in the sloping landscape on the opposite side of the road. May-September
****	Fondation Beyeler	Renzo Piano	Baselstrasse 101, 4125 Riehen	The Beyeler Foundation museum came into being when arts patron and collector Ernst Beyeler decided to share his extraordinary art collection with the public. It was built in the park of the 18th-century Villa Berower, which houses the museum's offices and a restaurant. Beyeler wanted the art to be lit entirely by natural light and the museum to be immersed in the surrounding greenery. Keeping Ernst Beyeler's love of natural light in mind, special attention was given to the design of the roof: a veritable “machine for zenithal light.” The glass roof is made up of layers of glass that filter the direct sunlight softly (50%) into the interior and ensure the works of art are not damaged. It is held in place by a steel structure and features an overhanging canopy. Slanted, screen-printed plates of tempered glass placed at an angle over vertical steel box beams are set over insulating laminated safety glass. A new extension by Zumthor is scheduled and waiting for funding. General admission CHF 25.

Zone 5: Other places nearby

*	Rheinkraftwerk Birsfelden	Hans Hofmann	Hofstrasse 60, 4127 Birsfelden	In the early to mid-1900s, unstable economic situations in Switzerland and the surrounding area hindered the efforts to supply the requisite electrical demands. During the Second World War the demands increased; in 1942 a concrete plan fell into stable hands. However it was not until 1950, that the project put forth by Hans Hofmann was accepted. On 29 August 1950, the power plant with four turbines was born and became operational in 1954. Today the power station in Birsfelden produces 17% of the total energy needs of the greater Basel region. It is the largest of 12 hydropower plants between the
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				Bodensee (Lake Konstanz) and the Basel border, and the largest in Switzerland. The four turbines annually produce an average of 565 gigawatt hours of energy. There are no environmental risks and it is all renewable energy.
****	Vitra International	Frank Gehry	Klünenfeldstrasse 22, 4127 Birsfelden	Frank Gehry extended the Vitra HQ in Basel, completed in 1994. The campus includes research and development for the furniture company. It is an open and bright design that takes advantage of views of surrounding nature. Vitra is a Swiss family-owned furniture company with headquarters in Birsfelden, Switzerland. It is the manufacturer of the works of many internationally renowned furniture designers.
*	St. Jakobsturm	Herzog & de Meuron	Birsstrasse 320, 4052 Basel	The St. Jakob Tower scheme, completed in 2008, provides its setting with a vibrant urbanistic focus. In the manner of a "gateway building" it marks a key entrance point into Basel and is particularly eye-catching for drivers on the nearby motorway. The new Mercedes-Benz Showroom slots easily into the urban terrain between the St. Jakob sports and events venue and the Birs river. The Mercedes-Benz facility is designed as an open, transparent structure, whose walls and roof slab grow out of the platform. The showroom spaces for new and second-hand cars span three levels linked by ramps. The tower's massing responds to the particular features of the site, the occupancy types, visual axes and shading requirements. The building houses apartments mainly on the southern elevation and upper tower levels, coupled with offices on the northern elevation.
