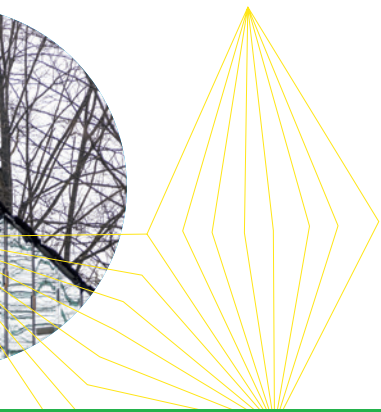
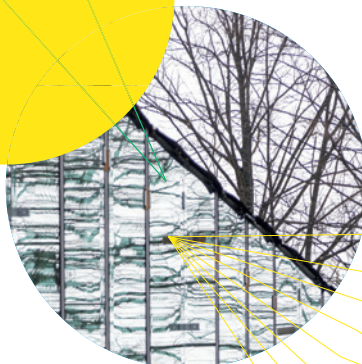
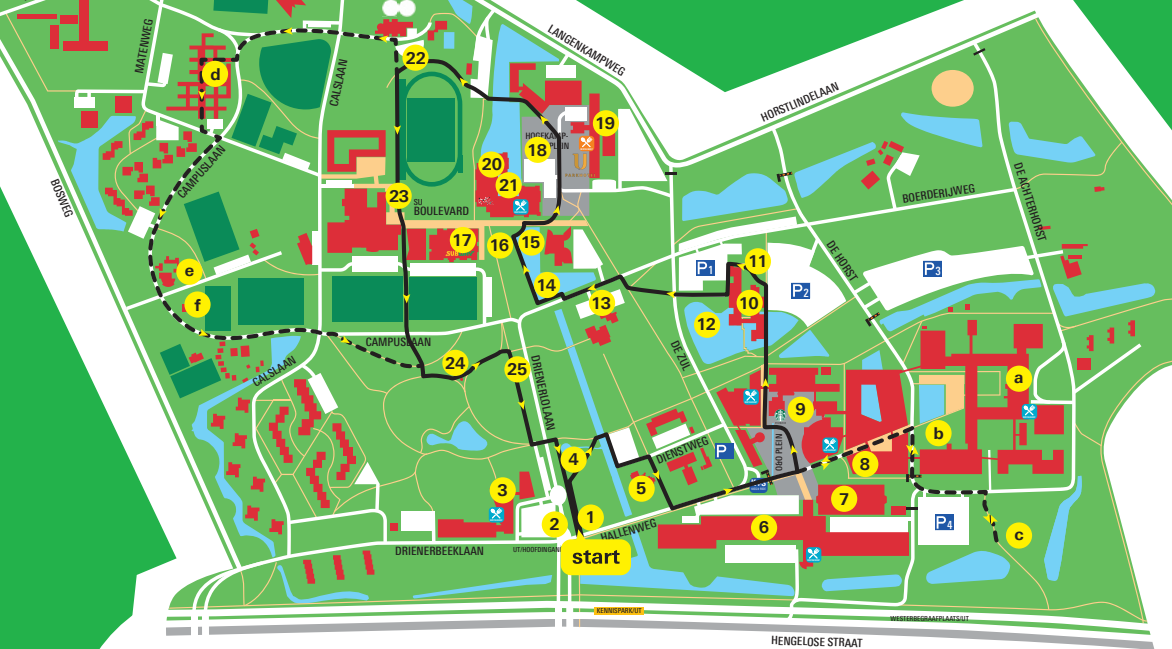


ARCHITECTURE & ART

a walking tour
of the campus

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.





ARCHITECTURE & ART

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The route takes one hour to complete. The two extra excursions take about fifteen minutes each. Would you like to stop off for something to eat or drink along the way? Restaurant facilities are available in almost every building.

To find out more about the University of Twente, go to www.utwente.nl
To arrange a guided tour, please see www.utwente.nl/sg

BACKGROUND READING

H.A. Bakker, *Campus Collection UT IV*, 2011.

