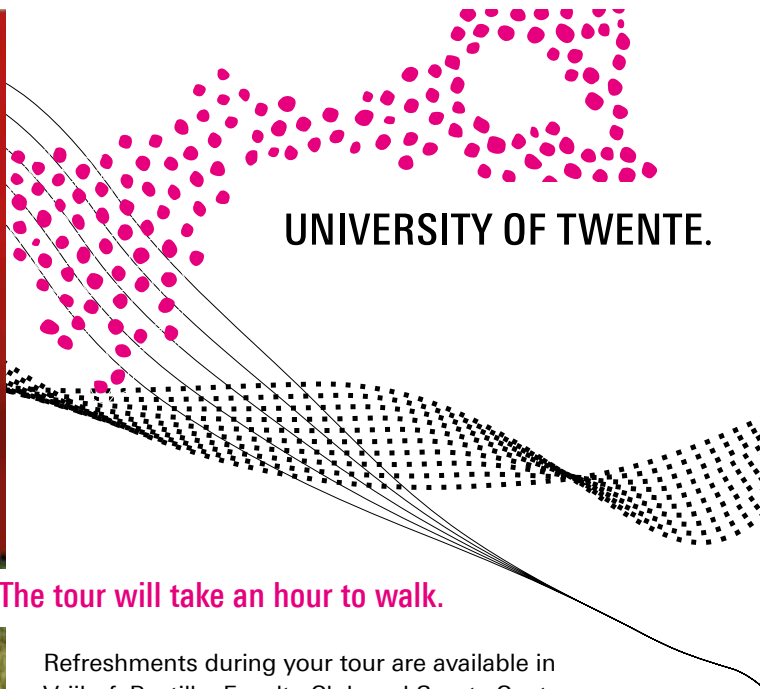


*A walking tour of the campus*

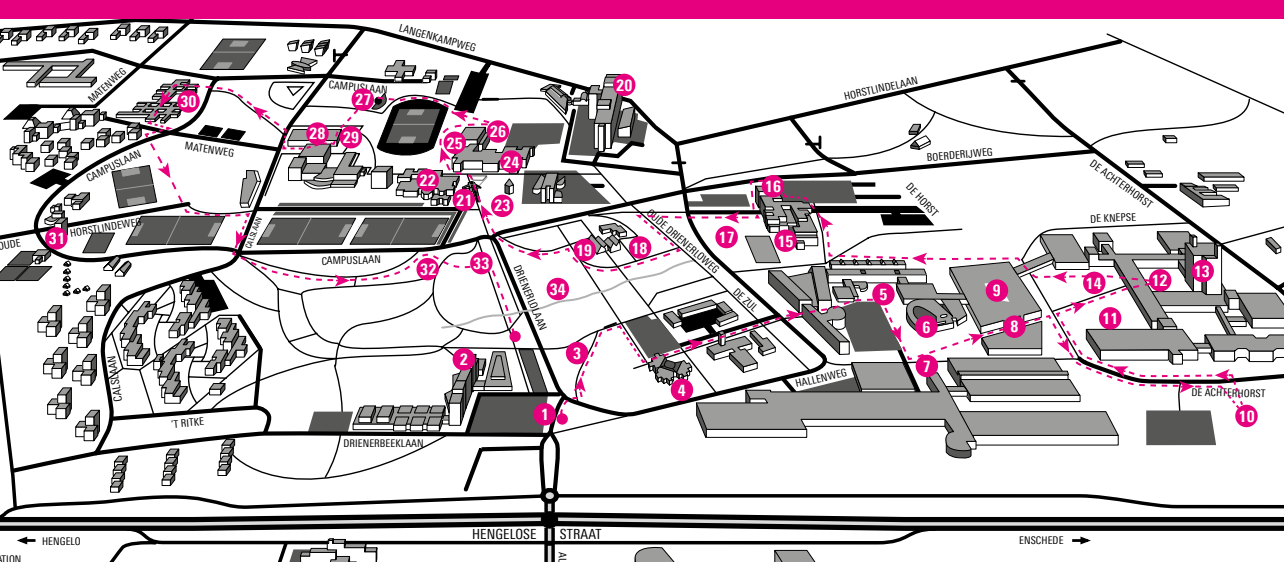
# ARCHITECTURE & ART



UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

**The tour will take an hour to walk.**

Refreshments during your tour are available in Vrijhof, Bastille, Faculty Club and Sports Centre, which are open (nearly) every day.



