<table>
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<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Architect</th>
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<td>Mitte - Hamburg-Alstadt</td>
<td><strong>The Hapag Lloyd AG Head Office</strong>&lt;br&gt;Martin Haller</td>
<td>Ballindamm 25, 20095 Hamburg</td>
<td>The roots of Hapag-Lloyd AG stretch far back into the 19th century, when the founding companies - Hamburg-Americanische Packungs- und Warenhandlung, Actien-Gesellschaft (Hapag) and North German Lloyd - put their first ships to sea carrying general cargo and passengers to New York. From these beginnings, in an exciting history marked by changes and upheavals, grew the leading and globally active container shipping company that we are today. Martin Haller, who had previously designed the tower-crowned building on Dovensfeet, was commissioned to construct the new administrative building. He was Hamburg's most famous architect at the time, and some of his first projects can still be seen around the Alster Lake today. His best-known work is the Hamburg Town Hall. Haller also constructed Hapag's offices on the premises. The figure of a galloping horse, the work of a 33-year-old, as-yet-unknown artist from Holstein named Ernst Barlach. The figure, unfortunately no longer be seen, as they were melted down during the Second World War.</td>
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<td><strong>Haus Alsterthor</strong>&lt;br&gt;Krumbhaar &amp; Heubel</td>
<td>Alsterdorfer Strasse 10, 20095 Hamburg</td>
<td>The office building &quot;Haus Alsterthor&quot; on the corner of Alsterdorfer Strasse 16, Ferndinandstrasse 64, 68, (Heintzehof) in Hamburg's old town was built by Krumbhaar &amp; Heul in 1900. According to plans by Krumbhaar &amp; Heubel, Kontorhäusern are purely office buildings that were built between 1886 and 1938, mostly in the northern German port cities. This is also the case in Hamburg. It is characteristic of them that they are built as steel and concrete structures, with a welleven iron and concrete structures), with iron and concrete structures, with cimmer brick facades in the Kontorhaus district. There the houses are quite dominant, large adorned with multiple wings), and each building has its own very individual character.</td>
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<td><strong>Mönckeberghaus</strong>&lt;br&gt;Claus Meyer</td>
<td>Lüttische Strasse 36, 2095 Hamburg</td>
<td>Mönckeberghaus is a structure built in the 1980s which today represents one of the beating hearts of the city center. A true mix of architecture and shopping, within the Levantehaus you will find many picturesque and photogenic shops. The name Levante (Italian: &quot;Towards the sun&quot;) either comes from the first major tenant of the business premises, the Deutsche Levante Schiffahrts-Linien, or is generally based on the historical orientation of the house, which was rented by shipping companies trading with the eastern Mediterranean. As part of the breakthrough in the Mönckebergstrasse, the building was designed by the Hamburg-Berlin-Frank-Bach-Larchitect, building contractor) and Carl Bensel (architect), decisive in the facade design as a reinforced concrete skeleton with a trident and steeds over the course of several modernisation and renovation projects. The building entrance mullion, the golden-metallic stair rods in the entrance mullion, the golden-metallic stair rods in the roof truss had been destroyed in the Second World War, a set-back storey was added during the reconstruction in 1949. Although the staircase has lost some of its original elegance over the course of several modernisation and renovation projects, the marble entrance mullion, the golden-metallic stair rods in the roof truss had been restored. Today, the Mönckeberghaus is the leading and globally active container shipping company that we are today. Martin Haller, who had previously designed the tower-crowned building on Dovensfeet, was commissioned to construct the new administrative building. He was Hamburg's most famous architect at the time, and some of his first projects can still be seen around the Alster Lake today. His best-known work is the Hamburg Town Hall. Haller also constructed Hapag's offices on the premises. The figure of a galloping horse, the work of a 33-year-old, as-yet-unknown artist from Holstein named Ernst Barlach. The figure, unfortunately no longer be seen, as they were melted down during the Second World War.</td>
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<td><strong>Levantehaus</strong>&lt;br&gt;Franz Bach</td>
<td>Mönckebergstraße 7, 20095 Hamburg</td>
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| | **Deichhorthallen**<br>Erik Unger-Nyborg | Deichhorstrasse 1, 20095 Hamburg | Deichhorthallen in Hamburg, Germany, is one of Europe's largest art centres for contemporary art and photography. The building was completed in 1938 and is one of the few surviving examples of industrial architecture from the transitional period between Art Nouveau and 20th century styles. Ruprecht Matthes created two "language cylinders" visitors can walk through for Deichtorplatz, which is also home to a Richard Serra sculpture. In the northern hall, there is a line of neon writing by Mario Merz and a "Blue Disc" by Imi Knoebel.
In 2002 this city landmark at Hamburg's Deichtor has been built, directly at the southern entrance to the city centre. The ten-storey office building Deichtor mediates between the business districts Speicherstadt and the future Hafencity, as a hinge, connecting the dynamic of the streets and the rail road with the expanse and the calm of the water. Central to the building are alternating stories of a z-shaped office floors, which generate three-to-four storey voids. Four winter gardens and two four-storey offices generate lines of green 'windows', which are not only perceived as attractive eye-catchers by night and day, but which also create a comfortable atmosphere within, for the users of the building. For acoustic and climatic reasons, the building is contained within a glass skin. The offices are located at the outer double façade, outside gardens.

**Deichtor Office Centre**

Bothe, Richter, Tehrani (BRT)

Willy-Brandt-Straße 1, 20451 Hamburg

In 2002 this city landmark at Hamburg's Deichtor has been built, directly at the southern entrance to the city centre. The ten-storey office building Deichtor mediates between the business districts Speicherstadt and the future Hafencity, as a hinge, connecting the dynamic of the streets and the rail road with the expanse and the calm of the water. Central to the building are alternating stories of a z-shaped office floors, which generate three-to-four storey voids. Four winter gardens and two four-storey offices generate lines of green 'windows', which are not only perceived as attractive eye-catchers by night and day, but which also create a comfortable atmosphere within, for the users of the building. For acoustic and climatic reasons, the building is contained within a glass skin. The offices are located at the outer double façade, outside gardens.

**CHOCOVERSUM**

Chocolate Museum

Hans and Oskar Gerson

Meßberg 1, 20095 Hamburg

More than the headquarters of a store and chocolate museum, the Meliberg building, number 1, in Hamburg, carries a strong and sad story. The building was projected in the 1920's by the brothers Hans and Oskar Gerson, also responsible by other great constructions in Hamburg and filled with prestige on that time. Even without finishing his college degree in Architecture, Hans and Oskar Gerson started to get international acknowledgement by their projects. They used to keep their Architecture office in the neighbourhood of Altona and, later, their younger brother first joined them in the business building. But, then, in 1930's, the brothers, who came from a Jewish family, started being followed by de Nazis. In 1931, Hans, at age 50, dies. Two years later, Oskar and Ernst are excluded from the German Architect Association, for not being 'aryan architects', and start having permission to only work in construction sites commissioned by Jewish businessmen. In 1939, Oskar runs away to the United States with his family, and the Ballinhaus renamed by the Nazis as 'Meliberghof', in relation to the address of the place, Mon-Fri (9am-4.30pm).

**Chilehaus**

Fritz Höger

Fischerwiete 2A, 20095 Hamburg

The idea for the Chilehaus came when Henry B. Sloman left Hamburg for Chile a poor man and returned to the city decades later with his newfound fortune. Upon his return, he decided that he wanted to give something back to his hometown, and so he commissioned architect Fritz Höger to design the Chilehaus, named for Sloman's success in Chile. Completed in 1924, the Chilehaus quickly became a symbol of both Brick Expressionism architecture and Hamburg's economic post World War I. In an attempt to completely fill Sloman's irregularly-shaped plots of land located in the centre of a district, Höger designed the Chilehaus to mimic the shape of a passenger ship. The building has three tiered balconies on the upper floors meant to look like ship decks, and the eastern edge of the building is famous for its unique, pointed tip that resembles a ship's prow. The southern façade also gently curves with the building street, giving the impression of the side of a ship. Although the Chilehaus is today regarded as an architectural masterpiece, Höger faced many obstacles in the design of the structure. The site's difficult terrain made building on reinforced-concrete pilings that ran 16 meters deep into the ground necessary. And because the building's close proximity to the Elbe River, the building's cellar also had to be specially sealed.