P. Timmerman, *Architecture with a capital A. Drienerlo*, 2011.

G.J. Hospers & P. Timmerman, *Campus in context*, 2016.



The University of Twente (UT) is the only Dutch university with a campus in the true sense of the word: a vast expanse of parkland that is home to buildings for education and research, facilities for sports and culture, housing for students and staff, and even a shopping centre. In fact, the campus resembles a small college town in a green setting. The buildings that have taken shape on what was once the Drienerlo estate over the past 60 years are the embodiment of recent architectural ideas. Most of the outdoor artworks that grace the campus were specially commissioned for the university.

The UT campus was designed in 1961 by architects Wim van Tijen and Samuel van Embden, according to the principles of the New Objectivity movement. Their urban plan gave the site a clear structure and placed large buildings in strategic locations. Van Tijen and Van Embden created a functional separation between living, working and recreation. In response to this formal, objectivist approach, a group of young architects later introduced a more welcoming and exuberant architectural style.

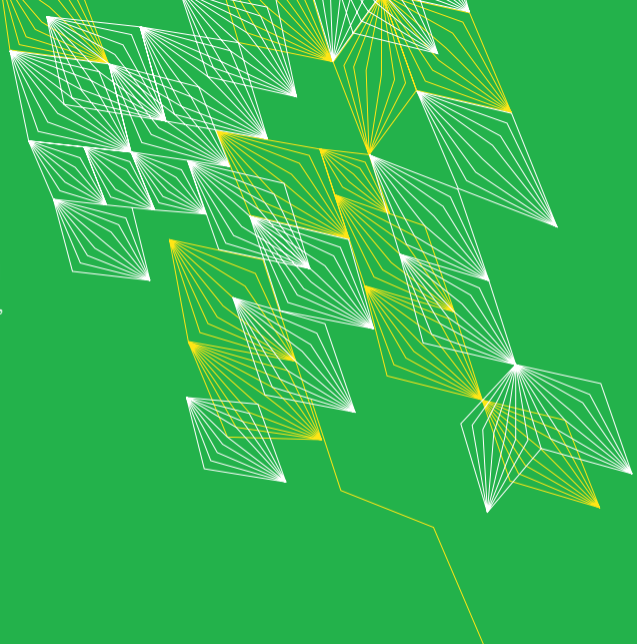
ARCHITECTURE
& ART



UT is a university where research and an entrepreneurial spirit go hand in hand. It provides education and conducts research in disciplines ranging from psychology and public administration to applied physics and biomedical technology. Areas of focus are engineering, medical innovation, nano-technology, and behaviour and society. Over 12,000 students currently study on campus, and each year we welcome a growing number of students from abroad. The impressive range of spin-off companies is emblematic of the entrepreneurial spirit. With over 3,000 employees, UT is the largest employer in Twente.

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

The route begins at *The Head*. From this point, two tall and imposing buildings can be seen at a glance. The Spiegel on the left and Hogekamp in the distance. The lane directly in front of you is Drienerlolaan, which forms the backbone of the campus. It runs through a beautiful green common and connects the various functions of the campus, which are strictly separated. To the right of the road is the education quarter, to the left the residential quarter (with the Spiegel as the only exception). The lane runs right to the heart of the campus, where there is room for sport, culture and recreation. The tour will take you through these areas, each with its own special character.





1

The Head

To mark its 60th anniversary, the University of Twente organised an art competition, which was won by Joep van Lieshout and his studio. His sculpture perfectly symbolises an organisation that focuses on thinking: a head! It refers both to the mysterious sculptures found on Easter Island and the pixelated heads of the digital age. The Head is made of copper, an ancient and durable material that changes colour with the passing of the years, just as UT keeps on adapting and evolving. The sculpture offers passers-by the chance to survey their surroundings from a height of 10 metres.

2022 Atelier Van Lieshout



2

The Signal

Artist Bert Meinen once had his studio on the UT campus. Many students told him how much they liked this sculpture. In its material, colour and shape, *The Signal* resembles a traffic sign and that was Meinen's inspiration in creating this work. Standing tall at the point where most cars, cyclists and pedestrians enter the campus, it could hardly occupy a more fitting location. Geometric shapes and modern materials feature in much of his work, which can be found throughout the Netherlands.