## architecture & art *a walking tour of the campus*

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### Extra info

[www.utwente.nl](http://www.utwente.nl)

### Guided tours

Studium Generale  
[a.aarten-heukels@utwente.nl](mailto:a.aarten-heukels@utwente.nl)

### Literature

H.A. Bakker, **Campus Collection UT IV**, 2011  
 P. Timmerman, **Architecture with a capital A**, 2011. See also: [www.groteA.nl](http://www.groteA.nl)

### colophon

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UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

A photograph of a campus scene. In the foreground, there is a large, bright red, angular sculpture made of several rectangular blocks. In the background, a modern building with large glass windows and a dark frame is visible. Two people are sitting on a bench in front of the building. The sky is clear and blue.

# ARCHITECTURE & ART

*A walking tour of the campus*

A decorative graphic element in the bottom right corner, consisting of a pink line-art pattern of overlapping circles and organic shapes, resembling a stylized crowd or a textured surface.

# ARCHITECTURE & ART

The University of Twente (UT) is the only university in the Netherlands with a genuine campus. It is set in extensive parkland that houses buildings for education and research, facilities for sports and culture, student and staff accommodation, and a shopping centre. In fact, the campus is a compact academic city located on the verdant Drienerlo estate. The buildings that have been erected there over the past half-century are among the finest examples of recent architectural thinking. Most of the art objects standing in the open air were created especially for the UT.





The campus was laid out in 1961 by architects Wim van Tijen and Samuel van Embden, according to the principles of Modern Architecture or New Objectivity. Their master plan imposed a clear structure on the site, with large buildings at strategic points. Van Tijen and Van Embden separated residences from work and recreation facilities. This business-like, formal approach drew a response from a group of young architects, whose buildings were more intimate and exuberant. Jan Hoogstad was the campus' supervising architect until 2000; his current successor is Peter Vermeulen.



The UT profiles itself as an enterprising research university. It provides education and conducts research in areas ranging from psychology and management to applied physics and biomedical technology. The core research areas are technology, medical innovation, nanotechnology, and behaviour and society. Current enrolment numbers 9000 students, a growing number of whom come from outside the Netherlands. The UT's enterprising character is manifested in the large number of spin-off businesses to which it is host. The university employs a staff of 3000, making it the largest employer in Twente.



# 00

*Start*

The route begins opposite the Signaal. Two major tall buildings can be seen from this point. The

Spiegel is on your left, with the Hogekamp in the distance. In front of you is the Drienerlolaan, the campus' backbone.

The lane connects the various functions on campus, all of which are clearly separated from one another. Education is on the

right-hand side of the lane, with residences on the left (the Spiegel being an exception). The lane ends in the centre, with an area for sports, culture and leisure activities. The tour takes us through all these areas, each with its own distinctive character.

*The route begins on the cycle track / footpath opposite the Signaal.*



## *Het Signaal* Bert Meinen

# 01

1975

At one time Bert Meinen had his studio on campus. Students admired this particular sculpture in the exhibition he gave when he left. In material, colour and form it looks like a traffic light, which was

Meinen's inspiration. It is well placed at the entrance, where most cars, cycles and pedestrians enter the campus. Meinen uses many geometric shapes and modern materials; his work can be found throughout the Netherlands.





## *Spiegel* Wim van Tijen

# 02

1964/  
2000

This building dates from the heyday of the New Objectivity. The architecture is proud, with clean, imposing lines and few ties to the surroundings. Initially, Van Tijen wanted to put the building on legs, inspired as he was by the famous architect Le Corbusier. The building was given an energy-saving skin in 2000; hence its new name 'Spiegel' (Mirror).

Walk towards Het Ding.



