

Inner City Bike Tour



Further information on other brochures and guided tours can be found at muenchenunterwegs.de.

Picture credits:

Title, pages 4, 11, 16, 26, 29, 34, 48:

© Landeshauptstadt München

Pages 7, 19, 10, 16, 17, 25:

© Boehm, München Tourismus

Pages 8, 23, 24, 33, 40, 44, 48:

© Nagy, Landeshauptstadt München

Page 12: © Sandra Then, residenztheater.de

Page 15: © Tobias Hase, Green City

Page 21: © Bellevue di Monaco

Page 27: © Zintel, München Tourismus

Page 39: © Birkenholz

Content

1	Karlsplatz (Stachus).....	6
2	Fünf Höfe	9
3	Residence and Court Garden	10
4	Marstallplatz	13
5	Alfons-Goppel-Str. & Sparkassenstr.....	14
6	Viktualienmarkt & Schrammehalle.....	17
7	Jewish Community Centre.....	18
8	Bellevue di Monaco	20
9	Gärtnerplatz Theatre.....	22
10	Deutsches Museum & Ludwigsbrücke.....	24
11	Mariannenbrücke, Wehrsteg & Kabelsteg..	27
12	Muffathalle & Müller'sches Volksbad	28
13	Wiener Platz	30
14	Maximilian Park & Maximilianeum	32
15	Angel of Peace (Friedensengel).....	35
16	Eisbachwelle.....	37
17	Haus der Kunst	38
18	English Garden.....	40
19	Kunstareal München.....	42
20	Lenbachhaus	45
21	Königsplatz	46
22	Old Botanical Garden.....	49



Introduction

Dear Residents of Munich,
Dear Visitors,

Exploring a city on a bike is an unforgettable experience.

This little brochure with integrated maps has been put together so that you can discover Munich safely on a bicycle along a scenic route.

The 13-kilometre-long tour takes you past beautiful spots and important landmarks. You will learn about the city's development, get to know new and historical districts, future construction projects as well as novelties in the city's bike mobility plan.

Enjoy the tour and exploring Munich's city centre by bike!



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dieter Reiter". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Your Mayor Dieter Reiter

1 Karlsplatz (Stachus)

Our bicycle tour starts at Karlsplatz, locally known as Stachus, which was once the most congested square in the whole of Europe.

Just a few months before the Olympic Games took place in 1972, the tunnel of the main S-Bahn trunk route was opened here. The vehicle-free zone on the east side of the square is marked by a ground-level water fountain. The crescent-shaped buildings, completed at the beginning of the 20th century, surrounding the square will be met by a modern counterpart in a few years' time. The new Hotel Königshof is being developed opposite, on the west side of the square next to the Palace of Justice.

Insider Tip

The name "Stachus" stems from Mathias Eustachius Förderl who was a popular innkeeper on Sonnenstraße during the 18th century.





New one-way system

We turn east into Brienner Straße and cycle towards the square Odeonsplatz. Since 2019, motorised vehicles (with the exception of buses) may only head west towards the square Amiraplatz.

2 Fünf Höfe

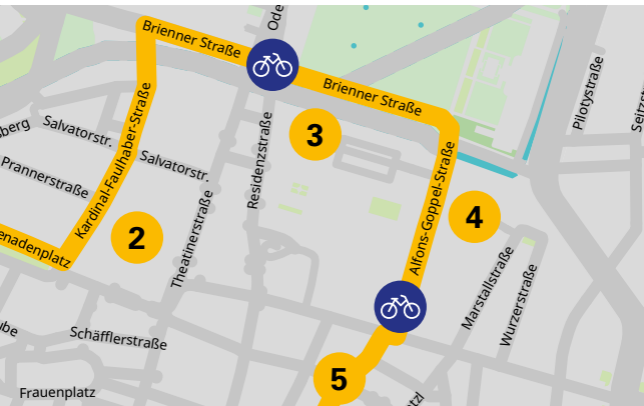
After cycling past the Renaissance tower of Neue Maxburg, the route heads east to the square Promenadenplatz and into the street Kardinal-Faulhaber-Straße. This is where we meet the historic block with the elegant shopping arcade Fünf Höfe, Five Courtyards in English.