1975

Bert Meinen



3

1964 / W. van Tijen /
2000 Beltman architects

The Spiegel

This building comes from the time of the New Objectivity movement. It makes a strong architectural statement, with clean lines that make few concessions to their surroundings. Van Tijen's original plan was to construct the building on pillars, inspired by the work of the famous architect Le Corbusier. In 2000, the building was encased in an energy-efficient glass shell that inspired for its new name: Spiegel.

Walk towards The Thing.



4

The Thing

The Thing actually started life as a student prank. For a whole year, a close-knit band of students worked in secret to prepare this object before erecting it in a single day. It is made of discarded telephone poles and stretched steel cables. The construction principle of the 'push pull system' was the brainchild of US inventor Richard Buckminster Fuller. Artist Kenneth Snelson created a similar work in the Kröller-Müller sculpture park.

1974 UT students

1974

Continue along the footpath towards the canal, cross the small bridge on your right. Turn right, along the quay wall. Turn left at the Pavilion.



5

Pavilion

This building is a textbook example of Dutch Structuralism, which was a reaction to the New Objectivity movement. This architecture consists of small, snug and homely structures. A characteristic feature of the Pavilion is the stone chimney around which the various wings of the building fan out. The Pavilion was originally built as a staff cafeteria.

1964 Joop van Stigt

Pass the Pavilion, turn right onto the path. Cross the road, turn left. On your right, you will see Langezijds.



1970/ 2022 / S.J. van Embden /
VDNDP & CIVIC architects

6

Langezijds

This elongated building houses the Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC). Van Embden originally designed the building to house the Chemical Engineering department. This explains its elongated shape: in the unfortunate event of an explosion, the roof was designed to pop up easily. The building's concrete structure will remain and it will be given a transparent and sustainable interior complete with courtyard gardens.

To your right, you see the TechMed Centre and directly in front of you is the Nanolab.



7

1970 / Jacques Choisy /
2015 dvdp architecture + urbanism

TechMed Centre

This building was originally constructed as a process engineering hall, where experimental test rigs metres tall were bubbling away. With the advent of computer simulation, the hall became vacant. AKI ArtEZ Academy of Art & Design made use of the space for a number of years. Since its renovation in 2015, the hall has housed UT's TechMed Centre. The building is nicknamed 'the glass cathedral', a reference to the basilica-like structure of the hall.



8

Nanolab

The bright-red Nanolab houses a high-tech cleanroom, one of the most advanced labs in the world. It is built on 350 concrete piles driven to a depth of 20 metres to ensure that the laboratory floor is almost entirely vibration-free.

2010 Jan Hoogstad

2010

Turn left at the white awnings: you are at the Education & Research Square.

The background is a solid blue color. On the right side, there are several decorative elements consisting of multiple thin, yellow lines that form a series of overlapping, irregular polygons, resembling a stylized staircase or a series of connected steps. These lines are arranged in a way that they appear to be receding into the distance.

EXTRA EXCURSION I

15 minutes extra

Walk left past the Nanolab.
You will see the Horst Tower right ahead.



a

1968 / Van Mourik & Du Pon /
2007 Van Mourik & Vermeulen

Horst Tower

The Horst Tower is a prominent campus landmark, the culmination of a sightline that begins at the campus entrance. This is another building that dates back to the heyday of the New Objectivity movement. It is an illustration of the movement's guiding principle of segregated functions: service elements such as lifts, an emergency stairwell and air conditioning are housed in large concrete shafts. Note the intriguing interplay of light and shade produced by the corrugated concrete.

On the lawn to the right lies a striking red object, The Drum.



b

The Drum

The Drum is an early work by Strobos and was executed in polyester, a material he never used again. Its flamboyant colour is also atypical. Otherwise it exhibits all the characteristics of Strobos. It is a striking work that stands out in the landscape: monumental, austere, rhythmic and powerful.

1968 Evert Strobos

Turn right immediately after passing the Nanolab and follow the road as it curves left. Turn right onto the bike path; on your left you will see the Columns.