**Sprinkenhof**

Fritz Höger, Hans and Oskar Gerson

Springelwiete 2A, 20095 Hamburg

The Sprinkenhof is a nine-storey office building built between 1927 and 1943 in Hamburg's Kontorhaus District. The architects Fritz Höger and Hans and Oskar Gerson worked together on the planning and execution of the building. Planning began in 1925. The Sprinkenhof was the first in skeleton construction made from reinforced concrete. It is another example of Brick Expressionism. At the time of its construction, it was Europe's largest office building. The façade was decorated with rhombic clinker patterns to underline the building's character. In addition, the facade was decorated with climber and terracotta. The facade opposite the Chilehaus is covered with ornaments referencing Hamburg hanseatic history such as seagulls, the coat of arms, cogwheels or sailing ships.

**Montanhof**

Distel & Grubitz

Kattropel 2, 20095 Hamburg

The Montanhof was built between 1924 and 1926. The architects were Hermann Distel and Augustus Grubitz. The building has elements of Art Deco, which is seldom found in Hamburg. While the office building of the 1920s and 1930s was still internationally characterised by the Beaux-Arts style or other historicising forms, the office buildings of the Hamburg Kontorhaus District already had modern clinker brick facades in expressionist and functional architectural forms. Distel studied first at the Technical University of Stuttgart, then at the Technical University of Karlsruhe with Carl Schäfer and Friedrich Ratzel. After graduating in 1902, he gained his first professional experience in Karlsruhe (in the architectural office of Robert Curjel and Karl Moser), Zurich, Berlin, Freiburg im Breisgau and Breslau.

**Afrikahaus**

Martin Haller

Große Reichenstraße 27, 20457 Hamburg

The Afrikahaus is an office building at Große Reichenstraße 27 in the German city of Hamburg. It was built in 1989 as the headquarters of the C. Woermann trading company; the operator of the Woermann Linie, named for Sloman's success in Chile. Completed in 1924, the Chilehaus quickly became a symbol of both Brick Expressionism architecture and Hamburg's economic post World War I. In an attempt to completely fill Sloman's irregularly-shaped plots of land located in the centre of a district, Höger designed the Chilehaus to mimic the shape of a passenger ship. The building has three tiered balconies on the upper floors meant to look like ship decks, and the eastern edge of the building is famous for its unique, pointed tip that resembles a ship's prow. The southern façade also gently curves with the building street, giving the impression of the side of a ship. Although the Chilehaus is today regarded as an architectural masterpiece, Höger faced many obstacles in the design of the structure. The site's difficult terrain made building on reinforced-concrete pilings that ran 16 meters deep into the ground necessary. And because the building's close proximity to the Elbe River, the building's cellar also had to be specially sealed.

**Zürich Haus**

Gerkan, Marg & Partner

Zürich Haus, 20457 Hamburg

The Zurch House, built by the renowned architects von Gerkan, Marg & Partner, impresses above all with two green glass entrance halls and glass elevators that shine over four floors. The junior offices have windows in the entrance hall provide the areas with sufficient daylight. In terms of urban planning, the stair tower forms a counterpart to the tower of the Meliberghof and marks the important fork in the street, East, West and Domstraße.

**Asia-Haus**

Georg Radel

Willy-Brandt-Straße 49, 20457 Hamburg

Typical office building from the turn of the century. Its architecture of the 1920s and 1930s was still internationally characterised by the Beaux-Arts style or other historicising forms, the office buildings of the Hamburg Kontorhaus District already had modern clinker brick facades in expressionist and functional architectural forms. Distel studied first at the Technical University of Stuttgart, then at the Technical University of Karlsruhe with Carl Schäfer and Friedrich Ratzel. After graduating in 1902, he gained his first professional experience in Karlsruhe (in the architectural office of Robert Curjel and Karl Moser), Zurich, Berlin, Freiburg im Breisgau and Breslau.

**Jungfernbrücke**

Innenstadt, 20457 Hamburg

The Jungfernbrücke is a listed pedestrian bridge that spans the Zollkanal in the Port of Hamburg. It was built in 1900 coincided with the suppression of the "Boxer Rebellion" in China; the imperial eagle over Chinese masks on the facade becomes an imperialist symbol of victory. Built in 1909. The Jungfernbrücke is a listed pedestrian bridge that spans the Zollkanal in the Port of Hamburg. It was built in 1900 coincided with the suppression of the "Boxer Rebellion" in China; the imperial eagle over Chinese masks on the facade becomes an imperialist symbol of victory. Built in 1909.
The Hohe Brücke spans the Nikolaifleet in Hamburg's old town and is the name of the street that leads over the building. It is originally a wooden bridge built in the middle of the 12th century, which was replaced by a stone structure in 1615. In 1756 this had to be torn down and a new wooden superstructure built on the remaining pillars. Several renovations followed by 1860, during which the roadway was paved. The current bridge was built in 1886/87. At that time, the bank between the gateway and Millenbrücke was redesigned in the course of the development of the Speicherstadt.

The Steckehörn 11 is located in the old centre of Hamburg close to the prominent new "Hafen City" development. It replaces a ruinous building and fills the gap between two historic premises. The triangular-shaped lot stretches across the city block, thus allowing for a narrow façade of about 1.3 m width facing the harbour and a main elevation of about 25.4 m oriented toward Steckeloern. The vertical design and soft setbacks of the latter pay tribute to the masching of the surrounding structures, as well as to the local building-height regulations. Cantered elements in the main façade create a series of specific spatial qualities on the inside and outside. The particular geometry of the floor plan is the hallmark for the organization of the building, which architecturally and programmatically presents itself openly to Steckelhoern street and at the same time forming a characteristic landmark when perceived from the historic "Speicherstadt" and new "Hafen City".

The Nikolaifleet is a canal in the Alstadt of Hamburg, which was the original branch of the Alster estuary. It separates the Cremon island from the mainland. First mentioned in 1188, the Nikolaifleet is considered one of the oldest parts of the Port of Hamburg. The narrow house fronts of the outer dike houses of Deichstrasse are diagonally opposite the four surviving storehouses on the Cremon. Until the 19th century, you used this waterway to turn goods in the warehouses. To prevent the water from freezing, coal was thrown into the water to keep it flowing. Several renovations followed by 1860, during which the roadway was paved. The current bridge was built in 1886/87. At that time, the bank between the gateway and Millenbrücke was redesigned in the course of the development of the Speicherstadt.

The Churches of St. Nicholas was a dominec cathedral that was formerly one of the five Lutheran Hauptkirchen (main churches) in the city of Hamburg, Germany. The original chapel, a wooden building, was completed in 1305. It was replaced by a brick church in the 14th century, which was eventually destroyed by fire in 1842. The church was completely rebuilt by 1874, and was the largest church in the world from 1874 to 1876. The bombing of Hamburg in World War II destroyed the bulk of the church. The removal of the rubble left only its crypt, its site and tall-spired tower, largely saved. Many large set of bells. These ruins continue to serve as a memorial and a significant architectural landmark. A glass elevator takes you up the spire of the St. Nicholas church—the fifth highest church spire in the world. At a height of 76 metres, the viewing platform overlooks the port, the Alster lakes and Hamburg's city centre. Historical photos of Hamburg after the 1943 air raids add to the experience. Wed-Sun (10am-5pm)

The Laeiszhof is an office building in Hamburg, located on Nikolaifleet southwest of the Trostbrücke. The building was built in 1891/98 for the F. Laeis company according to plans by Bernhard Hansen, Emil Meerwein and Martin Haller in the style of the Hanover School of Architecture. It is essentially a three-winged building with a glass-roofed inner courtyard, adapted to the curved course of the canal and the adjacent streets. Between the turrets there is an ornamental gable bearing the sculpture of a poddle. It is reminiscent of the nickname of Carl Laeis's wife. The figures created by the sculptor Bruno Kruse represent (from left to right) Chancellor von Bismarck (in cuissier uniform with coat), Kaiser Wilhelm I (in general uniform with open palto and plumed hat), Kaiser Wilhelm II (with admiral hat) and Field Marshal von Moltke (with peaked cap). The representative entrance hall is remarkable. A staircase with circumferential galleries provides access to the individual rooms. A large square stairwell lets in a lot of light from the glass roof. Mon-Fri (1am-8pm)

Patriotische Gesellschaft "Deutschland" was founded in 1765 during the Age of Enlightenment as the Hamburgische Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Künste und nützlichen Gewerbe (Hamburg society for the promotion of the arts and industries). Interestingly, the society was modelled after the 1721 establishment of the Dublin Society for promoting agriculture, art, industry and science in Ireland (now Royal Dublin Society). It is a non-profit association supported by the citizens of Hamburg and, according to its own statement, the oldest civil society's active organization in the German-speaking area. The building seen here occupies the original site of the old Hamburg City Hall, which was burnt down during the Great Fire of 1842. Between 1845 and 1847, a new building was erected here, but it again was severely damaged during World War II. The current building was only completed the following years of re-building and restoration. During the reconstruction by Friedrich Ostermeyer and Paul Suhr, which began in 1945 and was completed in several stages by 1957, the event halls of the house were restored in a contemporary style in addition Ostermeyer und Suhr redesigned the interiors by using colourfull mosaics, shiny natural stone and gold anodized.

