



# Paderborn today



Photo: Richard Parzkowski



Experience the pulsating life of a modern and upcoming city with a wide offer of cultural activities and leisure time facilities.

The city's special atmosphere originates in its various opposites: tradition versus innovation, old versus new, high tech versus Middle Ages. Those are the attractive contrasts awaiting you in Paderborn. You will experience them as a harmonious whole!

As university town and "computer city" Paderborn with its approx. 150,000 inhabitants offers an innovative business environment as well as a broad spectrum of highly qualified education facilities. Numerous green spaces inside the city and beautiful landscapes in the surrounding area offer additional possibilities for recreation.

Paderborn - look and see!

Paderborn is a young, dynamic city with a history of more than 1,200 years and a diversity that speaks for itself. The city is proud of its lived traditions and its noteworthy past which can be discovered in many locations and numerous historical buildings. Among the many interesting landmarks are, for instance, the city hall, the reconstructed imperial palace, the city cathedral with its famous Three-Hares-Window (Drei-Hasen-Fenster) and the Pader springs.

# Welcome to Paderborn



# Places of interest

Walking through Paderborn is like walking through the centuries. The cityscape unmistakably mirrors the city's eventful history of more than 1,200 years. The centre alone contains more than twenty historical buildings of all architectural epochs.

The reconstructed Ottonian-Salic imperial palace (Kaiserpalz) (1) to the north of the cathedral was built in the Romanesque period. In front of it, the foundation walls of Charlemagne's palace can be seen. The Bartholomäuskapelle with its extraordinary acoustics was built in 1017 and is considered to be Germany's oldest hall church. The influence of the Romanic era can clearly be seen on three churches: the octagonal tower of the Gaukirche (3), the Abdinghofkirche (6) with its striking twin towers, and the Busdorfkirche (12) with its remarkable cloister from around 1300.