Columns

Columns is a work that consists of fourteen steel columns standing among the Pinery's collection of trees. They appear to have been designed with this site in mind, but in fact the work was donated by UT's former rector Wiebe Draijer and originally stood in his front garden. Strobos is known for steel artworks, monumental shapes that punctuate the landscape. Similar work by him can be admired in the sculpture garden of the Kröller-Müller Museum.

1988 Evert Strobos

Retrace your steps and when you reach Education & Research Square, turn right under the white awnings.

The image features a solid green background. On the left side, there are several abstract, overlapping geometric shapes composed of thin yellow lines, resembling stylized wings or a fan-like structure. Two thin white lines run diagonally across the right side of the image, starting from the bottom left and extending towards the top right. Centered in the middle of the image is the text "END OF EXTRA EXCURSION I" in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

END OF EXTRA EXCURSION I



9

2009 / Lodewijk Baljon
2010 Landscape Architects

Education & Research Square

The hub of the university's education and research activities is fairly compact; the buildings on the square stand in close proximity and are connected by walkways. This urban densification forms a stark contrast to the original campus design: large buildings in a green park landscape.

Turn left in front of Starbucks, take the first path on the right. Cross the bike path and continue over the walkway to the right of the grey building.



10

1973 Leo Heijdenrijk & John Mol

Cubicus

This building blends beautifully into the landscape, offering the natural surroundings many opportunities to encroach. It consists of adjacent structures, each with its own lecture hall, stairwell and offices. The ingenious linking of these relatively modest elements forms a substantial building that still feels welcoming and comfortable. A textbook example of Dutch Structuralism. In November 2002, a major fire broke out and destroyed half of the building.

Before you reach the covered bench, turn left toward the Tengenenge sculptures.



11

Tengenenge sculpture park

These sculptures were created by a range of artists from Tengenenge, Zimbabwe. This community was founded in the 1960s by the charismatic tobacco planter Tom Blomefield. In 1997 and 2000, the UT campus hosted a major outdoor exhibition of these sculptures. This park, designed by architect Geja Stassen, was created to provide a home for the serpentine stone works that were purchased by and gifted to the UT.

2012 Artists from Zimbabwe

Continue along the path toward the car park. Turn left around the building and head towards the stairs. Turn right at the stairs. On your left is a pond that contains Bubus.



12

Bubus

You will see a silver artwork floating in the pond. It takes the form of a rounded cube and goes by the name of Bubus. Artist Ruurd Hallema fashioned this playful object from stainless steel: at first glance, it resembles an inflatable floating toy. Yet it weighs a staggering 2500 kilos.

1987 Ruurd Hallema

Go straight ahead, cross the road, take the bike path. Turn right, then left again almost immediately, so that you are walking parallel to the larger road. Left is the Faculty Club.



13

Faculty Club

Piet Blom converted a farmhouse into a temporary refectory. The playful interior with its various levels and empty spaces was a world away from the austere and transparent interiors of the New Objectivity movement. Blom's architectural signature is visible at the very end of the building: a square window under the point of the roof. It is reminiscent of his legendary cube houses, one of Rotterdam's architectural highlights.

1964 Piet Blom

Walk on until you reach the stone wall by the narrow canal, turn right and cross the road to the grass. You are now heading straight towards the Heavy Lifter.



14

Heavy Lifter

Never give up: the message of this moving artwork by Volkert van der Wijk. Sisyphus, a figure from Greek mythology, was condemned to roll a boulder up a steep hillside for all eternity; every time he reached the top, the boulder would slip from his grasp and he had to start all over again. This Heavy Lifter repeatedly elevates a load of 300 kilos that plunges back down twice a day. When this happens, the mechanism restarts, as unflappable as Sisyphus.

Volkert van der Wijk

2013

Step onto the grass and go left around the pond. In the water the Drienerlo Steeple.