## Het Ding UT Students

# 03

2010

Het Ding began as a student prank. A small group put the object together in secret, then erected it in a single day with salvaged telephone poles and pre-tensioned steel cables. The construction principle was discovered by the American innovator Richard Buckminster Fuller. Kenneth Snelson created a similar work, which can be seen in the Kröller-Müller sculpture garden, Otterlo.

**Follow footpath towards canal and cross bridge on your right. Turn right and follow low wall. Turn left, with Paviljoen on your right-hand side.**



## *Paviljoen* Joop van Stigt

# 04

1964

The Paviljoen is a classic example of Dutch Structuralism, which arose in response to the New Objectivity. The design consists of small, intimate spaces that are clustered together. A distinctive feature is the building's stone chimney, with wings fanning out around it. The building once served as the staff canteen.

Go straight on towards Ravelijn; cross cycle track and road and walk between Ravelijn and Citadel, towards Waaier. You are now entering the Education & Research Square.



Lodewijk Baljon Landschapsarchitecten

## *Education & Research Square*

05

2009/  
2010

The university's E&R centre is fairly compact; the buildings are close together, connected by pedestrian bridges. This urban-style proximity (an initiative of the master planner Jan Hoogstad) stands in contrast to the original campus design of large buildings in a green park.



*Spiegel Spiegel* Jan Merx

06

The Waaier is a restaurant; it houses Spiegel Spiegel, by Jan Merx. He used a pencil to write “C’est moi” in minute letters, a job that took him several months.

You can also see the word WAAR (true), with the W written as an upside-down M. This is Merx’s critical comment on science: truth has many facets.

1996

Turn right in front of Waaier and walk under the porches.



## *De drie watervlaggen* Jo Pessink

# 07

1979

When the fountain is working, water flows out of the pillars and clatters into the saucers. This work by Jo Pessink is bold and powerful, devoid of any decorative frippery, which is why it is so well suited to the campus. Students and staff chose it in the 1970s as the best design for this location. Nowadays the fountain marks the boundary between the E&R square and the Gallery, an innovative business centre.

Turn left and walk between Carré and Nanolab towards Horst.



## *Carré & Nanolab* Jan Hoogstad

# 08

Carré houses the Applied Physics, Chemical Technology and Electrical Engineering laboratories. Immediately opposite you can see the bright red Nanolab, which houses a high-tech clean room.

*2010*

This is one of the most advanced laboratories in the world. It is built on 350 piles, sunk 20 meters into the ground, making the lab floor virtually vibration free.



## *Carré roof painting* Jan van der Ploeg

# 09

The top few floors of Carré offer an excellent view of the laboratory roof in the quadrangle. Semicircles in wide swathes of colour compensate for the building's whiteness. Powerful colours, simple forms, clean lines: it is obvious that Van der Ploeg follows the tradition of De Stijl or neoplasticism.

2010



Immediately after the Nanolab turn right and walk towards the barrier. Follow the path round the bend. Turn right onto the cycle track when you reach the Pinetum information board. You can see the Kolommen on your left.







## *Kolommen* Evert Strobos

# 10

1988

Fourteen steel columns stand among the trees of the Pinetum collection. They seem to have been designed specifically for this landscape, but they are a gift from extractor Draijer, who had them standing in his front garden. Strobos is known for his monumental objects that act as markers in the landscape. He has similar works in the Kröller-Müller statue garden.

Turn round and retrace your steps. Turn right at the cooling pond towards Horst Tower. De Trom is on your right.



## *De Trom* Evert Strobos

# 11

1968

De Trom is also by Evert Strobos. One of his early works, it is constructed in polyester, a material he never used again. The flamboyant colour is also untypical of his later work. Apart from that, it is a typical Strobos, striking a powerful note in the landscape: monumental, sober, rhythmic.

Walk on towards Horst Tower. You will see the bust of Van den Kroonenburg in the Horst 'courtyard'.