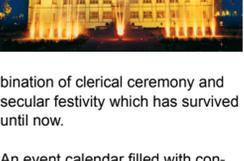
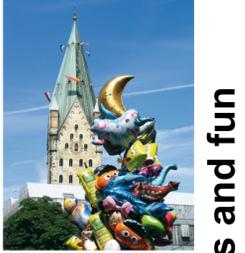
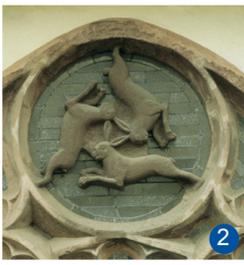
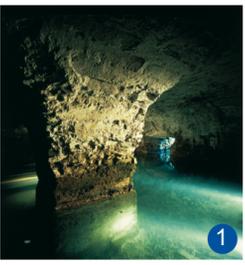
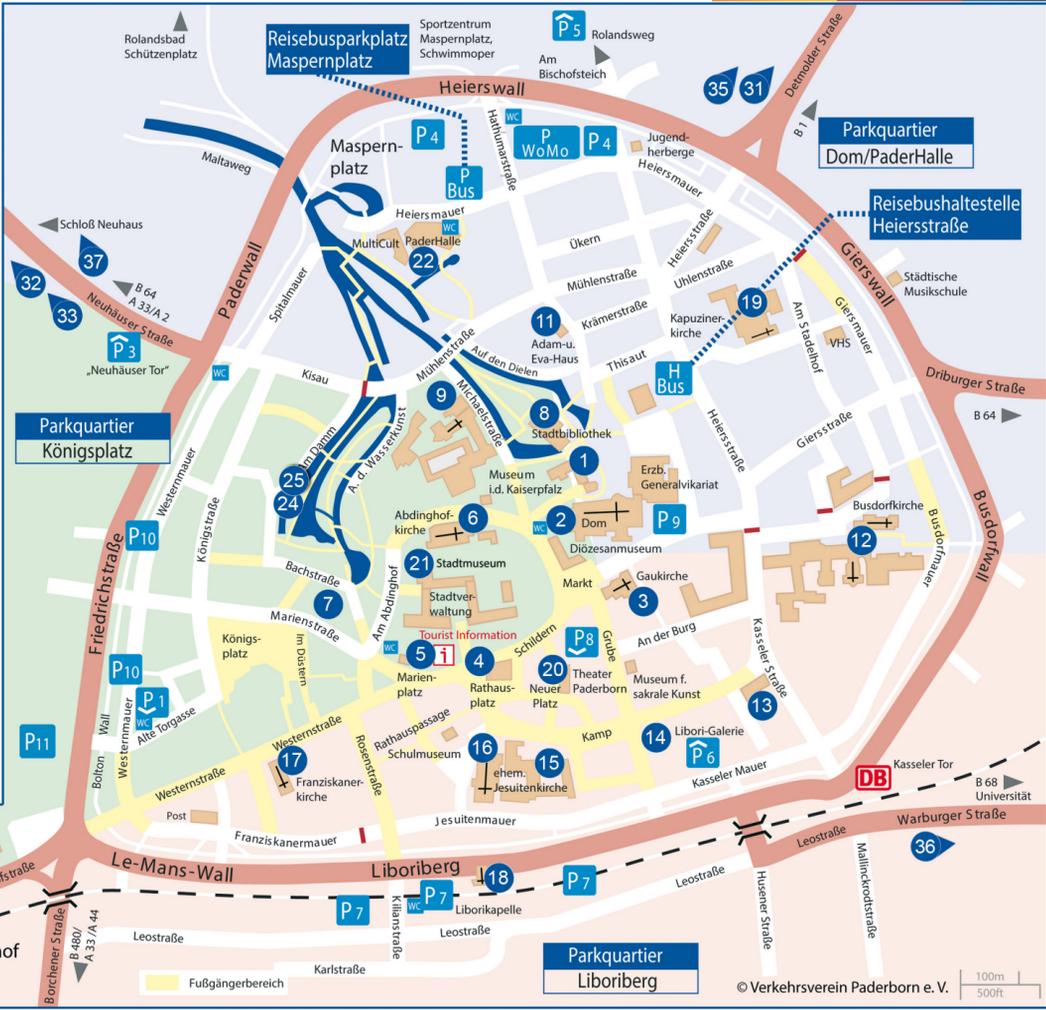
The transition from Romanesque to Gothic era is most evident in the cathedral (Dom) (2). Its massive Romanesque tower of 92 m stands in clear contrast to the nave with its Gothic windows and tracery arches. The crypt is the repository of the remains of Saint Liborius, the patron of the city and archbishop. The cloister contains the famous Three-Hares-Window (Drei-Hasen-Fenster), one of the most prominent landmarks of Paderborn.

The three-gabled Paderborn town hall (4), the Heising'sche Haus (5) as well as the Adam-and-Eve-House (11), the town's oldest half-timbered house, are perfect examples of Weser Renaissance architecture. The Theological Faculty (15), the grammar school Gymnasium Theodorianum (15) as well as the former brewery near the Pader springs (7) are further examples of this architectural style.

In the city, there are also various examples of Baroque architecture. Among the most significant buildings are the former Jesuitenkirche (16) with its reconstructed high altar, the Franziskanerkirche (17) in the pedestrian area, the Michaelskirche (9), the Archbishop's Palace (Erzbischöfliches Palais) (13), the Libori Chapel (18) on Liboriberg, the Kapuzinerkirche (19) as well as the former Domdechanei (8), today's municipal library. The recent past has also shaped the cityscape significantly. The Libori-Galerie next to the Archbishop's Palace (13), the Rathauspassage between Rathausplatz (4) and Rosenstraße as well as a few other buildings in the pedestrian area are successful examples of architectural enhancements from the past two decades.

In 2011, the group of buildings surrounding Neuer Platz (20) with its sophisticated Volksbank passage and the new Theatre was finished and constitutes a special example of the architectural modernisation. Thus, Paderborn's city centre now presents itself as a colourful mixture of traditional locations, historical buildings and modern architecture.