Many parts of the historical complex, including the facades, were retained. The interior was converted and redesigned by renowned architects, such as Herzog & de Meuron. The result is a varied ensemble with arcades and courtyards. The Hypo Cultural Foundation's art gallery, Kunsthalle, as well as various architectural art projects have turned Fünf Höfe into an important cultural highlight in the city centre. Art, shops and culinary delights are united here under one roof.

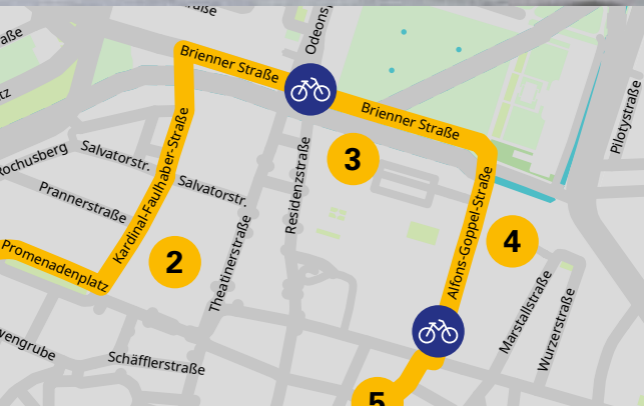


3 Residence and Court Garden

Beyond Odeonsplatz, the foot and cycle path takes us past the former city palace of the Bavarian dukes, princes and emperors, commonly known as "Residenz". For many centuries, this was the political and cultural centre of the Bavarian Empire. Today it is home to important cultural sites, such as the State Theatre with the adjoining Opera House, the Cuvillies Theatre, the Treasury and more. The beautiful Cabinet Garden close to the All Saints Court Church is particularly noteworthy. The Court Garden to the north of the Residence was created at the beginning of the 17th century according to the design of Italian Renaissance gardens. Passers-by often stop and listen to the musicians, who play and make use of the good acoustics in the Diana Temple.





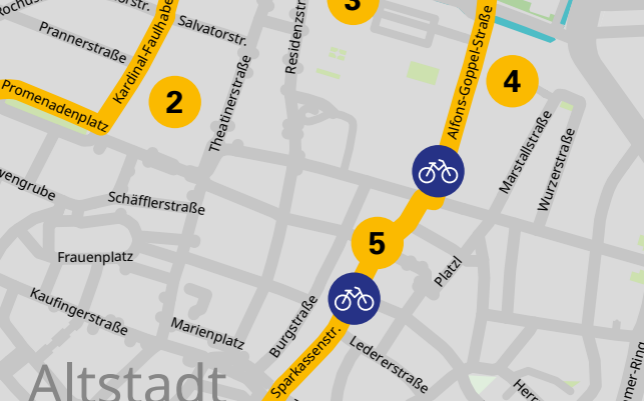


4 Marstallplatz

A few metres further towards the south, we reach Marstallplatz. The square is characterised by the classical buildings of the former royal stables, in German the Marstall. The ensemble was developed by the architect Leo von Klenze between 1817 and 1822. Many buildings around Marstallplatz were either destroyed during World War II or demolished soon after. Alongside the listed Marstall building, the new Maximilianhof buildings, that were completed in 2003, are also located here. Among other things, the new buildings incorporate the rehearsal stages of the Bavarian State Opera.

Insider Tip

If you look from Marstallplatz towards the rehearsal stage, you can see the artwork "Bühnenfenster" (Stage Window) in the facade of the Maximilianhof building completed by the Danish-Icelandic artist Ólafur Elíasson.



5 Alfons-Goppel-Straße and Sparkassenstraße

We have to cross Maximilianstraße to get from Alfons-Goppel-Straße to Falkenturmstraße and finally into Sparkassenstraße. Since it is no longer possible to ride across the square Marienplatz on a bike, cyclists have to take a detour to the east. These cycle streets, in German Fahrradstraßen, ensure a safe journey around the pedestrianised city centre.

Cycle streets

Cyclists generally have the right of way on cycle streets, determine the speed and are allowed to ride next to each other. Motorists may use the road if a corresponding sign permits them to do so. The maximum speed limit on cycle streets is 30 kilometres per hour.





