1. **ERLEBNISWELT ALLERPARK**

The Allersee lake was created to the south of the River Aller in 1969 and has been used as a bathing and water sports lake since then. Amongst other things, the Columbian pavilion from the 2000 EXPO in Hanover can be seen here, forming the end point of the promenade on the bank of the lake. Various sporting activities are available.

2. **VOLKSWAGEN ARENA**

The stadium has space for 30,000 spectators. It has been designed as a pure football stadium without an athletics track, with the result that the fans can experience the game from closer by. You can have a look behind the scenes in a public guided tour.

3. **STEIMKER BERG**

The residential quarter in an idyllic location with double, semi-detached and multi-family houses was designed as the first suburb of Wolfsburg. Skilled workers, engineers, administrative workers and executives of the Volkswagen factory settled here with their families. In the 1950s, the villa for the then VW Director General Heinrich Nordhoff was built on a corner property about 4,000 square metres in area.

4. **ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE**

In the 1970s, many Moslems came to Wolfsburg from Tunisia to work for Volkswagen. In 2006, the Islamic Cultural Centre was opened in order to give Moslems from all over the world a religious home.

5. **VW BATHS**

In 1951, Volkswagen endowed this outdoor swimming pool to the City of Wolfsburg. The city’s first swimming pool has a 10-metre board and a water surface of more than 2,500 m². On average, more than 100,000 people come to the baths under monument protection in the summer season.

6. **HASSELBACH VALLEY**

This valley is named after the Hasselbach, a tributary of the River Aller 16 km in length. It provides paths which are very well suited to walking, running or cycling.

7. **ST. CHRISTOPHUS CHURCH**

Planned by the architect Peter Koller and built in 1951, it is the oldest and largest Catholic Church in Wolfsburg.

8. **“CHRISTUSKIRCHE”**

Consecrated as the first Evangelical church in Wolfsburg in 1951, it was supplemented by a parish house, a juveniles’ home and a vicarage in 1953. The ensemble is under monument protection.

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**Contacts**

Stadt Wolfsburg – Referat Kommunikation
www.wolfsburg.de

WMG Wolfsburg Wirtschaft und Marketing GmbH
www.wmg-wolfsburg.de

Tourist-Information Wolfsburg (im Hauptbahnhof)
Willy-Brandt-Platz 3  | 38440 Wolfsburg
Telefon 05361 899930
E-Mail tourist@wolfsburg.de
www.wolfsburg-tourismus.de
The castle is one of the significant Renaissance buildings in North Germany. Around 1300, a moated castle was built, and its tower forms the oldest part of what is now “Wolfsburg”. From about 1574, it was extended to a castle with four wings around an interior courtyard. In 1945, the castle became the name giver for the city.

The group’s headquarters are in the 13-storey building, which forms the western end of the factory front on the Mittellandkanal, 1.3 km in length. It is the visual antithesis to the former power station located to the east. The diameter of the VW logo on the front is 8 metres and is equivalent to the turning circle of a VW beetle.

This experience park surrounds a lagoon landscape with artificially built hills, in which pavilions of all the VW brands are embedded. The two glass towers, 48 metres in height, which accommodate 400 new cars each on 20 storeys as a totally automatic high-shelf warehouse, are the landmarks of the Autostadt.

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The architect Zaha Hadid has created a plastic body which appears to be floating. The space underneath it makes the work of art a publicly accessible area.

The St. Annen Church is in the historical centre of the village of Hesslingen and is a remarkable example of Romanic architecture. Around 1200, the four-part building was created of dry-stone walls and is one of the oldest sacral buildings in the present town area.
1 **HEILIG-GEIST CHURCH**
The sacral construction of the Finnish architect Alvar Aalto, which is under monument protection, was consecrated in 1962. The Evangelical Church connects the Eichelkamp and Klieversberg residential settlements.

2 **ART MUSEUM**
The location for modern art was created in 1994 according to the designs of the architect Peter Schwager. Zaha Hadid additionally designed a multifunctional lounge here in 2001. Since 2007, a Japanese garden has been part of the interior courtyard and provides the visitors with a place of peace and quiet.

3 **ALVAR ALTO CULTURAL HOUSE**
The building of the Finnish world architect Alvar Aalto, inaugurated in 1962, manifests a unique repertoire of shapes and explicit decors. The view of the roof landscape with a central roof terrace and numerous various of skylights is impressive.

4 **GIRAFFE**
This sculpture by the artist Sina Heffner, four metres high and 300 kilograms in weight, marks the entrance area to the inner city.

5 **THEATRE**
The city’s youngest architectural monument was designed by the architect Hans Scharoun. As the central shape, there is the spectators’ and stage area, a solid and sharp-edged block, not based on any geometry, on the edge of the Klieversberg.

6 **CONGRESS PARK**
Event centre, opened in 1958.

7 **PLANETARIUM**
The Volkswagen company acquired the planetarium from the GDR in exchange for 10,000 cars and gave it to the City of Wolfsburg on the occasion of its 40th anniversary in 1978. As the first planetarium in the world, it has been in possession of the full-dome projection technology of Carl Zeiss Jena since 2010.

8 **WOLFSBURG HOSPITAL**
The hospital is one of the largest in Lower Saxony and has been on the Klieversberg since the mid-1950’s.

9 **Klieversberg**
Here, there is a disused limestone quarry, which now accommodates an animal park, the Porsche cottage (residence and workplace of Ferdinand Porsche), a telecommunication tower, a one-man bunker from World War II and the memorial to the displaced.

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WMG Wolfsburg Wirtschaft und Marketing GmbH
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8 **“EV. KREUZKIRCHE”**
The church is in the Hohenstein suburb. Behind it, there is a park in which the stones which gave the suburb its name can be seen.

9 **VOLKSWAGEN AG**
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