*	St. Jakob-Park	Herzog & de Meuron	St. Jakobs-Strasse 395, 4052 Basel	St. Jakob Park is a Swiss sports stadium in Basel completed in 2001. It is the largest football venue in Switzerland and home to FC Basel. The capacity was increased to 42,500 for Euro 2008, which was hosted by Switzerland and Austria. After the Euro 2008 a number of seats were removed, thus creating more space between them. The stadium is named after the village of St. Jakob an der Birs, which stood on the site. The name "Joggeli" is the diminutive of "Jakob" in the local dialect, making it the equivalent of "Jake". The stadium has been awarded 4 stars by UEFA, which is the highest number of stars that can be awarded to a stadium of that size. Check events https://www.stadiumguide.com/stjakobpark/
*	Railway engine depot «Auf dem Wolf»	Herzog & de Meuron	Walkeweg 55, 4053 Basel	As part of an overall renovation program for Basel's main station, the new railway engine depot, completed in 1995, and signal box were part of a first construction phase. Situated on a triangular junction of numerous tracks, the configuration of the depot and workshop sheds express the tight functional displacement of the volumes. This was the starting point of the design. The structural system generated from this series of linear buildings is one of cast in-situ reinforced concrete walls with a roof structure of deep, one-storey high square-section steel girders. This roof structure allows for sky lighting to the deep plan space.
*	FC Basel Youth Academy Centre	Luca Selva Architekten	Grosse Allee 5, 4052 Münchenstein	The Campus for the U15 to U21 junior teams of FC Basel, completed in 2013, is located to the south and within walking distance of St. Jakob-Park, the stadium for the professional team. The compact structure nestles up against the foot of a hill, anchoring itself to the surrounding landscape in a natural way. The compactness of the white concrete building creates a gravity/power of attraction that is further enhanced by the only opening in the facade: the funnel-shaped main access in the size of a football goal. The representative outside lobby with the segmented roof forms the core of the facility and marks the importance given by the club to the center of its youth department.
**	HGK FHNW tower, Academy of Art and Design	Morger + Dettli Architekten	Freilager-Platz 1, 4053 Basel	The University of Art and Design is the initial project on the Dreispitz area and it was completed in 2014. The lecture halls, offices, workshop and exhibition rooms as well as the library on the top floor are located in the 47 m high building. The basic structure is based on an asymmetrical core in the floor plan, which results in four differently wide room zones that can be used flexibly and divided by lightweight walls and curtains. The facade deliberately evokes associations with industrial architecture.
****	Transitlager	BIG	Neapel-Strasse 6, 4053 Münchenstein	BIG's Transitlager, a new mixed-use arts complex located within and around an existing warehouse. The renovation and expansion, completed in 2016, is characterized by its reaction to the existing geometries of the nearby industrial infrastructure, taking the form of two distinct buildings, one placed on top of the other. The complex contains a series of multifunctional floors for art, commerce, working and living in becoming the center of the new arts district of Dreispitz.
****	Helsinkidreispitz	Herzog & de Meuron	Helsinki-Strasse 11, 4053 Münchenstein	Helsinki Dreispitz, a project initiated and developed by Herzog & de Meuron in 2014, comprises an archive and apartment building on Helsinki Strasse at the Dreispitz area in Basel. The warehouse contains not only the substantial archives that have accumulated since the