15

Drienerlo Steeple

Artist, presenter, playwright, creative thinker: the talent of Wim T. Schippers knows no bounds. Especially for the UT campus he created an artwork and a striking landmark in one: the Drienerlo Steeple. The steeple is half submerged in the water. Schippers deliberately spread all sorts of myths about his own artwork, for example that it marks the spot where a chapel slowly sank into the marshy Twente soil. The steeple has become an icon for the UT.

Wim T. Schippers

1979

On your left, you'll see the grey concrete artwork titled Information Plaza.



16

Information Plaza

Andrea Blum is an American artist who designed this work specifically for the University of Twente. Information Plaza is composed of two overlapping squares and is intended as a meeting place: benches have been installed on top. It is also meant to serve as a central information point, with the news ticker displaying regular updates on important events. The plaza is also situated to provide a central thoroughfare for cyclists and pedestrians.

Andrea Blum

1996

On the other side of Information Plaza is Piet Blom's Bastille.



17

Bastille

This building was immediately christened ‘The Bastille’ because its exterior bears a striking resemblance to the iconic Paris prison. But this forbidding outer shell belied what lay within; when visitors stepped inside they were overwhelmed by intricately designed chaos. Blom created a labyrinth with human interaction as its central theme. Robert Winkel reimagined the interior as an open space.

1969 / Piet Blom /
2003 Robert Winkel

Continue along the pond and at the paved footpath on the right, cross the terrace towards the Boulevard. Cross over and walk towards the big blue grandstands.



18

2020 LOLA Landscape Architects

Hogekamp Square

Hogekamp has been transformed from a faculty building into a combination of hotel and student housing. LOLA redesigned the public space, erecting these blue grandstands as eye-catchers. A series of gardens and ponds provide pleasant spots to study outside when the weather is fine. The expanse of the square offers space for cultural and sporting activities. Below the surface, an ingenious water purification system has been installed.

Cross the length of the square. The building on your right is Hogekamp; on your left is Vrijhof.



19

1967 / S.J. van Embden /
2019 dvdp architecture + urbanism

Hogekamp

In the spirit of the New Objectivity movement, Van Embden designed a building that unequivocally shows its purpose: a study machine. Technical elements were given pride of place, as evidenced by the large white air conditioning shafts that framed the building and the glass boiler room beside the entrance. Peter Defesche converted this centre of learning into a hotel and student accommodation.



20

1970 / Verster/Dijkstra/Loeraker /
2006 Hylke Gjaltema

Vrijhof

The Vrijhof building is the cultural heart of the campus: performances, concerts, cultural courses and lectures all take place here. It features art and pop studios, an art library, a theatre cafe and the central library. There are also two galleries, where part of the UT's art collection is on permanent display, showing works from the Paul Citroen Collection. Vrijhof's rounded corners echo the architectural style of the Bastille.

In front of the rear blue grandstand, turn left and cut diagonally across to reach the small bridge. Cross it and in the distance (left) you will see *The Boy in the Boat* and *The Snorkeler*.



21

The Boy in the Boat and The Snorkeler

Both of these sculptures float in the pond behind the Vrijhof and are easily visible from the study areas in the library. The Boy in the Boat was originally located in the Volkspark in Enschede, but was relocated because it prompted too many people to call the emergency services. The Snorkeler is made of the same colourful polyester.

2004 **Petra Groen**

At the car park, take the asphalt path that leads diagonally uphill. On the right you will see the outdoor swimming pool and the Open Air Theatre (tucked behind the hedge).



22

Open Air Theatre

This intimate outdoor theatre was designed by Piet Blom. It formed part of his Centre Plan: a Kasbah-like structure stretching from the Hogekamp building to the cinder track and Sports Centre. The Bastille building and the open air theatre were the only two elements of this ambitious plan to be realised. The theatre is the venue for performances in the summer months. The acoustics are outstanding.

1962 Piet Blom

Take Extra Excursion II or descend towards the cinder track and walk the length of it. On your right student accommodation and a blue artwork: the Tango Dancers.



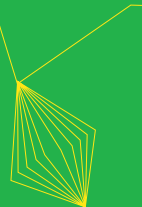
EXTRA EXCURSION II

15 minutes extra

Turn right at the hedge and descend into the open air theatre. From there, head through the trees. Turn left opposite the silver building. Cross the road. To your left is a baseball field and to your right a child day-care facility. The Patio Complex is right in front of you. At the junction, keep left. Enter the complex at No. 30.