6

Viktualienmarkt and Schrammehalle

The food market Viktualienmarkt is located to the south of the Church of the Holy Ghost and east of the parish church St. Peter. The tower is nicknamed Alter Peter (Old Peter) and offers an impressive view across the old town.

The market owes its name to the old word "Viktualien", which simply means food. There are 110 different market stalls on an area of 20,000 square metres. After passing Viktualienmarkt, we arrive at the market hall Schrammehalle. It was built in 1853 by Karl Muffat and was the first cast-iron construction in Munich. The market hall was dismantled in the first quarter of the 20th century and re-erected in a shorter format in 2005. Today, it is a haven of Italian gourmet food.



Cycling alongside Viktualienmarkt

Except for busses and taxis, there is virtually no traffic on the road alongside Viktualienmarkt. Cyclists can use the lowered lane from the former tram line.

7

Jewish Community Centre

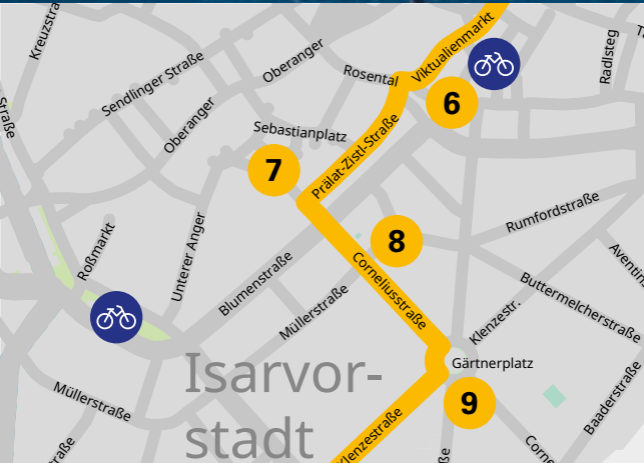
The square Sebastiansplatz on the right merges into the square St. Jakobs Platz.

This is where the Jewish Ohel Jakob Synagogue, the Jewish Community and Cultural Centre, as well as the Jewish Museum have been located since 2006. Together with the Munich City Museum, the buildings form a cultural landmark in the city centre. Thanks to the successful design of the square with a selection of trees and a fountain, St. Jakobs Platz is a beautiful place to stop and have a rest.



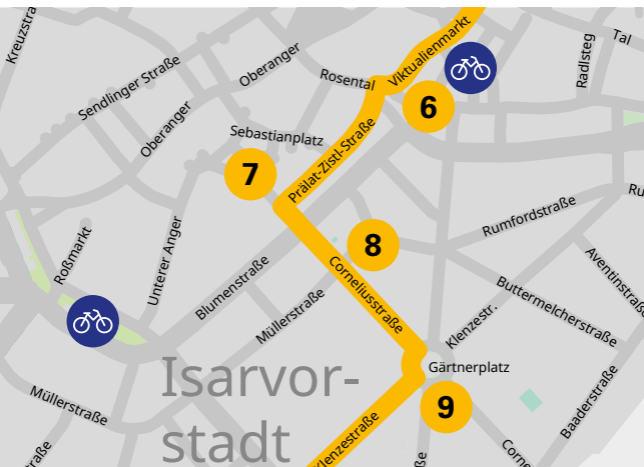
Old city bicycle ring road

After the successful citizens' initiative "Altstadt-Radring" in 2019, the old city bicycle ring road is now being completed. The first section will be a 2.80-metre-wide bicycle lane on both sides of Blumenstraße between Sendlinger-Tor-Platz and Papa-Schmid-Straße. Further sections will gradually follow until the old city centre is surrounded by a safe route for cyclists.



8 Bellevue di Monaco

After traversing Corneliusstraße, we reach Bellevue di Monaco, a residential and cultural centre for refugees and interested neighbours. By setting up a social co-operative in 2015, the founders have been able to create an important meeting place for communication and cultural events. The centre offers a wide range of services and activities, including debates, sports, workshops, further education, cultural events, information and counselling. The inviting café at the corner of Müllerstraße and Corneliusstraße is run by a team of locals and refugees. A rooftop football pitch surrounded by an interesting illuminated fence has recently been added to the top of the building.