Historical photos of Hamburg after the 1943 air raids add to the experience. Wed-Sun (10am-5pm)
### Europa Passage

- **Bothe, Richter, Teherani (BRT)**
- **Ballindamm 40 EG2, 20095 Hamburg**

The Europa Passage is a large shopping mall in the Alstafleth quarter of Hamburg. The passage was designed by Hadi Teherani of BRT Architects. Although its true dimensions are barely decipherable from outside, thanks to the integrated facade retained from old buildings at the site, the Europa-Passage doesn't deal solely with an indoor street. The passageway and the building development along its perimeter with the entire city block of buildings has been redefined and renewed in the pulsing, historic centre of the city of Hamburg. The deepest point in the excavation pit lay 25 metres down. The apex of the parabolic-shaped arch construction beneath the passageway's glass roof reminiscent of a slender wooden ship's hull has a maximum height of 25 metres, albeit five more floors for offices lie above it. Yet even so, the historical 'yardstick' for height reflected in the neighbouring building developments was never exceeded at any point. Mon-Sat 10am-8pm.

### Alsterarkaden

- **Alexis de Chateauneuf**
- **20354 Hamburg**

The Alsterarkaden were designed by leading urban planner Alexis de Chateauneuf who reshaped Hamburg after the Great Fire of 1842. Inspired by his Travels to Italy, Chateauneuf emphasised symmetry and curved arches along the Jungfernstieg waterfront, an area where the privileged could live; dine, shop and mingle surrounded by elegance. The Melin Passage, connecting the Alsterarkaden with the Neuer Wall shopping street, is the oldest shopping arcade in Hamburg. Here, you'll find antiques, art and handmade arts at Felix Jud, ceramic porcelain vases and dishes at the Königliche Porzellan Manufaktur, and countless tea varieties at the Arka-Tea pavilion. Inside the arcade, look up to discover a beautiful surprise. In 1989, a fire laid waste to the shops in the Melin Passage. During restoration, workers uncovered colourful Art Nouveau frescoes and stained-glass intricate patterns that likely hadn't been admired since the 19th century.

### Zone 2: Mitte – Neustadt

#### Hübner-Haus

- **Henry Grell**
- **Neuer Wall 20, 20354 Hamburg**

Designed by Henry Grell, it was the first building constructed in concrete in Hamburg, and was completed in 1909. Originally designed as a building at Neuer Wall 22 belonged to the Hübner Haus. The building has five floors, a classical facade and is located on the corner of Poststrasse. In 1967 Georg Hübner (Senior) bought the property at Poststrasse 2-4 and had it rebuilt. The new building was connected to Neuer Wall and so it became today's corner building. It is considered the first concrete building in Hamburg and is outwardly almost unchanged except for the top floor and the shop window area. The architect for the extension from Poststrasse-Straße bei der Stadtwassermühle was Henry Grell; it was completed in 1999. With its closely lined columns and the flat bay windows the facade corresponds to the most progressive state of the office building architecture at the time of construction. The highest level was aimed for with the interior design. This is particularly evident in...
Pinc ratings
Leon Freitag and Hermann Wurzbach
Neuer Wall 26, 20354 Hamburg

The Pinc House was built in 1905. Shortly after 1908 the architects Freitag and Wurzbach created the house Pincon in the Neuen Wall, near the Binnenalster. It was named after a French merchant. The square staircase leads generously upwards. And tiles used in the straight lines in the house.

Alte Post
Alexis de Chauteauneuf
Poststraße 9, 20354 Hamburg

The Old Post Office building, rather than a reconstruction of a damaged or destroyed landmark, was created by the architect to solve a problem particular to Hamburg. The city covers a large area, divided by rivers and lakes, and faced many problems in delivering post to all areas of the city. Solutions to this problem entailed the development of transportation networks, including transportation, sanitation, and a postal service. In the 19th century Hamburg, four different regional companies delivered post around the city – Hamburg’s city post office, Thun & Tax, the royal Hanover post office, and the Swedish postal service. This building, with its four separate entrances and extensive mail transfer facility, began the process of centralizing postal services in this growing city state.

Jungfernstieg Promenade
Jungfernstieg, 20354 Hamburg

The old-fashioned word Jungfernstieg translates to virgin or maiden in German. Jungfernpiel does owe its name to the unmarried daughters of mostly wealthy Hanseatic families, who, on Sundays, were offered a stroll here for a stroll – a rather casual, Hanseatic coming-of-age tradition. In 1629, Jungfernstieg became the first street to be sealed in asphalt. Today, this grand and gracious promenade on the shores of the Binnenalster is one of the most elegant shopping areas in Hamburg’s city centre. In the past, Jungfernstieg was the place where the families were coming to introduce their unmarried daughters to the gentlemen on Sundays.

Hanseviertel
Volkwin Marg
Grobe Bleichen 30/36, 20354 Hamburg

The Hanse Quarter is a shopping mall opened on November 14, 1980. The building complex also includes a hotel, offices, apartments and a parking garage. The quarter example is considered an important example of postmodernism. The architecture is based on the brick tradition of Hamburg and, in contrast to other modern shopping centres, on the romantic, commercial and arcade houses such as the Meilinpassage in the Alsterarkaden. The main entrance is on the streets Poststraße and Große Bleichen under an arched construction made of red clinker bricks, which is complemented by a carillon with 23 bronze bells (see Haus des Glockenspiels). The building complex is roofed over with glass domes, which can be opened in one of the building facades of a building. The building is surrounded by prostitution, an important example of modern shopping arcades.

Renaissance Hamburg Hotel
Fritz Höger
Grobe Bleichen, 20354 Hamburg

The building is shaped by the New Objectivity and Expressionism of the 1920s. Fritz Höger built office building. The 1980-81 office building of the architects von Gerkan, Marg and Partner was rebuilt and expanded and today as Renaissance Hamburg Hotel of the Marriot group is used. Fritz Höger's original plans for the extension of the printing and publishing house also envisaged the construction of a nearly 65-meter-high press tower with a viewing platform and a stepped gable on the Heuberg, the steps of which were to form the stepped storeys that ended there (along the Große Bleichen), which was later turned down by chief construction director Fritz Schumacher criticized. In the end, the building remained unfinished, not least because the building owner did not own the corner property, on which an older commercial building stood until it was destroyed in the war. At the same time as the complete redesign of the entire street block into the Hanseviertel, a shopping arcade (also by architects von Gerkan, Marg and Partners), the Broschek-Haus was converted into the Ramada Hotel in 1980-81.

Ellerntorsbrücke
Ellerntorsbrücke, 20353 Hamburg

The current bridge, built in 1688, is the second oldest existing bridge in Hamburg and has several previous buildings on the same site, including a wooden bridge in the 13th century and a dam with brick water passages in the 15th century, which was destroyed in the All-Saints flood in 1570. In the late 19th century, a river canal cut off a dam under the arches of the bridge and only the central arch was left open in the form of a lock opening, so that the bridge was mostly dry. In 1851 the Ellerntorsbrücke was widened for the sidewalks by means of wooden structures that counteracted 50 meters at the time. These extensions were renewed in reinforced concrete in 1921.

Steinberger Hotel Hamburg
Gerkar, Marg and Partner
Helligengebrücke 4, 20459 Hamburg

The building complex, completed in 2002, is clearly linked to its position in the urban context of the city and the river Alster, an important historical path from the Jungfernstieg to the Harbour. The passage also forms the link between the office complex and the residential buildings along the Alster. The ground floor of the office complex lies on high pillars and is raised above the quays level to create a clean pedestrian passage by the river. The plot of land by the Alsterfleets lies at an important crossroad between the old town in the east and the modern city enlargement in the west of Hamburg. The building's structural framework is obtained by organizing the building elements in a crosswise position, in east-west orientation. The free areas between the building elements have been conceived as green landscape areas. The office building, situated in the north part of the complex, presents a closed volume at its top and is surrounded by equivalent office buildings in the east and west sides.