In Schloß Neuhaus, about 4 km from the city centre, there is the former residence of the Paderborn prince bishops. The water castle from the early Weser Renaissance era with its lovely Baroque garden are well worth visiting.



# How to get there

Situated conveniently in the middle of Germany, Paderborn can easily be reached by car, train or plane.

**Car:** The motorway 33 (A 33), a connection between the A 2 (Ruhr-Hannover) and the A 44 (Dortmund-Kassel), leads to Paderborn. The city can also be reached via federal roads: the B 64 (from Höxter, Bad Driburg as well as Münster, Rheda-Wiedenbrück); the B 68 (from Warburg, Kassel); the B 1 (from Hameln, Detmold and Soest, Geseke) and via the B 480 (from Brilon).

**Train:** Paderborn is located directly on the IC/ICE routes Düsseldorf-Hamm-Kassel-Erfurt-Dresden and Düsseldorf-Munich. Furthermore, there are good regional connections to the IC/ICE train stations Bielefeld, Dortmund, Hamm, Kassel and Hannover.

**Plane:** The Paderborn/Lippstadt airport (3-letter-code: PAD) lies about 20 km southwest of Paderborn. Buses connect the airport and the city Paderborn.

Other airports are located in Dortmund (90 km), Münster/Osnabrück (80 km) and Hannover (150 km). ([www.airport-pad.com](http://www.airport-pad.com))



About five kilometres south of the city centre, there is the sport airfield Haxterberg. ([www.haxterberg.de](http://www.haxterberg.de))

**Regional bus:** Timetable information: Tel. +49 (0) 5251 / 2930400 [www.nph.de](http://www.nph.de)

**City bus (PaderSprinter):** Timetable and tariff information: Tel. + 49 (0) 5251 / 69970 [www.padersprinter.de](http://www.padersprinter.de)



## Tourist Information - Our Services

- Accommodation agency
- Information about Paderborn
- Guided tours and bicycle tours
- Visitor programmes
- Renting of GPS devices
- Segway tours
- Conference service
- Information about current events
- Souvenirs and host gifts

## Information, reservations, booking

Tourist Information Paderborn  
Marienplatz 2a (pedestrian area)  
33098 Paderborn  
Tel. +49 (0) 52 51 / 88 29 80  
Fax +49 (0) 52 51 / 88 29 90  
[tourist-info@paderborn.de](mailto:tourist-info@paderborn.de)  
[www.paderborn.de/tourismus](http://www.paderborn.de/tourismus)

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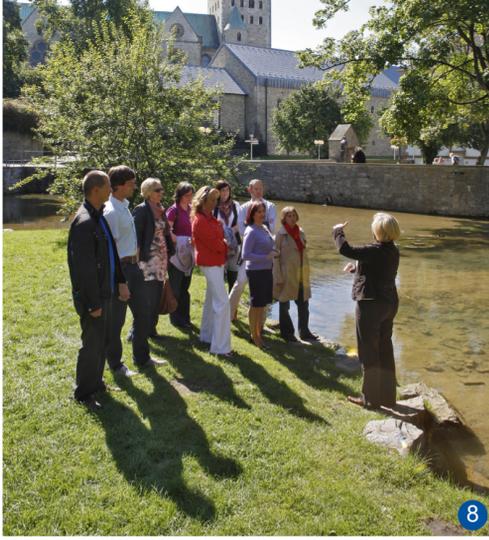
# Festivities and fun

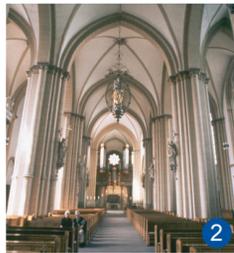
There are many good reasons to visit Paderborn, and just as many occasions.