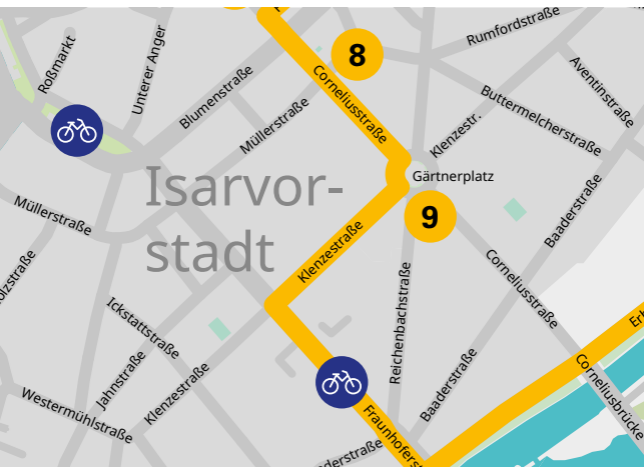


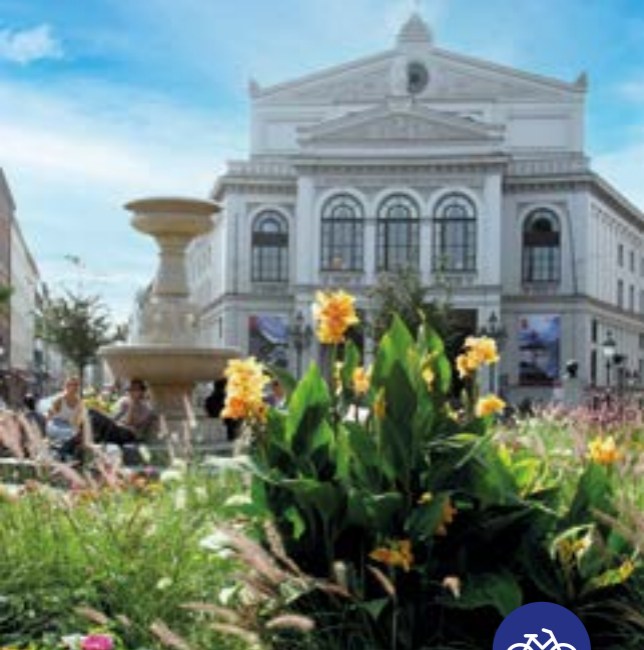


9 Gärtnerplatz Theatre

Our tour continues through Corneliusstraße until we reach the square Gärtnerplatz or Gradener's Square in English.

The intention of the new Opera House was to reflect a connectivity with the people – it was according to this guideline, specified by the Bavarian King Ludwig II, that the architect Franz Michael Reiffenstuel designed the State Theatre at Gärtnerplatz in 1864. To this day, the prominent building in late classical style characterises the appearance of Gärtnerplatz. The actual square was developed by Max Kolb in 1860 in honour of the architect Friedrich von Gärtner. On warm summer nights, Gärtnerplatz is a popular meeting place for young and old.



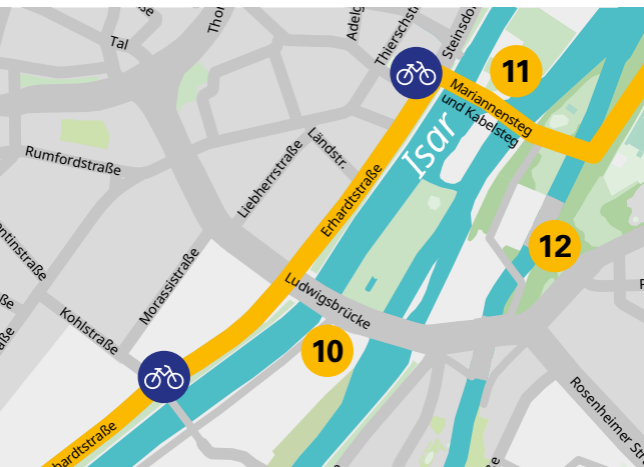


Bicycle-friendly design of Fraunhoferstraße

As part of a pilot project, the car parking spaces in Fraunhoferstraße have disappeared. They were replaced by a 2.30-metre-wide bicycle lane on both sides of the road in 2019.