Alsterfleet Residential Complex
FIKSAS
Admiralitätsstraße 12, 20459 Hamburg

The building, also known as the grain elevator house, was built between 1923 and 1925. Like the brick buildings in the Kontorhausviertel, it is one of the new office buildings of the 1920s. It is a seven-story, with Oldenburger clinker deluted reinforced concrete structure. In such office buildings, the interiors can be designed flexibly. Since the ceilings made of reinforced concrete, no load-bearing interior walls are required. The building is shaped by the New Objectivity and Expressionism of the 1920s. It is structured vertically by the reinforced concrete girders. Between the plaster strips on the middle floors there are rectangular windows, the window parapets of which are decorated with decorative masonry. In the basement and the main floor, a large window has been used instead. The basement windows being bared and the main floor windows highlighted by segmental arches.

Stubbenhuk office building
Wilhelm Lenn
Stubbenhuk 10, 20459 Hamburg

The entrance hall, which is lavishly furnished in the style of the Wiener Werkstätte.
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<tr>
<th>Floating Homes</th>
<th>Martin Förster</th>
<th>City Sprottens Vorselzen, 20459 Hamburg</th>
<th>Martin Förster built the first floating home in Hamburg in 2006. “To be able to live or work in relation to water is a topic of longing for a lot of people,” says the architect Martin Förster. “The magic of wave games soothes and creates a happy atmosphere.” A model house on two floors plus a wind-protected sky deck, which to date has been followed by more than 100 models for every possible use. These included the first seven loft-like structures for the pilot residential project “Floating pearl necklace on the Vioctoriaiakai” three open storeys, open kitchen, bathroom – 120 square meters of living space glazed on three sides with oak parquet and underfloor heating, 50 square meters of roof terrace and private bathing jetties.</th>
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<td>Niederafen River Promenade</td>
<td>Zaha Hadid Architects</td>
<td>20459, Elpromenade, 20459 Hamburg</td>
<td>Located at Niederafen on the Elbe River between St. Pauli Landungsbrücken and Baumwall in Hamburg, the upgraded 625 meter river promenade is integral to the modernisation and reinforcement of the city’s flood protection system. In the aftermath of storm surge floods in February 1962 that caused 315 fatalities and destroyed the homes of 60,000 residents, between 1964 and 1968 Hamburg developed a barrier on the banks of the Elbe at Niederafen to protect inhabitants against floods up to a height of 7.20m above sea level. Modern technology and computer simulations have allowed the architects to take into account the city’s flooding characteristics with greater accuracy, calculating that an increase in the barrier height of 0.80m was required to protect Hamburg from future winter storm surges and extreme high tides. Inspections of Niederafen’s existing flood barrier in 2006 determined that supporting elements of the existing structure were in need of reinforcement and its foundations needed significant reinforcement. With construction now complete, the redevelopment of Hamburg’s Niederafen flood protection barrier re-connects its river promenade with the surrounding urban fabric of the city, serving as a popular riverside walkway while also creating links with adjacent neighbourhoods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kramer-Amtsstuben</td>
<td>Krameramtstuben</td>
<td>Krameramtstuben, 20459 Hamburg</td>
<td>The Krameramtstuben (Grocers’ Apartments) are historic buildings on Krayenkamp, near St. Michaels Church, Kraneramtstuben, a rich tapestry is the only remaining city alley with houses built with wooden beams in the 17th century. Follow the signs for the restaurant and you will find this very characteristic foreshortening. Formerly homes for widows of members of the Grocers’ Institute (Krameramtsgemeinschaften), the 1620 to 1700 built, timber-framed buildings from the 17th century enclose the courtyards of buildings. Now occupied by small shops, galleries, restaurants and a museum, the group is aligned along the sides of a narrow courtyard, behind two 1900s buildings which front the street. One of the old apartments is preserved as a museum, a branch of the Hamburg Museum. It has been furnished with 1850s style to illustrate the living conditions of the apartments middle-class residents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Michael’s Church</td>
<td>Ernst Georg Sonnin and Jönn Leonhard Prey</td>
<td>Engl. Planke 1, 20459 Hamburg</td>
<td>St. Michael’s church is one of Hamburg’s five Lutheran main churches (Glockenkirchen) and one of the most famous churches in the city. St. Michael is a landmark of the area and it is considered to be the finest Hanseatic Protestant baroque churches. The church was uniquely built Protestant unlike many other churches which were originally built by Roman Catholics and were converted to Protestantism during the Reformation. It is dedicated to the Archangel Michael. A large bronze statue, standing above the church, shows the archangel conquering the devil. The 132-meter-high Baroque spire totally covered with copper is a prominent feature of Hamburg’s skyline and has always been a landmark for ships sailing up the river Elbe. During the Second World War, the crypt was used as a shelter. In early 2000, the crypt was renovated and is now used for church services and concerts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Handwerkskammer</td>
<td>Fritz Schumacher</td>
<td>Holstenwall 12, 20355 Hamburg</td>
<td>The Hamburg Chamber of Crafts is a corporation under public law and an organized self-governing body for all crafts in Hamburg. The Chamber of Crafts exercises legal supervision over the 47,000 guilds, which are responsible for the technical tasks of the crafts they represent. The commercial building, built by Fritz Schumacher between 1952 and 1997, represents the wide-ranging power of the crafts with its many architectural details. The commercial building is connected to the Schubert Strasse 3 office via a multistory car park. As numerous Hamburg guilds are also based here, Holstenwall is the first address for Hamburg’s craft organizations. Since 1995, this area has served as a new exhibition area “gallery” with a newly laid terrazzo floor. It is directly accessible from the street through the original companionway for job seekers with heavy black doors and the ornamentally decorated protective grille. Mon-Fri (9.45am-4.30pm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brahms Kantor</td>
<td>Ferdinand Schopp and Wilhelm Vorhmann</td>
<td>Johannes-Brahms-Platz 1, 20355 Hamburg</td>
<td>Opposite the Lietzehaus you will find a historical jewel. The BRAHMS KÜNTOR is one of the first class of expressionist brick classics in the Hanseatic city. One of the tallest office building in Hamburg, today it is a symbol of the Hanseatic office building tradition. Classic and modern can be found in both parts of the building, in the tenant structural facades and in very architectural details. Impressions faltz-faltz, a fantastic foyer in the style of Art Deco, colourful wall tiles and a unique staircase inspire tenants and visitors. Mon-Fri (8am-5pm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finanzbehörde Hamburg</td>
<td>Fritz Schumacher</td>
<td>Gänsemarkt 36, 20354 Hamburg</td>
<td>The office building of the Hamburg tax authority (formerly the finance department) is a building on Hamburg’s Gänsemarkt, which was built from 1919 to 1926 by the architect Fritz Schumacher. It is a reinforced concrete frame structure that is faced with clinker bricks. Schumacher combines features of the Hamburg office buildings with his office building for a Hamburg-style brick construction. The house has six regular floors and two staggered floors. The facade is structured by pilasters that extend up to the fifth floor. Rectangular lattice windows are inserted in between. The sixth, slightly cantilevered floor and the staggered floors are set off from the lower part of the building by arched windows. The entrances at Gänsemarkt and Valentiniskamp are each accentuated by three high round arches and extend over two floors. In many places, colorful terracottafigures decorate the facades. They come from the Hamburg sculptor Richard Kuhl, who also designed the ceramic paneling in the entrance hall and in the Lippinsalat. Don’t miss the entrance hall with ceramics from Kuhl. Mon-Fri (9am-3.30pm)</td>
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| Staatsoper Hamburg       | Gerhard Weber | Große Theaterstraße 25, 20354 Hamburg | Opera in Hamburg dates to 2 January 1768 when the Oper am Gänsemarkt was inaugurated with a performance of a biblical Singspiel by Johann Theile. It was not a court theatre but the first public opera house in Germany established by the art-loving citizens of Hamburg, a prosperous member of the Hanseatic League. The mayor of the city, Bürgermeister, dominated the Italianate style and rapidly became the leading musical centre of the German Baroque. In 1903, George Friedrich Handel was engaged as violinist and harpsichordist, and performances of his operas were not long in appearing. In 1905,
Haus Goldener Schwan
Jacob & Ameis
Dammtorstraße 27, 20355 Hamburg

The Golden Swan House is a historic building in Hamburg-Neustadt. It is located at the corner of Dammtorstraße and Grosse Theaterstraße and houses the Schwan pharmacy on the ground floor. In 1765 CH. G. Bergmann founded a pharmacy in Maltentwiete. The business was taken over by J.H.W. Miellc in 1842, moved to Dammtorstraße and was given the name Schwanapotheke. The Golden Swan House was built between 1911 and 1912 according to plans by architects Jacob & Ameis, who also designed the pharmacy on the ground floor. The building plans were coordinated with Fritz Schumacher, who had designed the neighbouring building of the Oberschulbehörd. In addition to the rooms for the pharmacy Dutch house also contained several business premises, which were almost exclusively rented to doctors.