With a unique mixture of historical atmosphere and pulsating life, the numerous large and small annual events and festivities contribute to the quality of life: There are traditional festivals and markets such as Lunapark, Spring Festival, Schützenfest, and Christmas Market, or the Libori Festival Week at the end of July, which is one of the largest and oldest public fairs in Germany. Its fascinating atmosphere, with roots going back to the year 836, is due to a unique combination of clerical ceremony and secular festivity which has survived until now.

An event calendar filled with concerts and festivals, a lively theatre scene, high-class sporting events and numerous activities and events in the Baroque castle park as well as in the former prince bishops' residence Schloß Neuhaus make the city a popular attraction for guests from near and far.

Art and culture, shopping and sports, entertainment and Westphalian gastronomy - Paderborn has a lot to offer, and looks forward to welcoming you!





Around 1200, the town had reached the size of today's historical centre. The economy was flourishing. In the 13th century, when the citizens, who became more and more self-confident, closed the city gates, the Bishop had to build a new castle in Neuhaus. It remained the Bishop's residence until 1802. In 1614, Bishop Dietrich IV von Fürstenberg founded Westphalia's first university (which continued to exist until 1844). His erudite grand nephew Ferdinand von Fürstenberg, eager to erect new buildings, gave the city its Baroque splendor in the second half of the 17th century. In 1802, Paderborn fell to Prussia. Between 1806 and 1813, the city belonged to the French kingdom of Westphalia and then became part of Prussia again. Being connected to the railroad network in the mid-19th century, gave Paderborn's economy a strong boost. At the end of the 19th century, the city's population was about 23,500 – a century earlier it had been a mere 5,000.

In 1930, the diocese Paderborn became an archdiocese. The bombs of World War II reduced 85 per cent of the city to rubble. After the reconstruction in the 1940s and 50s, Paderborn developed into one of the most important industrial locations in Westphalia; especially the local high tech industry has turned the business location Paderborn into a superior address.

In the 11th century, Meinwerk, a rich bishop and relative of Henry II, had a number of large buildings erected in Paderborn: a new cathedral, the Abdinghof monastery, the Busdorf Monastery, the Bartholomew Chapel, a larger king's hall, and an episcopal palace. Paderborn became a holiday palace of the emperors; numerous royal visits are documented.

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In 1972, Paderborn became the site of a „University for the Information Society“, counting over 20,000 students by now. Since 1975, Paderborn is a large city with a population of around 150,000; it forms the centre of a larger region with approx. 500,000 people.

In cultural terms, Paderborn has earned a reputation extending far beyond the city limits. In 1994, the Landesgartenschau (State Garden Exhibition) takes place in Schloß Neuhaus. In 1999, the historical exhibition "799 - Art and Culture in the Carolingian Age" attracts more than 300,000 visitors. The following exhibition "Canossa 1077 - Convulsion of the World" meets similar success.

In 2007, Paderborn is host to the "North Rhine-Westphalia Day" with more than 600,000 visitors. Another large and much-visited historical exhibition takes place in 2013: "Credo - Christianisation of Europe in the Middle Ages." In 2015, about 30,000 people visit Paderborn for the 115th German Hiking Day; the exhibitions "The Brueghel Family" and "Caritas - The Virtue of Charity from the Early Christians to the Present" also attract tens of thousands of visitors. In 2017 the Diözesanmuseum displays another attractive exhibition: "The Wonders of Rome from a Northern Perspective - from Antiquity to the Present".



▲ Photo: Robert Gündchen

## Museums

In the last two decades, Paderborn's cultural life has flourished considerably, both in terms of quality and quantity. In the city, there are ten museums and two municipal galleries. The Heinz Nixdorf MuseumsForum (37), the world's largest computer museum, looks back on 5,000 years of information technology history: from the beginning of writing, via the first calculating machines and typewriters, to the development of computer technology, and the latest technologies. Special exhibitions and series of lectures complete the main exhibition.