10 Deutsches Museum and Ludwigsbrücke

The route takes us along Erhardtstraße and follows the Isar River in north-east direction until we arrive at the Deutsches Museum on Museum Island. When approaching the island from the north, you cross Ludwigsbrücke – a bridge with a turbulent history. It is in the same position as the old bridge across the Isar, which the founder of Munich, Heinrich der Löwe, had built in 1158 to guide the salt trade through Munich. The museum island was originally just a pebble bank. Since the Middle Ages, it was first used as a raft landing area and storage site for coal and wood, many years later, as a location for barracks. In 1906, it



was here that the civil engineer Oskar von Miller was in charge of laying the foundation stone for the “Deutsches Museum – Masterpieces of Science and Technology”. Over the course of time, the museum was extended with numerous further buildings. Today, it is among the largest science and technology collections worldwide. The museum is currently under refurbishment. When it reopens, it will also include a new public roof terrace at the southern end close to the river crossing Corneliusbrücke.



Bike repair stand

Just a bit further north on Erhardtstraße near the river crossing Mariannenbrücke, there is bike repair stand. The pump and tools can be borrowed free of charge so that cyclists can fix their bikes on the go.



11 Mariannenbrücke, Wehrsteg and Kabelsteg

After crossing the Isar River via Mariannenbrücke, we arrive on Prater Island. The barrage walkway, Wehrsteg, crosses the barrage between the smaller and larger streams of the Isar. It connects the parkland at the northern tip of the Museum Island to Prater Island. Our journey continues across the footbridge Kabelsteg to the east bank of the river. Kabelsteg was originally built in 1898 as a river crossing for the supply of water and power from the Muffat plant.



12 Muffathalle and Müller'sches Volksbad

Our cycle tour continues past the former Muffat plant and the public bath house Müller'sches Volksbad on the right. The head of Munich's planning department Franz Karl Muffat had a well house built on this peninsula in 1837 to supply the district Haidhausen with water. The building was later converted into a power plant. Today, Muffatwerk is an international venue for art and culture. There is a beautiful view of the Isar River and the barrage from the beer garden.

The public bath house Müller'sches Volksbad, built in 1901 in Art Nouveau style, was donated to the city by the engineer Karl Müller. At the time of its completion, it was not only considered the most beautiful but also the largest and most expensive bath house worldwide.



13 Wiener Platz

After crossing the stream Auer Mühlbach and continuing uphill along the cycle path Meillerweg und the small road Grütznerstraße, we eventually arrive at the square Wiener Platz in Haidhausen. The trendy district on the east side of the Isar River is home to small shops, inviting places and a lively music scene. The charming market at Wiener Platz, Wiener Markt, is one of the only permanent markets in Munich and a perfect meeting place for young and old. The Hofbräu-keller, one of the largest beer gardens in Munich, is within the neighbourhood.





14 Maximilian Park and Maximilianeum

After traversing Sckellstraße, we reach Maximilian Park. Commissioned by the Bavarian King Maximilian II, the court gardener Carl von Effner created the park between 1856 and 1866. The gardens incorporate the palatial building Maximilianeum, which was completed by the architect Friedrich Bürklein between 1857 and 1874.

Bürklein was also responsible for the neo-Gothic design of Maximilianstraße, the road between the park and the city centre. The Maximilianeum was home to a historic art gallery and a school for young royals up until 1918.

It has been used as the Bavarian Parliament Building since 1949. The Maximilianeum is one of the most impressive landmarks in Munich's cityscape.





15 Angel of Peace (Friedensengel)

Our route takes us along Maria-Theresia-Straße to Europaplatz and the Angel of Peace.

This is a very impressive place, not only in terms of its function as a monument of peace. Passers-by can enjoy a breath-taking view across the River Isar to the boulevard Prinzregentenstraße. The golden statue stands on top of a 23-metre-high column located within the terraced garden Prinzregent-Luitpold-Terrasse. The monument is a symbol for the 25 years of peace after the Franco-Prussian War from 1870 to 1871.