Alte Ooberpostdirektion
Julius Raschdorff
Dammtorwall 8, 20354 Hamburg

This office building between Art Deco and Art Nouveau was completed in 1915 by the architects J. G. Rambatz and W. Jolasse, who also built the Alsterhaus, Biberhaus and Versmannshaus. The esplanade building is one of the few buildings of this level that was not damaged during the war. The original exterior facade has been completely preserved.

Lombardsbrücke
Johann Hermann Maack
Lombardsbrücke, 20354 Hamburg

Lombardsbrücke (Lombard Bridge) is the name of the bridge crossing the Alster River at the location of the former Alster Island, and also the name of the two feeders, built on the former islands. The feeders are two landscaped parks, named after the two Alster parts. The current Renaissance Revival bridge was designed by Johann Hermann Maack (1869–1868) as a three-day stone arch bridge and completed between 1864 and 1868. A first bridge at this location dated from the mid-17th century. On the bridge, the view opens up wide onto the Binnenalster, historically the Hanseatic city's "state pasture".

Galerie der Gegenwart
Oswald Mathias Ungers
Ferdinandstraße 1, 20095 Hamburg

The Galerie der Gegenwart (The Gallery of Contemporary Art) was established in 1991 as a new exhibition space for contemporary art in the Hamburger Kunsthalle. Designed by Oswald Mathias Ungers, the cube with its striking white sandstone facade occupies floor 1 of the central museum location for contemporary art in the city of Hamburg. And with more than 5,000 square metres of space, it is one of the largest buildings for contemporary art in Germany. The Galerie der Gegenwart's numerous international exhibitions and extensive collection from Post Art to the present have made it an important attraction in recent years. The goal from the outset has been to present the Galerie der Gegenwart and its collection as a living museum that does justice to the constant changes and expansions of contemporary art – both in terms of diversity of media and with regard to socio-political issues. Varied thematic presentations of the collection, new acquisitions, and large special exhibitions always open up new perspectives, making the museum a dynamic place to encounter art. General admission €14, Short visits (5–8 pm) €4, concessions €4.50. Tue–Sun (10 am–6 pm).

Hamburger Kunsthalle
Schirmacher & von der Hude
Glockengießerwall 5, 20955 Hamburg

The Hamburger Kunsthalle is the art museum of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. It is one of the largest art museums in the country. The museum consists of three connected buildings: one from 1869 (main building), 1921 (Kuppelsaal) and 1997 (Galerie der Gegenwart). The Kunsthalle indicates the museum's history as an 'art hall' when it was founded in 1874, following the models of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the Museum für angewandte Kunst in Vienna, and the Kunsthalle Mannheim in Berlin. In 1877 it moved to its current premises, a building on the Steintorplatz built from 1873–19. The building was partly destroyed by bombs in 1943; the rebuilding was finished in 1959. General admission €12, concessions €8. Wed–Mon (10 am–6 pm). Thu (10 am–9 pm).

Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe Hamburg
Carl Johann Christian Zimmermann
Steintorplatz, 20099 Hamburg

The Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe Hamburg (Museum of Art and Design Hamburg) is a museum of fine, applied and decorative arts. The collection includes European, Islamic and Asian artifacts from worlds to the present. The museum was founded in 1874, following the models of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the Museum für angewandte Kunst in Vienna, and the Kunsthalle Mannheim in Berlin. In 1877 it moved to its current premises, a building on the Steintorplatz built from 1873–19. The building was partly destroyed by bombs in 1943; the rebuilding was finished in 1959. General admission €12, concessions €8. Wed–Mon (10 am–6 pm). Thu (10 am–9 pm).

Hauptbahnhof
Reinhardt & Sussenguth
20097 Hamburg

Opened in 1906 to replace 4 separate terminal stations, and with an average of 550,000 passengers a day, Hamburg Hauptbahnhof is Germany's busiest railway station and the second largest in Europe. After the Gare du Nord in Paris. Built between 1902–1906, the Hamburg Hauptbahnhof was designed by the architects Heinrich Reinhardt and Georg Schildt, modelled after the Galerie des machines at the World's Fair of 1889 in Paris, by Louis Béroud. The German emperor...
William II declared the first draft to be "simply horrible," but the second draft was eventually constructed. The emperor personally changed the Art Nouveau style elements to Neo-Renaissance, giving the station a fortification-like character. The station was opened for visitors on 4 December 1906, the first train arrived the next day, and scheduled trains started on 6 December 1906. On 9 November 1944, during the Second World War, the station was badly damaged by Allied bombing. Several areas needed to be rebuilt completely, including the baggage check and the eastern ticket counters. One of the clock towers was destroyed in 1943. Between 1985 and 1991 the station was renovated. On weekdays, U/S trains operate from 4:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. the next morning and 24 hours on weekends.

The building site is situated at the intersection between the Hamburg's lively downtown and its urban landscape rich in water and mature trees. It is at the transition from city to nature, and the gateway building to the bustling metropolitan core. The horizontal striped facade with its floating 'eyes' celebrates the view onto this unique context. A public park in front of the building unfolds the strategy of the facade into the landscape. The 'eyes' in the facade and the platforms in the park form places to meet and contemplate. The office spaces serve both a generic spatial layout and specific moments related to the 'eyes'. Large spans provide for various office layout configurations in combination with balconies and climatically tempered outdoor spaces of the 'eyes'.

In the context of the revitalisation of the St. Georg district of Hamburg, an urban plot of 120 dwelling units and an office building has been realised on a site next to Hamburg St. Georg hospital. The design extends the historic urban structure of the hospital to the housing units, and conceives the office building as a solitary form. The spatial composition of these buildings generates a green courtyard for the residential blocks, an urban place facing a new high-rise to the east, and a raised plaza on the west, as well as a semi-enclosed courtyard in the new administrative building. The goal was to achieve appropriately differentiated urban spaces and building appearances, a high quality of built, protection from noise, and an optimal penetration of daylight in both the residential and office buildings. The green space in the interior of the block thus benefits the offices and the dwellings in equal measure. The asymmetric facade assembly, vertically over the three storeys of one wing form in one direction, and in the opposite direction on the wing form above it, engenders the building's concept and provides an ever-changing show of reflected sunlight over the course of the day.

Berlin Tor Centre is a building complex consisting of two distinctive office towers and an enveloping structure adjoining the listed former police headquarters dating from 1962. The new buildings respectively flank the refurbished high-rise block, which is meanwhile considered a landmark of the city. Together, the three volumes create an exciting urban ensemble. The towers are visible from a great distance and form the city silhouette and define a prominent point at the main traffic artery approaching the inner city from the east. The colourful design of the facade with strips of film lends the new buildings an unmistakable identity and provides a point of orientation in the city. Selected colour strips are backlit and ensure the buildings' strong presence at night. Small urban squares and public passageways are created between the tower blocks, with their special atmosphere being generated by reflections on the glass façades. One-storey, wood-clad pavilions and a residential building with a green exposed concrete facade form an interesting contrast to the glass architecture of the office buildings. The varied architectural structures of the complex correspond with the project's mixed use of office, residential and retail areas.

Berlin Tor Centre  
Stirmer Murphy and Partners  
Beim Strohhouse 31, 20097 Hamburg

Laid upon one another, the two halves of the office building in Hamburg's Heidenkamps Weg form a Double-X. The unusual building form is not merely attractive, it also enables a particularly economical use of the building. The concept, for which the building won the first prize in an architectural competition, is based upon an inner, twelve-storey building, with a Double-X shaped floor plan, enclosed within a glass envelope. Six twelve-storey, triangular wintergardens, appear to visually extend the street facade. Every office is located directly adjacent to one of these wintergardens. Both halves of the building are connected by two additional Mediterranean gardens, almost seven metres high, which have individual themes, planted with magnolias, bamboo, azaleas, and lemon trees. Each of the X's has a service core, with stair towers, lifts, toilets and ancillary functions, at its crossing point. From here, the individual offices can be accessed. Twelve office units each 220 square metres large, due to their glass skin, the offices do not require air conditioning. The buffer zones between both of the facades reduce the effect of external conditions such as rain, wind, noise and internal emissions, as well as enabling external sunshades throughout the 46 square-metre-high buildings.