Mohana van den Kroonenberg

## *Buste Harry van den Kroonenberg*

# 12

2011

Harry van den Kroonenberg was the rector who, in the eighties, opened up the university to the world outside. It was he who coined the term 'enterprising university'. The UT strengthened its ties with the regional business community and developed market-oriented education and research. This bronze bust was unveiled on the 50th anniversary of the university's foundation. The artist is Van den Kroonenberg's daughter, Mohana.



*Horst* Van Mourik & Du Pon/  
Van Mourik & Vermeulen.

13

1968/  
2007

Horst Tower, an important landmark on the campus, also has its origin in the New Objectivity. The tower clearly demonstrates the principle of the separation of functions: supporting functions such as elevators, emergency staircase, washrooms and air conditioning are installed in the huge concrete shafts.

Turn round and walk down the stairs and round the right-hand side of the cooling pond. You are now walking on a work of art by Frank Sciarone.



## *Bestrating Horstplein* Frank Sciarone

# 14

2010

Take a look at the pavement as you walk between the cooling pond and the Horst: pebbles in pink, yellow, and grey. From a distance you can make out a large oval and three smaller ones, a triangle and an arc. The perspective is slightly distorted, just like that of the pond, which looks square, circular or oval, depending on where you stand.

Walk towards Carré, turn right under the glass pedestrian bridge and follow the green footpath. Take the first path on your left. You are now walking towards the Teehuis that houses the university's central computers. Keep to the right and turn right in front of the two black sculptures by Jan Cees van Westering. Cross the white pedestrian bridge that runs alongside Cubicus.



*Cubicus* Leo Heijdenrijk en John Mol

15

1973

Cubicus sits beautifully in this landscape. Nature can penetrate in many ways. The building consists of 'structures', each with its own lecture theatre, staircase and offices. These relatively small structures are ingeniously linked together to create a sizeable building that nevertheless retains an air of intimacy. A classic example of Dutch Structuralism. Half of the building was destroyed in a fire in 2002.

Turn left in front of the covered seat and walk towards the Tengenengebeelden.



Various artists from Zimbabwe

## Tengenengebeelden

# 16

2012

The statues were created by various artists from Tengenenge, Zimbabwe. The sculptors' cooperative was founded in the 1960s by Tom Blomefield, a charismatic and enterprising tobacco planter. The campus hosted major open-air exhibitions of these works in 1997 and 2000. This spot was designed by architect Geja Stassen to house the serpentine stone sculptures that were purchased or donated.

Follow the path towards the car park. Turn left towards the steps and then turn right. The pond containing the Bubus is on your left.



*Bubus* Ruurd Hallema

17

1987

A silver-coloured artwork is floating in the pond. It is a Ball and a Cube at the same time: hence the name Bubus. This witty stainless steel object, which looks like an inflated floating toy (even though it weighs 2500 kilograms) is the work of artist Ruurd Hallema.

Go straight on and cross the road. Follow the cycle track to where it enters the tree-lined lane. Turn left and take the first path on your right. On your left an orchard and vegetable gardens from UT employees. The Faculty Club is on your right.







## *Faculty Club* Piet Blom / Abel Blom

# 18

1964/  
2003

In 1964 Piet Blom converted an old farmhouse into a refectory. The interior was playful, with split levels and voids, in sharp contrast to the sober interiors favoured by the New Objectivity. Blom left his unique architectural signature – a square poised on one corner – in the placement of windows in the building's end walls. They echo his legendary cube homes in Rotterdam. The architect's son converted the building into a chic restaurant.

Follow the path alongside the Faculty Club terrace towards the Ideeënvanger.



*Ideeënvanger* Fred Bellefroid

19

2004

Belgian artist Fred Bellefroid designed this sculpture to commemorate rector Frans van Vught's departure. Another Bellefroid bronze – *De Blijvende Verwondering*, 1999 – can be found farther along the boulevard beside the Bastille. In contrast to most sculptures on campus, these images are figurative and they were not created specifically for their present locations.

Cross the little bridge and follow the path. On your right is the Hogekamp, which towers over everything.