				establishment of Herzog & de Meuron in 1978 but also a collection of artworks acquired largely from artists with whom Herzo & de Meuron have worked for many years. Until now the archives—plans, documents, drawings, sketches, samples of building materials, models and model fragments in different sizes and materials— were stored in several different places, making it difficult and inconvenient to source, organize and study them, for instance for publications or exhibition projects. All of these holdings are now under one roof in the Helsinki Dreispitz premises, which meet contemporary conservatorial needs and logistical requirements.
*****	Laurenz-Stiftung Schaulager	Herzog & de Meuron	Ruchfeldstrasse 19, 4142 Münchenstein	For the creation of the Schaulager building, the Laurenz Foundation turned to the architectural office of Herzog & de Meuron. In close cooperation with their clients, the architects developed a building typology that structurally implemented the progressive Schaulager concept: the combination of storage and exhibition space. Opened in 2003, Schaulager can be described as an architectural prototype. The innovative solutions and forms, both internally and externally, make this building on the outskirts of Basel an architectural highlight. Guided tours on the last Wednesday of the month at 6pm. Schaulager opens to the public when exhibitions are taking place, otherwise it's closed.
*****	Stollturm	Architektur Rolf Stalder AG	Baselstrasse 58, 4142 Münchenstein	Stollturm, the highest house in Münchenstein is nestled in an attractive park. 36 new apartments were completed in 2016 on a plot of land between the tram line and the railway line. By concentrating the program on a tall structure, the footprint is minimized, so that an extensive park landscape can be created that connects the elements. The outer walls are constructed exclusively in concrete.
*****	FHNW Campus Muttenz	Pool Architekten	Hofackerstrasse 30, 4132 Muttenz	The new Campus Muttenz building, completed in 2018, is home to FHNW, one of Switzerland's leading universities of applied sciences and arts, actively involved in teaching and research. The cubic structure forms the dominant end in the row of massive commercial buildings on the Muttenser Geleisefeld. In terms of the master plan, it becomes the foyer of the polyfield, at the same time it functions as the central lounge of the university. The building combines its concise form with the central space concept of an atrium.
*	Aquila Hochhaus	Christ & Gantenbein	Bahnhofstrasse 2, 4133 Pratteln	Erected on Pratteln's train station square, the high-rise building employs a well-established building type: the podium and tower. Providing spaces for offices and retail, the podium engages its immediate surroundings extending with its two cantilevering wings in a welcoming gesture towards the station. Rising on this socle is a 20-storey tower with 76 apartments. The result of very pragmatic studies to reduce the noise disturbance occasioned by the nearby railway, the silhouette of the high-rise serves as a captivating landmark in the city's skyline. The polished metallic skin of the façade emphasizes the building's sharp contours and embeds it within its industrial surroundings by reflecting a series of iconic industrial buildings along the railway. The fan-shaped floor plans of the apartments expand southwards from the northern access core.
*****	Goetheanum	Rudolf Steiner	Rüttiweg 45, 4143 Dornach	Dornach, a little municipality near Basel, saw the birth of Anthroposophy. Rudolf Steiner, a philosopher born in what is now Croatia, led this movement and created its first worship place: The Goetheanum. This first building, completed in 1925, was burnt down by an unknown detractor. Far from giving up, Steiner envisioned another one – the one you see today – finished in 1928. The exposed concrete (still quite rare in the 20's), huge and strange interior spaces, the curves and lack of any decoration are some of the features that make this building so impressive. Steiner's architecture is characterized by a liberation from traditional architectural constraints, especially through the departure from the right-angle as a basis for the building plan. For the first Goetheanum he achieved this in wood by employing boat builders to construct its rounded forms; for the second Goetheanum by using concrete to achieve sculptural shapes on an architectural scale. Don't miss the other buildings in the same style by Steiner around this area. Mon-Sun (8am-10pm)
*	Schulhaus	Oliver Brandenberger Architects and Kloter Architects	Byfangweg 1, 4148 Pfeffingen	The increase in schoolchildren observed for the school year 2014/15 and a further increase in population in the community prompted the building commission to examine the question of the school space again in depth. Together with the old school house, the kindergarten and the multi-purpose hall, the new building forms an ensemble oriented around the sports field. The neighborhood to the multi-purpose hall is used to formulate a common entrance. The west-east connection at this point is retained. Based on their results, it was decided that the