Doppel X  
Bothe, Richter, Teherani (BRT)  
Heidenkampsweg 58, 20097 Hamburg

This building from 1962 has been expanded in 2008 to include two seven-storey bodies and a connecting building to form a new office building ensemble. In the hole facade of positively and negatively bent high-gloss stainless steel bands, which overlap into a giant taping, there arise light reflexes and reflections which make the building appear noteworthy and extravagant, and manifest the style of BRT Architekten in Hamburg in another work of new, exciting architecture.

Süd-Carré  
Bothe, Richter, Teherani (BRT)  
Wendenstraße 1, 20097 Hamburg

Elbbrücken Station (Elbe bridges station) is a public transit terminal station. It consists of two elevated stops, one for the Hamburg S-Bahn underground which opened in 2018, and one for the Hamburg S-Bahn suburban trains which opened a year later. The genius loci of this over-ground station is determined by its position directly at the river Elbe. The future dense urban development and, not least, by the historic Elbbrücken bridges with their conspicuous shallow steel arches. In resonance to the bridges, an impressive steel structure consisting of curved steel girders supports the new station, creating a structure which newly interprets the dynamic design principles of the historic bridges. The external roof construction underscores the visual presence of the structure, the crosswise layout of the station results in a grid-type system and stabilises the steel arches. A glass facade suspended on the inside protects the building against the weather. The light-flooded station opens interesting vistas towards the local urban "Am Baakenhafen" centre, to the prominent tower of...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Architect/Designer</th>
<th>Date/Completion</th>
<th>Notes/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baakenhafen, 20457 Hamburg</td>
<td>BiberMau Architekten</td>
<td></td>
<td>The world's first &quot;Lighthouse&quot; was built in the Baakenhafen. The &quot;Mushroom House&quot; or &quot;Lighthouse Project&quot; offers a unique 360-degree view at 20m height and a roof terrace. It has a living area of about 240 square meters. The Lighthouse Zero is the millennium house of an idea of a Hamburg building contractor. Back in 2003, Arne Weser planned to convert the abandoned Grosser Vogelsand lighthouse into a hotel, but he was so thrilled by the panoramic views that he began thinking about turning this form of living into a unique housing concept that could also be experienced in other ways. Gradually Arne Weser and his team developed the idea into a practicable concept, and now the building application is ready.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grandeswederstraße, 20457 Hamburg</td>
<td>RHW Architekten</td>
<td></td>
<td>The orange tower rises 13 meters into the sky and gives visitors a fantastic view over the Baakenhafen and across to the Elbe bridges. ViewPoint promises a 360-degree panorama and a unique perspective on the view of the Hanseatic city and the structural developments in the eastern quarters of HafenCity. Around 25 people can sit on the platform of the metal Kollos at the same time and watch the constant changes. A display board makes orientation easier. First built in 2004 in HafenCity, the ViewPoint found a new home in autumn 2013. Since then, the viewing platform has risen up in the Baakenhafen district and has also become a popular excursion destination at this location.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henning-Verschueren-Platz, 20457 Hamburg</td>
<td>Code Unique</td>
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<td>The HafenCity University Hamburg – also known as The University of Hamburg The Built Environment And Metropolitan Development is – is the flagship university in Hamburg, Germany which is focused on architecture, civil engineering and urban planning courses. The newly designed university square in front of the eastern entrance of the building is an inviting area to take a break and at the same time a much-frequented thoroughfare. Providing access to Lohsepark, the &quot;waterfront promenade&quot;, the underground station &quot;HafenCity University&quot;, and the adjacent harbour bridge &quot;Baakenhafenbrücke&quot;, the university square is an important crossing point of urban foot traffic. The university building was designed by architects from Code Unique and completed in 2014. The integrated complete system reliably offers the right solution for research, lectures and science.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henning Larsen Architects</td>
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<td>The ViewPoint promises a fantastic view over the Baakenhafen and across to the Elbe bridges. Gradually Arne Weber and his team developed the idea into a research and development area for visitors. A display board makes orientation easier. From here that the most classic photo of Hamburg, the U4 train, is a daily crossing point on the way to the Elbe bridges.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ericusspitze 1, 20457 Hamburg</td>
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<td>The Poggenmühlen bridge is one of the most famous bridges of Hamburg, yet it is almost impossible to find a photo of the bridge itself. The views from it are simply too picturesque to look at, and the structure is simply too historic. It is from here that the most classic photo of the Speicherstaf warehouse is taken.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koreastraße 1, 20457 Hamburg</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Internationales Maritimes Museum Hamburg houses Peter Tamm's collection of model ships, construction plans, uniforms, and maritime art, amounting to over 40,000 items and more than one million photographs. It opened in a former warehouse in 2006. The private collection was started in 1934 by Peter Tamm – former chairman of the board of the Axel Springer AG – who was 6 years old. The building complex resonates with Hamburg's historical heritage – the old warehouses along the wharf. The public plazas between the buildings are an open invitation for citizens and employees – and a unique opportunity for social interaction across city life and media work. Awarded the HafenCity Gold certification in 2013, the building has become a popular excursion destination at this location.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oscarallee 10, 20457 Hamburg</td>
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<td>The Cinnamon Tower was conceived as freestanding campanile – a pin on a piazza. This unexpected idea won the 2006 competition for the neo-Gothic Harbour Masters Building and surrounding towers. A fog was not anticipated in the competition programme, but the jury agreed that it only remains historical building freestanding between the new mega blocks of the &quot;Overseas Quarter&quot;. The tower with a height of 56 meters is 4 times higher than it is wide. The organisational answer is duplex apartments. Strict high rise regulations demanded an escape</td>
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route from every floor via secure escape stair, the possibility to clean every window from the inside was also a criterion to be met.

The third-use building (DPV 1-4) designed by Erick van Egeraat is part of the Überseepark and the larger plan of the HafenCity waterfront redevelopment in Hamburg, Germany. Within the Masterplan of the Überseepark, these building acts as urban attraction, offering retail areas on the ground floor and hosting offices and restaurants alongside the main Überseeboulevard that connects the inner city with the river. The building forms a clear urban block built around an inner courtyard, which is open towards the main boulevard. This arrangement creates a semi-public space that offers a view for the building's residents but is accessible for outsiders at the same time. Aesthetically, the new building refers to the rich harbour aesthetics of the historic Speicherstadt on the one hand and the traditional white plaster façades of the inner city on the other.

The stop was designed by the Netzwerkarchitekten architecture studio from Darmstadt. The walls are clad in blue ceramic-coated glass tiles that get darker the further down they go, recalling the underwater world: Silver-coloured plates on the ceiling give the impression of a water surface. This underwater theme ties in nicely with the fact that the neighbourhood is next to the harbour, and with the name of the stop, which translates as "Overseas Quarter", where the overseas ports would provide the setting there, and a playful interpretation of "over-seas" could see the neighbourhood as both the sea and the metro station as below it and hence underwater. The underwater impression is heightened by a sound installation where speakers broadcast underwater sounds such as waves and other marine noises, acoustically amplifying the visual impression.

The new Unilever headquarters for Germany, Austria and Switzerland is located right by the river Elbe, prominently positioned in Hamburg's HafenCity. It marks the end of the route out of the town centre to Hamburg's new attractions: the cruise ship terminal, the Promenade on Strandkai. Here Unilever's new building opens itself up to the city and its inhabitants. The central element and heart of the design is the generous atrium, flooded by daylight, which, on the ground floor, gives passers-by the opportunity to get to know the company better while browsing in the shop or being served in the products, sitting in the façade or relaxing in the spa. The building follows the principles of holistic, sustainable architecture. While implementing technologies that help save resources, the concept adheres to the principle of avoiding technical solutions wherever possible. The facade is cooled by means of thermally activated reinforced concrete ceilings. A single-layer film façade placed in front of the building's insulation glazing protects the day-night-optimized blinds from strong wind and other external influences.

Directly on the Elbe, commanding a prominent position in the HafenCity, stands the Marco Polo Tower, right beside the new Unilever headquarters, also by Behnisch Architekten. The 55 m high tower punctuates the end of the route from the inner city out to the new attractions, the Cruise Ship Terminal and the Promenade on Strandkai. In its form and arrangement, it is a unique and original interpretation of a tower building, adding to Hamburg's silhouette on the Elbe. It is 17 storeys high, each turned a few degrees on their axis, allowing all 58 apartments spectacular views over the harbour and the city. The Marco Polo Tower brings together high-class living accommodation and a holistic ecological building concept. The recessed facade is protected from direct sun by the overhanging terraces above so that additional sunshades are not necessary. Vacuum cleaners on the roof, using a heat exchanger, turn heat into a cooling system for the apartments. Mon-Sat (9am-7pm)...