NB

Do you like to admire The Tango Dancers (23), please look at the map and return to resume the extra excursion.






d

Patio Complex

This residential complex consists of seventeen small patios and one large patio with a pond. Haan's idea for this building was to create a close-knit student community with a structure that encourages social interaction. The inspiration came to him in Africa, where he studied cave dwellers in Tunisia. The complex subtly blends into its surroundings; in good weather, the patios become an extension of the living room. In 2013, it was granted listed building status.

1965 **Herman Haan**

1965



Follow this path and exit the complex by taking the ramp. You are now in the heart of the residential area, characterised by its intimate and sheltered atmosphere, its abundant greenery and winding lanes.

Turn left and then right, through the avenue of trees. On the right are residential units designed by Teun Hazewinkel and on the left hockey fields. After a while, you can see the Logica complex designed by Herman Haan on your left.



Logica

This welcoming, small-scale housing complex was built specifically to house female students. In the early days, when UT was still a technical college and only a handful of girls studied on campus, the authorities thought it better for male and female students to live separately. Here too, social interaction was encouraged, centred around a shared courtyard.

1967 Herman Haan

1967

Go straight ahead at the junction. On your left, you can see the Bunker of Broken Dreams.




1965

Maarten van Wensveen



Bunker of Broken Dreams

This small but formal residential building contrasts with the intimate character of Herman Haan's work. This New Objectivity architecture is focused on the individual and on privacy, rather than on collective cohabitation. The turret is strategically placed to provide 'a sign of life at the forest edge', according to chief architect Van Tijen. In the 1960s, this modest building housed residences for unmarried staff, earning it the nickname 'Bunker of Broken Dreams'.

A decorative graphic in the top right corner consisting of several thin yellow lines that form a series of overlapping, elongated diamond or kite shapes, creating a sense of depth and movement.

Continue down the lane. On your right you will pass the tennis pavilion designed by Rob Ouëndag and then a farmhouse that used to be part of the Drienerlo estate. Go straight ahead at the junction, keeping to the right side of the road. Turn onto the leftmost cobbled path. Take the first path on the right and keep left, around the cluster of trees. At the forest edge on your right, you will see four concrete sculptures by artist and mathematician Rinus Roelofs. These ingenious patterns have been created using a 3D printer. You are now heading for the Carillon.

END OF EXTRA EXCURSION II



23

Tango Dancers

Marijke de Goey is a sculptor and designer rooted in the typically Dutch tradition of geometric clarity: straight and curved lines and rectangles characterize her work. This sculpture was conceived for another square on campus, but had to be relocated. On this spot, the two dance on, looking magnificent in De Goey's favourite colour: blue.

Continue straight on, with Herman Haan's the Sports Centre to your right and the climbing wall on the Sky building to your left. Cross the car park and cut between the playing fields at the tall lamppost. Cross the road and take a left. Behind the bus stop, turn left onto the grass and head diagonally towards the Carillon.

1986 Marijke de Goey



24

Carillon

In the United States, there is a carillon on every campus. The UT was offered its carillon by local municipalities when it opened in 1964. It was designed by a famous Dutch designer and architect, Gerrit Rietveld. He originally planned to build a cultural and spiritual centre, but only the carillon was completed before his death. The university did not appoint a permanent bell-ringer because it wanted its own students and staff to provide the music.

1964 **Gerrit Rietveld**

Turn left at the Carillon and follow the path to the left. Go diagonally across the grass, heading right, towards the Sardine Tin.





25

Sardine Tin

Ger van Elk has been known since the 1960s as one of the Netherlands' leading exponents of conceptual art. He is a contemporary of Wim T. Schippers and both artists once declared that art should in no way reflect the personal expression of the artist. This large, half-opened tin of fish is considered anti-art. Van Elk saw it as a playful counterpoint to the serious world of science.

1975 Ger van Elk

1975