				primary school would be located in the new building, while the lunch table, day care and play group would find their place in the old school building. In addition, the competition project was enlarged.
*	The Herb Center of Ricola	Herzog & de Meuron	Wahlenstrasse 101, 4242 Laufen	The new Kräuterzentrum (herb center), completed in 2014, is situated like an erratic block in the midst of a landscape dotted with conventional industrial buildings. Its elongated shape echoes the pathways and the hedges that have long been a distinctive feature of this area. The length of the building also reflects the steps involved in the industrial processing of herbs, from drying and cutting to blending and storing. The new processing plant enables Ricola to integrate these important steps in the company's own in-house production. Herbs and earth define the purpose-built, distinctive character of the center, following in the footsteps of Ricola's other buildings: the fully automated storage building of 1987, the production and storage building of 1993 in Mulhouse-Brunstatt with its screenprint façade and the glazed marketing headquarters of 1999 in Laufen.
*****	Actelion Pharmaceuticals	Herzog & de Meuron		In contrast to the densely built-up surroundings with rigidly defined shapes, the new Actelion Business Center building, completed in 2010, is an open structure comprising beam-like elements, stacked on top of one another, which change their appearance depending on the angle from which they are viewed. The spaces between the beam structures allow for visual connections inward and outward to the adjacent laboratories, nearby office buildings and sports fields. The apparently random arrangement of the office beams not only provides unusual views within and to the outside, but also generates terraces and courtyards in many different sizes and qualities for employees to work, take breaks, and gather to meet formally or informally.
*	FORUM	Manuelle Gautrand Architecture	Place du Forum, 68300 Saint-Louis	Located in Saint-Louis (Alsace, France) in the "Three Borders" region and in the inner suburb of Basel, the "Forum" is a 5.713 sqm cultural facility complex designed to host associative, sporting and cultural events. The wish was to create a unified project, playing on both the multiplicity of the connected volumes, and on a global homogenous design. The building, made of 13 distinct volumes assembled in one big puzzle at the center of the site, is a harmonious answer to the surrounding individual houses. In the same time, the choice of a unique material for the whole building – a copper-colored expanded metal – makes it original equipment and a landmark in the city of Saint-Louis.
Zone 6: Vitra Campus				
*****	VitraHaus	Herzog & de Meuron	Ray, Charles-Eames-Straße 1, 79576 Weil am Rhein	The VitraHaus is Vitra's flagship store, completed in 2010. Here, visitors have the opportunity to experience the furniture in the Home Collection, which is displayed in inspiring arrangements. It was with this in mind that the architects Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron let themselves be inspired by the typical house shape for their design. The VitraHaus thus consists of gabled houses, particularly apt for presenting home furniture, which have been stretched in length, nested within each other and fitted with large windows at the front. The projections of the individual 12 houses float up to 15 breathtaking metres over each other, creating a "stack of houses" that almost looks chaotic. At 57 metres long, 54 metres wide and 21.3 metres tall, the VitraHaus towers over the other buildings on the Campus – and not only provides an overview of the Vitra Home Collection, but also a view of the surrounding areas – near and far. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Vitra Design Museum	Frank Gehry	Charles-Eames-Straße 2, 79576 Weil am Rhein	Designed by the well known deconstructivist architect Frank Gehry, the Vitra Design Museum is an internationally and privately owned museum for design in Weil am Rhein, Germany. Vitra CEO Rolf Fehlbaum founded the museum in 1989. It is Frank Gehry's first building in Europe in cooperation with the Lörrach architect Günter Pfeifer. The museum was established as an independent foundation dedicated to the research and popularization of design and architecture. Despite its modest scale, the museum building emerged as a programmatic work of deconstructivism. Being influenced by the usual style of Frank Gehry, the deconstructive sculptural building differs only slightly than his usual designs. He limited his materials to white plaster and a titanium-zinc alloy. General admission €11, €9 students. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
**	Produktionshalle	Frank Gehry	Charles-Eames-Straße 2, 79576 Weil am Rhein	The factory hall designed by Frank Gehry in 1989 is located behind the Vitra Design Museum and is similar in size to the neighbouring Nicholas Grimshaw building. Here, the ramps and pillars serve as a formal connection to the Museum. The building contains production rooms, a showroom, the test centre, the canteen and offices. The first floor windows look out onto the entire hall and allow visitors to observe the production stages in progress.