This eleven-storey residential tower is situated on the northern bank of the Kaiserkai in Hamburg's HafenCity. This exposed location offers a beautiful view of downtown Hamburg, the Speicherstadt, and the harbour. Following an analysis of the site-specific wind conditions an elliptical building form was selected as the most suitable. The wave form of the glass façade and balconies was captured with computer simulations of views and sun altitudes. Each floor level can provide up to three apartments with sizes varying between 60 and 125 sqm. The apartments can be combined. The tower and the adjacent six-storey office building were completed in 2008.

The mixed-use building (SPV 4) designed by Erick van Egeraat is part of the Überseequartier, these building acts as urban attraction, offering retail areas on the ground floor and hosting offices and restaurants alongside the main promenade on Strandkai. Here Unilever's new building opens itself up to the city and its inhabitants. The central element and heart of the design is the generous atrium, flooded by daylight, which, on the ground floor, gives passers-by the opportunity to get to know the company better while browsing in the shop or being served in the products, sitting in the façade or relaxing in the spa. The building follows the principles of holistic, sustainable architecture. While implementing technologies that help save resources, the concept adheres to the principle of avoiding technical solutions wherever possible. The facade is cooled by means of thermally activated reinforced concrete ceilings. A single-layer film façade placed in front of the building's insulation glazing protects the day-night-optimized blinds from strong wind and other external influences.

The building complex accommodates a philharmonic hall, a chamber music hall, restaurants, bars, a panorama terrace with views over Hamburg and the harbour, apartments, a hotel and parking facilities. These varied uses are combined in one building as they are in the ocean view. And like a city, the two contradictory and superimposed architectures of the Kaispeicher and the Philharmonic ensure exciting, varied spatial sequences: on the one hand, the original and archeal feel of the Kaispeicher marked by its relationship to the harbour; on the other, the sumptuous, elegant world of the Philharmonic. In between, the hall is an expansive topography of public and private spaces, all differing in character and scale: the large terrace of the Kaispeicher, extending like a new public plaza, responding to the inwardly oriented world of the Philharmonic built above it. The heart of the complex is the Elbphilharmonie itself. A space that has emerged that foregrounds the listeners and music makers to such an extent that, together, they actually represent the architecture. The philharmonic building typology has undergone an architectural reformulation that is exceptional in its unprecedented emphasis on the proximity between artist and audience – almost like a football stadium. Platform daily 10am-7pm, check tours [https://www.elbphilharmonie.de/en/visi](https://www.elbphilharmonie.de/en/visi)
In the heart of Hamburg, on the edge of the historic ramparts, the campus of the private Bucerius Law School is situated. The location of the new lecture hall results from the intersection of axes of the historic main building. With this, it follows the concept of a Templeetto and sets this concept in a modern idiom. The building is reflected gracefully in the new, curved glass façade. As a geometric shape of the building a ‘curve of constant diameter’ is selected. A sort of cross between triangle and circle. The necessary services are stacked within the outer shell. The foyer is below the lecture hall with around 500 seats. The design is the result of an architectural competition in which the concept was awarded the 1st prize. The central auditorium maximum of the Bucerius Law School in Hamburg was renamed the Helmut Schmidt Auditorium at the beginning of November 2016.

The Museum for Hamburg History is a history museum established in 1908 and opened at its current location in 1922. The main building at Holstenwall was designed by Fritz Schumacher and completed between 1914 and 1922. The museum was built on the site of the former Bastion Henricus, a part of the baroque fortification which was selected between 1616 and 1625 by the Dutchman Jan van Vaeckenbroeck in order to make the town impregnable. The museum’s courtyard was damaged during the Great Fire of Hamburg in 1842 and finally restored in 1995. A glass dome over the inner courtyard was completed in 1995. From the early days of Hamburg Castle in the 7th century to the present-day Hamburg, the city’s history is brought to life at the Hamburg Museum. General admission €8, concessions €5. Wed–Mon (10am–5pm).

The Dancing Towers are two high-rises at the eastern end of Reeperbahn. Their height, location near the port of Hamburg and its main streets, office space, gastronomy, a radio station and the music club of Moji Club can be found. The ‘Tanzende Türme’, or ‘dancing towers’, rises on the interface that joins Hamburg’s inner city with Saint Pauli, a borough formerly outside the city that historically evolved to become a part of town. As the portal to the present district St. Pauli, Altana and parts of the port, the towers mark the gateway to Hamburg’s world-famous Reeperbahn, a boulevard for amusement and entertainment of all kinds. The guiding idea for the design is the formation of an expressive building structure that does justice to the site’s heterogeneous context. In text and its transregional significance, in concluding accent on the extensive changes in building structures occurring in recent years within this quarter. In terms of spatial configuration of this pair of high-rises takes its ‘posture’ from the vitality associated with their location. Appearing to dance, they are the physical expression of the joy associated with movement and unfold their power as an identity-embelling ‘diamond solitaire’ in urban planning and development. When darkness falls, the towers enlivened by LED strip lights on the lower edge of the deflection planes. Apart from office operations at the STRABAG Group and at several other tenants, for instance the German subsidiary of Diageo, several other tenants, for instance the German subsidiary of Diageo, a beverage enterprise, the attractions lie in the world’s leading alcohol beverage enterprise, the attractions lie in
The Tierpark Hagenbeck is a zoo in Stellingen. It was founded by Carl Hagenbeck Jr. in 1907. It is the former WWI anti-aircraft bunker that dominates the St. Pauli skyline and provides a striking reminder of history. Today it hosts, for example, a venue for live music, several night clubs, a large book store and office space for artists and musicians. The bunker’s use will continue to grow, as there are plans for an urban rooftop terrace soon. In response to Berlin air-raid by Allied Forces in 1940, the Nazi regime issued an immediate decree to build air-raid shelters in cities all across the Third Reich for the U-Boot, Hamburg, a central location for the U-Boot, Hamburg, and other submarines and oil industries, was deemed an obvious target. At the end of WW2, Hamburg counted no less than 1,051 bunkers – more than any other German city. Today, there are still some 650 bunkers left. Most are more discreet than the Hochbunker in St. Pauli and are located underground or hidden behind residential buildings. Its impenetrable walls make the bunker a perfect location for events that are a bit off the beaten path. The soon-to-be-constructed garden on the St. Pauli Bunker are only the latest effort in a long list of ambitious green roof projects.

Zone 2: Altona

Dockland Office Building
Bothe, Richter, Teherani (BRT)
Van-der-Smissen-Straße 9, 22767 Hamburg
Like a gateway to the city of Hamburg, the Dockland office building stands at one end of Edgar-Engelhard-Kai, a street quay between the Norderelbe, the northern arm of the Elbe River, and the Fischereihafen, the harbour for the fishing trade. The boat-like ship-structure projects itself 40 metres into the sky to form a dynamic supplement to the ‘stern’ constituted by the neighboring ferry terminal. The large open areas containing freely appointed furnitures create a spacious work atmosphere. The glassed-in façade enables employees to enjoy the wonderful view of the port panorama from their offices. Those whose work leaves them no time for pleasurable gazing during the day can make up for it in the evening on the rooftop terrace. Even visitors who aren’t part of the office ‘crew’ can get to the terrace via a public outdoor staircase located at the ‘stern’ of the building.

Elbberg Campus Altona
Hadi Teherani
Elbberg 6-8, 22767 Hamburg
Elbberg is a street in the southern section of Altona, a large district in western Hamburg that once belonged to Denmark. The approach being taken for new development is based on the remains of what still stands: buildings containing offices and lofts are being erected here in a newly designed park-like area aligned to the coastline. In terms of the complex as a whole, the aim is to combine working, living and leisure time along the banks of the Elbe. The Elbberg projects its curvaceous identity on Hamburg’s western border famous for its even steeper slope filled with small houses interlaced with stairways and landings, the Elbberg complex assumes a bridging function between Altona and the Elbe. In deliberate association with Blankenese, another district along the Elbe, the Elbberg Campus thus represents an elemental building block in the planned restructuring of the Elbe riverbank into a multifunctional development site.