16 Eisbachwelle

If we follow Prinzregentenstraße towards the city centre, our route takes us directly to the English Garden and the famous surf spot Eisbachwelle. Due to the stationary wave generated by a stone step in a side arm of the river Isar, surfers from around the world meet here to enjoy the ride.



17 Haus der Kunst

The museum of contemporary art, Haus der Kunst, at Prinzregentenstraße 1 is an almost sullen example of neoclassical monumentality. Adolf Hitler commissioned the architect Paul Ludwig Troost to build a “House of German Art” – the original name of the museum – after the Glass Palace, a large exhibition building in the Botanical Garden, burnt down in 1931. The museum has been staging large art exhibitions since 1937. The Golden Bar to the rear of the building is a popular location for dining out due to its impressive garden terrace. The name of the bar is derived from the wall paintings completed by Karl Heinz Dallinger in 1937.

Insider Tip

The former air-raid shelter is located below the garden terrace. Today, it is used to exhibit media art from the collection Sammlung Goetz. Those interested should not miss a visit.



18 English Garden

Our route takes us north through the urban park “Englischer Garten”. This is Munich at its best. The English Garden is among the biggest inner-city parks in the world and has many sights to offer, especially at the southern end between Haus der Kunst and the middle ring road, Mittlerer Ring. The highlights include the Monopteros (a small round Greek-style temple), the Chinese Tower with its beer garden and the Kleinhesseloher Lake with its lake-side restaurant Seehaus and beer garden.

The 375-hectare-large park owes its name to the English gardens that Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell envisioned during the planning work. The landscape architect had been commissioned by the Elector Carl Theodor in 1789. The parkland has been accessible to the public since 1792 and attracts around 3.5 million people every year.



Pilot cycle super highway at Siegestor

The first part of the pilot cycle super highway Munich North is being developed within the context of the new road layouts of Ludwigstraße and Leopoldstraße around the triumphal arch Siegestor. Wide pavements and safe cycle paths provide a speedy connection between the squares Odeonsplatz and Münchner Freiheit.

Cycle street Adalbertstraße

Our route continues westwards along Adalbertstraße – a cycle street. It is a one-way road that cyclists can use in both directions. Cyclists have the right of way and can even ride next to each other.



19 Kunstareal München

Munich's art district Kunstareal München with 18 museums and exhibition halls is unique in Germany. The area includes more than 40 galleries and cultural institutions, as well as six universities. Approaching Kunstareal from the north, the Museum Brandhorst provides a colourful entrance to the district with its facade made of 36,000 glazed ceramic tiles.

Our tour continues down Theresienstraße and past the Neue Pinakothek, a museum dedicated to 19th century art, on the right. The original building was demolished after the war and rebuilt as a Postmodern building by Alexander Freiherr von Branca in the 1980s. The heart of the art district – Alte Pinakothek – is immediately opposite. Built by Leo von Klenze on behalf of the



Bavarian King Ludwig I, it is this building that really dominates the urban landscape. A bomb ripped through the centre of the structure in World War II. When it was rebuilt in 1957, the architect Hans Döllgast chose to retain the wounds of the war, which are still clearly visible in the facade today. Further important art and cultural buildings are located to the south of the Alte Pinakothek, including the Pinakothek der Moderne with its collection of contemporary art, the two-in-one building with the National Museum of Egyptian Art and the University for Television and Film, as well as the Munich Documentation Centre for the History of National Socialism.



Flexible parking in Luisenstraße

Munich has borrowed the idea for the pilot project “ParkenDual” in Luisenstraße on the western outskirts of the Kunstareal district from Copenhagen. During the day, students from the Technical University of Munich may use the car parking spaces to park their bikes. The rule is reverted again at night.



20 Lenbachhaus

The villa of the artist Franz von Lenbach was built between 1887 and 1891 according to the plans of Gabriel von Seidl. The palace, with a beautiful garden that can be admired from Luisenstraße, was extended in the 1920s to form a three-wing complex. A further extension from the 1970s facing Brienner Straße was removed and replaced by a new build in 2013. The gold cube with its shiny facade clearly highlights the fact that this is a “treasure box” for world-class art. The museum includes the world’s largest collection of works from the Blue Rider artists. The terrace of the restaurant ELLA offers a beautiful view of the square Königsplatz directly opposite.