## Hogekamp Samuel van Embden et al.

# 20

1967

Van Embden designed this ten-storey building in the spirit of the New Objectivity. It is totally unambiguous about its purpose: it is a machine for studying. Technology is proudly on display, as witnessed by the large air conditioning shafts. This highly visible, ten storey campus landmark is currently empty, but there are plans to refit it for student accommodation combined with a hotel.

Cross the road and turn right. Cross and turn half right onto the cycle track. Walk in the direction of the artwork with the rolling news display. This is Information Plaza. Walk up the ramp.



## *Information Plaza* Andrea Blum

# 21

1996

American artist Andrea Blum created this work especially for the UT. Information Plaza consists of two overlapping squares, and is intended to serve as a meeting point – note the benches on top. It also serves as a central information point, with a rolling display that shows the news headlines. Its placement creates a central passage for both cyclists and pedestrians.

The Bastille is on your left. The centre of the campus comprises this building, the Vrijhof, and the Sports Complex.



## *Bastille* Piet Blom / Robert Winkel

# 22

1969/  
2003

The building was instantly baptised 'The Bastille' because its exterior recalls the famed Parisian prison. Upon entering, visitors are overwhelmed by a carefully orchestrated chaos. Blom created a labyrinth inside, with twelve mezzanines, low walls, niches, and steps, all of which are intended to encourage chance encounters. Robert Winkel transformed it into an open building.

The Torentje van Drienerlo stands in the pond on your right.



## *Torentje van Drienerlo* Wim T. Schippers

# 23

1979

Wim T. Schippers is a man of many talents: artist, presenter, playwright. He created this striking work specifically for the campus. The Little Tower of Drienerlo stands half-submerged in the water. Schippers himself deliberately spread all kinds of rumours about this now classic landmark, one of them being that a church once stood here, but it had slowly submerged under the marshy Twente ground. The Torentje is a genuine UT icon.

**Leave the Information Plaza by the steps. Walk towards Vrijhof.**



*Vrijhof* Jan Verster / Hylke Gjaltema

24

1970/  
2006

The Vrijhof is the cultural heart of the campus with performances, concerts, cultural courses and lectures. It contains artists' studios, pop recording studios, an artothèque, and a theatre café. There is a new art exhibition every month. It also houses the central library in which the visitor can view the Paul Citroen art collection. With its rounded corners, the building is similar in style to the Bastille.

Follow the path beside the Vrijhof. You will see a street sign Bonita Avenue next to the cycle rack.

## *Bonita Avenue*

# 25

2012

This street sign refers to Peter Buwalda's best-selling novel *Bonita Avenue*. The book's action takes place mainly on the campus of Tubantia University, and one of the main protagonists is rector Siem Sigerius (the UT campus and a previous rector served as models for the book). Buwalda was a journalist on the campus newspaper, *UT-News*. The Vrijhof Culture Centre organises special Buwalda walking tours on campus.

Follow the path along the left side of the Vrijhof. You can see Hoge-kamp on your right. Cross the little bridge on your right and walk on to the end. In the distance you can see two works of art floating in the pond.







# 26

2004

## *De jongen in het bootje en De Snorkelaar*

Petra Groen

Both works are floating in the pond behind the Vrijhof. They are easily visible from the library's study areas. 'De jongen in het bootje' was originally located in the Volkspark in Enschede, but it caused too many people to ring the emergency services. The other object is constructed of the same colourful polyester.

Turn round and retrace your steps. At the car park, take the asphalt path that slants uphill. On your right you can see the open-air swimming pool, and the Amphitheatre a little later.



## *Amphitheater* Piet Blom

# 27

1962

Piet Blom designed the intimate open-air theatre as part of his Centre Plan. This structure is reminiscent of a Kasbah, stretching from the Hogekamp to the cinder track and the sports centre. Blom's Centre Plan was enormous, but in the end only the Bastille and the open-air theatre were built. The acoustics are fantastic: just stand on the spot in the middle and clap your hands.

Follow the path and walk downhill by the trees. Please take care, as the descent may be slippery. Follow the trail through the woods that leads directly to the red Box.