*****	Vitra Conference Pavilion	Tadao Ando	Charles-Eames-Straße 2, 79576 Weil am Rhein	The 1993 construction of the Conference Pavilion by Tadao Ando was the architect's first building outside Japan. The calm and restrained structure encompasses an assortment of conference rooms. It is characterized by a highly ordered spatial articulation with a large part of its volume concealed below grade. A striking feature is the footpath leading to the pavilion, which has a significant association with meditation paths in the gardens of Japanese monasteries. Because cherry trees are of great traditional importance in Japan, Ando sought to preserve as many as possible. Only three cherry trees had to be felled in order to make room for the building.
*	Produktionshalle	Nicholas Grimshaw	George-Nelson Straße, 79576 Weil am Rhein	In 1981, Nicholas Grimshaw's first construction on the Vitra Campus was seen as a homage to its own industrial usage and to Vitra's technical expertise. Relying on prefabricated elements, planning to start-up of the production space was completed six months after the great fire as covered by insurance funds. Clad with horizontally striated façade elements made of corrugated aluminium sheeting, the building houses the production areas along with two showrooms.
*****	Factory Building on the Vitra Campus	SANAA	George-Nelson-Straße, 79576 Weil am Rhein	By choosing SANAA for this project, Vitra continued a strategy pursued for the previous 25 years of commissioning internationally renowned contemporary architects with the expansion of the Campus. The architectural firm SANAA (Sejima and Nishizawa and Associates), which was founded by Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizawa in Tokyo in 1995. A circular footprint is unusual for a factory building, but all of the conditions in Weil favoured this solution, so that SANAA was able to convince the client to accept their proposal. Another ideal feature of the circular structure is the proportional relationship of the façade's surface area to the volume of the interior space. With a diameter of more than 160 metres, the round production hall – which in fact does not circumscribe an exact circle – covers a greater surface area than any other building on the Vitra Campus. Measuring 11.4 metres in height, the hall contains a basement storey in the southeastern half with a spacious underground parking garage and several auxiliary rooms. The building was erected in two stages in order to minimize interference with daily operations.
***	Produktionshalle	Nicholas Grimshaw	Schultheißweg, 79576 Weil am Rhein	In 1981, Nicholas Grimshaw's first construction on the Vitra Campus was seen as a homage to its own industrial usage and to Vitra's technical expertise. Relying on prefabricated elements, planning to start-up of the production space was completed six months after the great fire as covered by insurance funds. Clad with horizontally striated façade elements made of corrugated aluminium sheeting, the building houses the production areas along with two showrooms. The second factory by Grimshaw from 1983 contains production facilities as well as the Citizen Office. This office environment was created by Sevil Peach in 2010. The founder of the London design studio Sevil Peach Gence Associates, SPGA, has worked with Vitra for over ten years and has designed office environments for and with Vitra as well as for leading international companies.
***	Vitra Schaudapot	Herzog & de Meuron	Charles-Eames-Straße 2, 79576 Weil am Rhein	Hidden below a 1960s sawtooth factory building on the Vitra Campus is a 5,000 m ² large, 3.5 m high basement area, which for years has been used to store a steadily growing number of chairs, armchairs, sofas and lamps originating from many different designers and manufacturers across the globe. This collection of items, owned by the Vitra Design Museum and dating from 1800 to the present, is stacked three layers high on modular wood and metal racks. This minimally lit storeroom is not open to the public: the purely functional storage layout is entirely unsuitable for presenting the collection in a manner appropriate to its significance. It was, however, the client's wish to provide public access to part of the collection in a new space and, at the same time, to rethink the storeroom concept. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Vitra Fire Station	Zaha Hadid	Müllheimer Str. 56, 79576 Weil am Rhein, Germany	After the major fire in 1981, Vitra decided it would be a good idea to have a fire brigade. Zaha Hadid was commissioned with designing a building for it. Knowing that its company fire brigade could only combat a fire in its initial stages and could not replace the public fire services, Vitra decided to disband its fire brigade a few years later. Since that time, the rooms have been used for events and exhibitions held by the Vitra Design Museum. The Fire Station is the very first building complex designed by Zaha Hadid. It consists of spaces for fire engines, showers and changing rooms for the firemen as well as a conference room and a kitchenette. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Produktionshalle	Álvaro Siza	Müllheimer Str. 54, 79576 Weil am Rhein	The large and simple brick building designed by Álvaro Siza and completed in 1994 is reminiscent of anonymous factory buildings from the 19th century and is extremely unobtrusive in comparison to the other buildings on the grounds. The most eye-catching feature of the