21 Königsplatz

Königsplatz is one of the most popular squares in Munich. It is surrounded by three buildings: the Glyptothek, housing a collection of ancient Greek and Roman sculptures, the State Collection of Classical Antiquities and the Propylaea, a neo-classical gate building. In terms of architecture, visitors have the impression of being in the midst of Ancient Greece. This was, in fact, the intention of King Ludwig I when he asked the architect Karl von Fischer to create the square at the beginning of the 19th century.

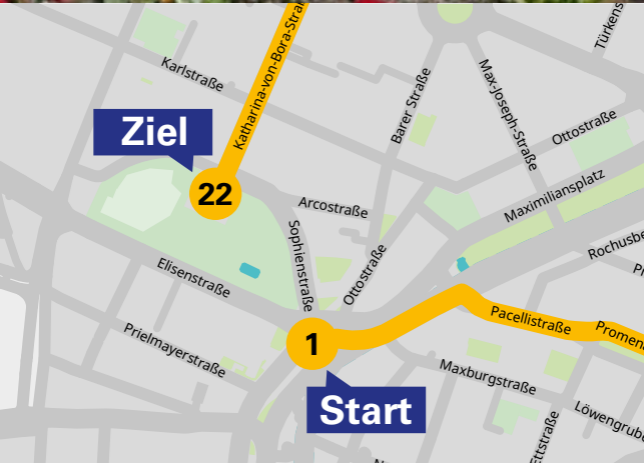
Leo von Klenze completed the design by building two of the three Greek temples. The result is an urban masterpiece built according to the style of European classicism.

In summer, the extraordinary square is used for open-air concerts and a variety of other art and cultural events.

Insider Tip

Recently, the annual bike night has started at Königsplatz. The roads are closed for traffic during bike night so that cyclists can experience the city without cars.





22 Old Botanical Garden

Our tour continues along Katharina-von-Bora-Straße to the Old Botanical Garden. It is a small park between Munich Central Railway Station and Stachus with great importance for the world of art. The landscape architect and urban designer Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell introduced the idea of the Botanical Research Garden to Bavaria. King Maximilian I implemented the idea with the result that the Botanical Garden was inaugurated in 1812. King Maximilian II then approved the plan to host an industrial exhibition on the grounds in 1853. The idea was to create a glass palace as the main exhibition building since glass-iron constructions were regarded as a symbol of the new scientific zeitgeist. The building was also home to important art exhibitions, which contributed towards Munich's reputation as a city of art and culture. It was a huge loss when the "Glaspalast" including all of the oil paintings on show burnt down during the art exhibition in 1931. The small art pavilion Kunstpavillon and the restaurant/beer garden Park Café were completed a few years later. The 1930s dance hall became a prime location in Munich's nightlife in the post-war period. Today, Park Café is a popular restaurant with a beer garden.