On the northern side of the cathedral, there is the Museum in der Kaiserpfalz (1). In the reconstructed palace site, many excavation findings, e.g. remains of mural art, splendid glasses and jugs from Charlemagne's Carolingian palace are exhibited. Findings of current excavations are shown as well, and provide information on Paderborn's history.

The Erzbischöfliches Diözesanmuseum (2) is directly adjacent to the cathedral. It presents sacral art works from between the 10th and the 20th century, including the Romanesque Imad Madonna and the Baroque Libori festive altar. The gilded St. Liborius shrine is kept in the treasury of the museum.

The Stadtmuseum Paderborn (21) (opening in August 2017) highlights impressively the history of Paderborn from the first settlement in early historic time to issues of the urban present and future.



The Deutsches Traktoren und Modellauto Museum (31) gives an almost complete overview of the development of German tractors by exhibiting tractors from many well-known manufacturers such as Lanz, Hanomag, Deutz and MAN. In addition, more than 10,000 model cars of all makes are shown. The School Museum presents over 1,200 years of school history. A historical class room gives an impression of school instruction around 1900. "ars sacrale," the museum of religious art, shows impressive works of art, including crosses, chalices and monstrances, from the private collection of Cassau.

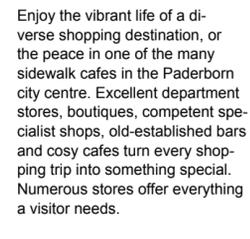
The Museum of Natural History focuses on the characteristics of the countryside surrounding Paderborn: the Egge mountains, the Senne heath lands and the



Paderborn high plain with its plants and animals.

Directly adjacent to the Museum of Natural History is the Kunstmuseum im Marstall. In addition to special exhibitions, paintings and graphics are presented with changing focus by famous artists such as Max Beckmann, E. L. Kirchner and the artist couple Bergmann and Robert Michel. The Municipal Gallery In der Reithalle shows temporary exhibitions with a focus on older art - paintings and graphic art.

The Residenzmuseum (32) is located in the historical rooms in the castle Schloß Neuhaus (opening in August 2017) and illuminates vividly the different construction phases of the castle from the 13th to the end of the 19th century. Furthermore, it deals with the history of the identically named district.



## Shopping

Our friendly retailers will provide you with exciting products and a wonderful shopping experience.

Twice a week, a market is held in front of the cathedral. Professional market suppliers as well as quite a number of direct marketing companies and private persons offer their products every Wednesday and Saturday. Meat, baked goods, flowers, fruit and vegetables - there is hardly anything that cannot be purchased here. On Fridays, the so-called "Palavermarkt" is held on the Domplatz, where primarily whole-food goods and organic products are on sale.



## History



## Accommodation

About 30 hotels and bed-and-breakfast hotels, from standard category to first class hotel, in the city and the various districts offer a wide range of services. In the surroundings of Paderborn, there are also smaller boarding houses, holiday flats and apartments. Two youth hostels in Paderborn and Wewelsburg offer low-priced accommodation. Camping fans can choose between three camping grounds in the city area, and additional grounds in the surroundings. Caravan sites can be found at the



parking lots at the Masperrplatz, the outdoor pool Rolandsbad, the Heinz Nixdorf MuseumsForum and at the lake Lippesee in Sande.

In Paderborn, there are many possibilities to go out and enjoy drinks and good food. The number of restaurants is enormous; home-style cooking, Asian dishes, American, or Mediterranean gastronomy, gourmet restaurant or simple bistro - almost every culinary desire can be fulfilled. And those who are only looking for a nice place to have a drink can choose from a great variety of cafes, pubs and bars; most of them are located in the city centre between Westernstraße, Domplatz and the Pader springs.

Paderborn has a great number of different gastronomical establishments like traditional restaurants, old-established or trendy bars, student pubs, event catering and cocktail bars. There are many locations to linger and meet up with friends. In the city and its surroundings, numerous farm cafes and beer gardens offer all kinds of refreshments: hearty specialties, home-baked pies and other homemade products.