				building is its curved bridge roof, which connects the building to the neighbouring one. It is so high that it does not obstruct the view of the Fire Station by Zaha Hadid and automatically lowers in rainy weather, thus protecting the logistics vehicles on their way to the Grimshaw building. With its brick facing, Álvaro Siza's production facility makes reference to the production hall that burned down in 1981.
*	Vitra Slide Tower	Carsten Höller	Charles-Eames-Straße 2, 79576 Weil am Rhein	The 30.7-metre-high Vitra Slide Tower by the German artist Carsten Höller is a viewing tower, slide and art installation in one. It consists of three diagonal columns that meet at the top, with a revolving clock mounted at their point of intersection measuring six metres in diameter. The construction is vertically accessed via a double-flight staircase fitted into the slanted columns with intermediate landings. A viewing platform at a height of 17 metres offers new perspectives of the Vitra Campus and the surrounding landscape. The platform is the starting point for the 38-metre-long corkscrew tube slide.
*	Diogene	Renzo Piano	Charles-Eames-Straße 2, 79576 Weil am Rhein	With "Diogene", Renzo Piano and his architecture office Renzo Piano Building Workshop have developed a living unit which unites all elementary functions of temporary living under one roof in a modest living space of six square metres. As the modern interpretation of an archaic cabin, "Diogene" is the smallest building of the architectural ensemble in Weil am Rhein. The building is named after the ancient Greek philosopher Diogenes of Sinope ("Diogene di Sinope" in Italian) who is said to have lived in a barrel because he considered worldly luxuries to be superfluous. It was completed in 2013.
*****	Vitra Dome	Richard Buckminster Fuller	Charles-Eames-Straße 2, 79576 Weil am Rhein	Influenced by his experiences during the second World War, Richard Buckminster Fuller designed a modified geodesic dome as housing for army troop units, the wounded or refugees. The aluminium tubes that form the frame are connected via a plug-in system. This facilitates the construction's quick assembly and dismantling. Buckminster Fuller's construction principle was patented in 1954 in the USA. The Dome on the Vitra Campus was created in 1975 at Charter Industries and was the product of a collaboration with Thomas C. Howard. In 1978/79, it was used as a car showroom in Detroit (USA). In 2000, Rolf Fehlbaum bought it at an auction and installed it in Weil am Rhein in the same year. Today, the tent construction is used as a space for events and exhibitions.
*	Petrol Station	Jean Prouvé	Charles-Eames-Straße 2, 79576 Weil am Rhein	The petrol station designed in 1953 by Jean Prouvé and his brother Henry is one of the first serially manufactured petrol stations. It was built for Mobiloil Socony-Vacuum and stood at the Relais des Sangliers in the Haute-Loire department in France. A modular construction made of individual components, this one of only three remaining stations was installed on the Vitra Campus in 2003. The building consists of angular aluminium components and sheeting perforated with bull's eye cut-outs. The load-bearing structure and wall construction are clearly differentiated from one another, a distinction reinforced by the colour scheme.

- ULR map: <https://bit.ly/33NsZ0C>
- Tram map: <https://www.bl.ch/en/travel/timetable/network-basel.html>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Altstadt Grossbasel
2. Grossbasel (other than Altstadt)
3. Kleinbasel
4. Riehen
5. Other places nearby
6. Vitra Campus





Wohnviertel der Stadt Basel

Grossbasel

- 01 Altstadt Grossbasel
- 02 Vorstädte
- 03 Am Ring
- 04 Breite
- 05 St. Alban
- 06 Gundeldingen
- 07 Bruderholz
- 08 Bachletten
- 09 Gotthelf
- 10 Iselin
- 11 St. Johann

Kleinbasel

- 12 Altstadt Kleinbasel
- 13 Clara
- 14 Wettstein
- 15 Hirzbrunnen
- 16 Rosental
- 17 Matthäus
- 18 Klybeck
- 19 Kleinhüningen

Gemeinden des Kantons Basel-Stadt

- 1-19 Basel
- 20 Riehen
- 30 Bettingen