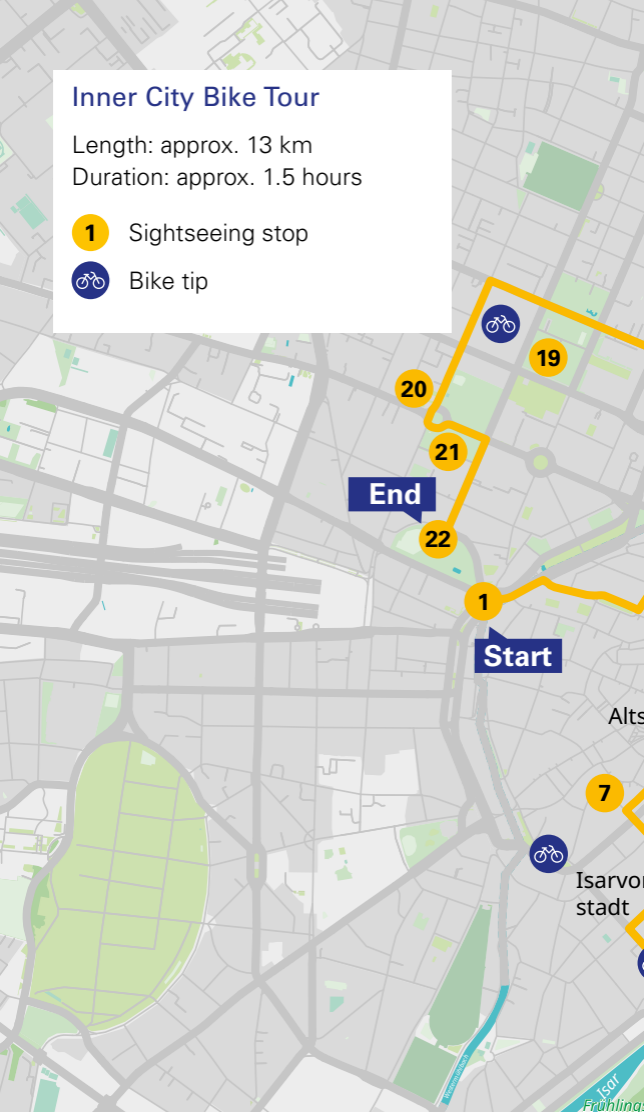
Inner City Bike Tour

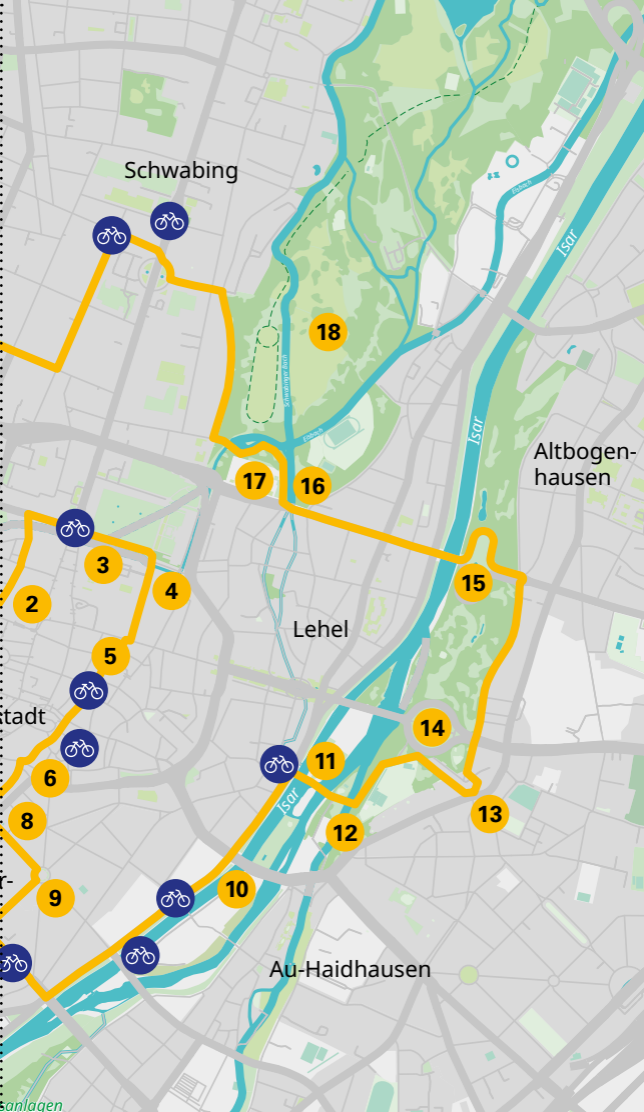
Length: approx. 13 km

Duration: approx. 1.5 hours

1 Sightseeing stop

 Bike tip





Schwabing

Altbogenhausen

Lehel

Au-Haidhausen



18

17

16

15

2

3

4

5



14

stadt

6



11

8



12

13

9



10



anlagen

Contact

muenchenunterwegs.de

E-Mail: kontakt@muenchenunterwegs.de



Imprint

Landeshauptstadt München

Department of Mobility

Mobility Management and Marketing

Marienplatz 8, 80331 München

Münchner Verkehrsgesellschaft mbH (MVG)

Emmy-Noether-Straße 2, 80992 München

Editors: Claudia Neeser, ga-munich

Translation: Sharon Heidenreich

Design: Omniphon GmbH Leipzig

Printed by: Crossover-Mediagroup
Druck und Veredelungs GmbH

Circulation: 3.000

Published in: June 2021