Floor Arons and Arnoud Gelauff

Box

28

2007

The Box is a newcomer to the campus. Herman Haan's Patio Complex (see no. 30) is meant to entice students to gather together outside, whereas the idea of the Box is that students should be neatly tucked away inside their apartments. The courtyard houses the entrances to the rooms, a cycle rack, and pedestrian bridges. The complex is transected by a path, an extension of the old archery range.

Walk diagonally through Box until you reach a small courtyard on the opposite side. The Tango Dancers are on your left.



*Tangodansers* Marijke de Goey

29

1986

The work of sculptress and designer Marijke de Goey is rooted in the Dutch tradition of geometric clarity. The primary shapes she uses are straight and curved lines, and rectangles. She designs art objects for public spaces, but also makes jewellery. The Tango Dancers was constructed for another courtyard on the campus, but had to move. Here they dance on, in De Goey's favourite blue.

Walk along with the Box on your left. When you reach the road, continue to walk beside the Box. Where the Box ends, cross over and take the asphalt path leading to the beach volleyball court. The Patio Complex is in front of you. Enter it through no. 30.



## *Patio Complex* Herman Haan

# 30

1965

The Patio Complex is a residential facility consisting of seventeen small patios, one large one, and a pond. It is an explicit invitation to gather together, as Haan sought to create a close-knit student community.

He drew his inspiration from travels in Africa, where he studied the cave dwellers in Southern Tunisia. The complex merges subtly into its surroundings; in fine weather the patios are an extension of the living rooms. The complex received the status of National Monument in 2013.



## ... *Patio Complex*

Walk straight on beside the pond and turn right at the end. Climb the spiral staircase. Turn right at the top and then immediately left. Follow the path and exit the Complex via the ramp. You are now in the heart of the residential area, with its intimate, protective character, greenery and meandering paths. Turn a little to your left and then enter the lane of trees to your right. After about 10 meters, walk onto the grass beside the hockey pitches. A little farther on you can see an old AKZO company salt drilling derrick, which now serves as the hockey club's clubhouse. Cross over the parking spaces and the paved road and enter the narrow footpath. Cross over the road and continue on the pavement to the right. Behind the sports pitches on your right you can see a small residential flat at the edge of the wood.



## Woonflatje Maarten van Wensveen

# 31

1965

This stiffly formal building stands in contrast to the intimate patio complex, and is designed for privacy and the individual. The tower stands alone, with little or no connection to the surrounding nature. In the 1960s, when males and females lived separately on campus, this flat housed males. It was nicknamed the Hunk Bunker: from it you could see into the Logica's courtyard – a women's residence.

Keep to the left at the crossroads, cross the road to the left and take the leftmost paved path. Take the first path on your right and keep to the left around the trees. On your right you can see four concrete sculptures by artist / mathematician Rinus Roelofs. They were made on the world's largest 3d-printer. Proceed towards the Carillon.



*Carillon* Gerrit Rietveld

32

1964

Every campus in the USA has a bell tower or carillon. The UT was presented with this carillon by a number of local authorities when it opened in 1964. Designed by Gerrit Rietveld, it was planned to form part of a complete spiritual centre but the architect's death left us with only the carillon. Staff and students provide the music, even though an automated system is also available.

Go to the left round the Carillon. When the path turns to the left, cross the grass diagonally towards the Sardineblik.





*Sardineblik* Ger van Elk

33

1975

Ger van Elk is one of conceptual art's most important representatives in the Netherlands. This large, half-open can of fish is an example of 'anti-art'. Van Elk intended it as a playful counterpoint to the serious business of science. In the days when the Drienerloaan was still a four-lane road, this work was sited prominently in the central reservation.

Continue along the footpath parallel to the Drienerlolaan towards the Spiegel. You cross a little stream, the Roombeek.





## *Roombeek*

# 34

2012

The Roombeek neighbourhood of Enschede was the location of a horrible firework disaster in 2001. In commemoration, it was decided to let the Roombeek stream flow above ground once again.

The brook now meanders from the disaster neighbourhood to the campus. The Regge and Dinkel Water Authority built an ingenious passage for it under the Drienerlolaan. The city and the campus are now tied together by its waters.

**You have now reached the end of the route!**