Altona Children’s Hospital
Curt Francke
Blieckennalle 38, 22763 Hamburg
The Altonaer Kinderkrankenhaus in the District of Altona has been a specialist hospital for children and adolescents with 206 beds since 1856. The main building with the wing known as the H-Haus. The H-Haus and S-Haus, both built before the First World War, were architecturally designed by Curt Francke. He used red clinker brick for the façade, and the windows are mostly white. The modern, high-tech design of the H-Haus is complemented by a large garden and public spaces.

Gymnasium Christiaanum
Arne Jacobsen
Otto-Ernst-Straße 34, 22605 Hamburg
The grammar school Christianum in Hamburg was built in 1971 by the Danish architect Arne Jacobsen (1902-1971). The Gymnasium Christianum is a famous former Latin school founded in 1738 by King Christian VI of Denmark. Nowadays, classes in Latin and Danish are mandatory from fifth grade. As a result, 144 students per class, the school has to ensure that the courses of study are on offer at the school.

Zone 3: Eimsbüttel

Tierpark Hagenbeck
Lokstedter Grenzstraße 2, 22527 Hamburg
The Tierpark Hagenbeck is a zoo in Stellingen. The collection began in 1863 with animals that belonged to Carl Hagenbeck Sr. (1810-1887), a fishmonger who became an amateur animal collector. The park itself was founded by Carl Hagenbeck Jr. in 1907. It is known for being the first zoo to use open enclosures surrounded by moats, rather than
barred cages, to better approximate animals' natural environments. There are many highlights for young and old in Europe's newest private zoo: a total of 1850 animals in large open-air spaces, an eagle's nest, an extensive orang-utan enclosure, the tropical aquarium and the new "Essemir". You should not miss a visit to the tropical aquarium, which covers more than 8,000 m². There you will experience more than 14,300 exotic animals on land, in the water and in caves. General admission €24, Mon-Sun (9am-4:30pm).

Planetarium Hamburg

Oskar Menzel

Linnering 1, 22299 Hamburg

Hamburg Planetarium is one of the world's oldest and one of Europe's most visited planetariums. Planetarium Hamburg opened to the public on April 30, 1930. It is situated in an Art-Deco water tower, designed by Oskar Menzel and built between 1912 and 1915. However, it was not opened in such use as such until 1924, and subsequently converted to a

The project "Schlump ONE" is located directly at the underground station Schlump in Eimsbüttel district in Hamburg. The original administration building from the 1950s and 90s was gutted, renovated and expanded, and has now been converted into an office building with four possible rental units per floor. The existing data processing centre in the courtyard has been transformed into a private university and expanded to include a new building. The building's façade has been completely renovated and redesigned to form a single unit that freely interprets the original building's 1950s linear design. The organic formal language of the façade is continued in the design of the interior. The project is embedded in a sophisticated, open space planning design with oversized free sculptures.
The Feenichbrücke is a road bridge in the Hamburg district of Uhlenhorst. Since 1961 a wooden bridge crossed the connection between Feenichbrücke and the Outer Alster. It was replaced in 1981 by a stone bridge based on a design by the civil engineer Franz Andreas Meyer, which has been preserved in its former form to this day. For the construction of the Feenichbrücke, components were used that came from the Brooksbrücke and the Kornhaußbrücke, which were demolished and rebuilt in the course of the redesign of the Hamburg harbour by Meyer, and the simultaneous construction of the Speicherstadt. Two lion sculptures come from the Brooksbrücke, which stand in the water on the Alster side and hold the Hamburg coat of arms between their paws. The artistic parapets of the Feenichbrücke have pointed arch-like recesses and are bordered at the ends by pillars.

**Zone 5: Hamburg**

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### Energiebunker

**Hegger Hegger Schleiff HHS Planer + Architekten AG, Kassel**

**Neuhöfer Str. 17-7, 21107 Hamburg**

Wilhelmshöfen’s former air raid bunker has been transformed into a symbol of the ‘Renewable Wilhelmshöfen’ Climate Protection Concept. Having languished almost unused since the end of World War II, this monument has now been renovated during the IBA Hamburg and converted into a power plant using renewable forms of energy, with a large heat reservoir. This supplies the Rehshöfer district with climate-friendly heat, while feeding renewable power into the Hamburg distribution grid. The air raid bunker on Neußöhre Strasse was built in 1943 to demonstrate the supposed valour of the home front. Thousands of people sought shelter from the Allied bombing raids in the two such bunkers, one in Wilhelmshöfen and the other in St Pauli. With its flank towers, the bunker also formed part of the German war machine. In 1947 the interior of the building was completely demolished by the British Army in a controlled demolition. Six of the eight floors collapsed, and the rest was too dangerous to access. Only the external shell of the structure, its walls up to three metres and its ceilings up to four metres thick, remained almost intact. For over sixty years, further use of the building was restricted to a few isolated areas. One of the bunker’s flank towers houses the ‘vju’ Café and its remarkable panoramic terrace. This cantilevered platform, which circles around the whole building at a height of 30 metres, offers 360° views over almost all of Hamburg. Fri (12-6pm), Sat-Sun (10-6pm).

### Universal Design Quartier

**Sauerbruch Hutton Architects**

**Dratelnstraße 32a/c, 21109 Hamburg**

Currently the world’s largest residential building in modular timber construction “Woodle” offers micro-apartments for 371 students. The building is part of a new residential district in the Wilhelmshöfen area of Hamburg, which builds on the experimental character of the 2013 International Building Exhibition and embodies the principles of Universal Design: sustainable, simple and inclusive. The building components articulate this long building so that it fits in with the smaller scale of its surroundings. Its form also continues the rhythm of the neighbouring State Ministry of Urban Development and Housing along a busy route for cyclists and pedestrians. The apartments each have 20 m² floor area and are completely prefabricated from solid wood, including their fixtures. With the exception of the natural rubber floor covering, the wood has been left visible on every surface. This contributes to a comfortable and healthy indoor climate for the residents. The rear-ventilated facade cladding is made of grey larch wood in prefabricated panels.

### Ministry of Urban Development and Housing and the Ministry of Environment and Energy

**Sauerbruch Hutton Architects**

**Neuenfelder Str. 19, 21109 Hamburg**

The relocation of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (formerly Ministry of Urban Development and Environment) from the old Stadthausbrücke in the city centre to the Neuenfelder Straße in Wilhelmsburg in July 2013 was the first time a large ministry building had moved since 2001. Not only does the ministry building set new visual standards, it also plays a pioneering role in terms of energy efficiency. The new building meets what is known as the KfW38 standard, which means that it uses only 70 kilowatt-hours of primary energy per square metre per year. The design by the Berlin-based architects Sauerbruch Hutton and the Rosbach-based engineering company INNUS, won the Europe-wide architectural competition in 2009, not only stands for climate-friendly construction but also reflects openness and transparency. All the different parts of the building are linked from within by an “access route”, which is aimed at facilitating communication among staff. Each of the other seven buildings apart from the main tower have an open atrium. These atria let in plenty of natural light and enable staff and visitors to find their way around the 60,000 square metre ministry building.

### Raphael Hotel Waldenhaus

**Studio Andreas Heller**

**Am Inselpark 19, 21109 Hamburg**

The WALDENHAUS FOREST HOUSE is a building that is completely given over to all things woodland. The themes of forest and wood play a major role in two respects. Firstly, wood is used within the structure of the building as a sustainable construction material, and worked into the façade; and secondly, the WALDENHAUS is the venue for an exhibition that looks at the relationship between the city, its walls up to three metres and its ceilings up to four metres thick, remained almost intact. For over sixty years, further use of the building was restricted to a few isolated areas. One of the bunker’s flank towers houses the ‘vju’ Café and its remarkable panoramic terrace. This cantilevered platform, which circles around the whole building at a height of 30 metres, offers 360° views over almost all of Hamburg. Fri (12-6pm), Sat-Sun (10-6pm).

### Zone 6: Bergedorf

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### Home Haus

**J. Hayer H.**

**Ladenbeker Furtweg 37**

German architect J. Hayer H. and Sebastian Kitchie have completed Home Haus, a foster home for children and adolescents in Hamburg, Germany. The building is located next to a forest and has facilities for twelve girls in a mixture of single and shared rooms. The home includes a sports and music room, a cinema and kitchen and living room. The characteristics of the building are based on a two-colour relief facade embracing a compact house shape. The central staircase penetrates the division between floors in favour of communication to create a central open space for the community.
- Metro map: https://www.hvv.de/
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighbourhoods following this diagram.

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