## Economy



Paderborn offers a convincing synthesis between tradition and high tech, cathedral and "Zukunftsmiße Fürstenallee", Pader springs and TechnologiePark.

Due to its convenient location in the centre of Germany, and the good connections to national and international business centres via road, rail and plane, the Paderborn region is a very attractive and vibrant business location.

In addition to the traditional economic sectors, innovative production plants and high tech companies are the basis of the city's stable economic development. The variety of business sectors is just as impressive as the list of companies with a worldwide reputation, e.g. Benteler, Diebold Nixdorf, dSPACE and Phoenix Contact Power Supplies. Today, Paderborn is, above all, an important IT location. With 280 companies, the city has the highest density of IT companies in North Rhine-Westphalia. Innovative company founders, and various platforms for technology and information transfer complement Paderborn's status as a business location. The University of Paderborn, with its School of Applied Computer Sciences, is one of the three best in Germany.

The Theological Faculty (15), which was founded in 1614 by Dietrich von Fürstenberg, is the oldest university in Westphalia. A regionally significant collection of paintings,



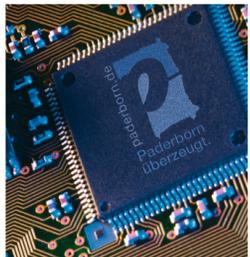
kept in the rooms of the Faculty, recalls the period of promoterism and of the Archdiocese Paderborn.

Today, there are four more universities with a total number of 22,000 students which constitute about a seventh of the city population. Of course, there are also schools for further education and training, vocational schools, the Education Centre for IT Professions, and the large training centres at Benteler and Siemens. The efficient and interdisciplinary cooperation between training, science and economy shape Paderborn as a business location. The Paderborn Labs are a successful example of such innovative research cooperation. The "Zukunftsmiße Fürstenallee" is a centre for research and development of innovations in products and production.

75,000 jobs and 1,300 business start-ups per year are a clear sign for the positive development of the business location Paderborn. Currently, over two thirds of all employees work in the services sector. With a good 4th rank among the 83 largest cities in Germany, Paderborn with its exciting job

perspectives and excellent training opportunities is officially confirmed to be very employee-friendly.

A competent investor's service, support of companies through low business taxes, fast approval procedures, detailed subsidies information and contact platforms provide favorable conditions for entrepreneurs. A special service for future company founders and sophisticated training programmes for young entrepreneurs complete the range of services offered by the city's Business Development Society.



## Springs · Parks · Leisure

Paderborn is a city of water. The Pader, Germany's shortest river, has its source in the city centre. From more than 200 springs, the water surfaces at an average rate of 5,000 litres per second. The beautiful area around the Pader springs, right next to the pedestrian zone, invites everyone to linger or take a walk.



Where the Pader flows into the river Lippe, about 4 km downstream, one of the most beautiful moated castles of the early Weser Renaissance period rises up: Neuhaus Castle (32). It once was the residence of the Paderborn prince bishops; today, visitors can enjoy the well-groomed Baroque gardens and the adjacent Schloss- und Auenpark. The area, which covers about 42 hectares, is coined by charming meadows created by the rivers Pader, Lippe and Alme.

An excellent network of bike paths and hiking trails running along the rivers, leads to another local recreation area: Freizeitanlage Lippesee (33). The lake Lippesee is a paradise for all people who like aquatic sports like sailing, surfing, wakeboarding, and water skiing. A wide range of activities that do not involve water are also available. There are, for instance, a miniature golf course, a trail for

mountain biking, beach volleyball fields and a skating park.

In the Paderborn surroundings, there are interesting historical sites and natural monuments to be explored: The castle Wewelsburg with its striking triangular shape is a landmark of the Paderborn region (34). It was built in the 17th century and was a secondary residence of the Paderborn prince bishops. Today, the castle houses the Historical Museum of the Archdiocese Paderborn, the permanent exhibition "Wewelsburg 1933-1945 - Ideology and Terror of the SS", and a youth hostel.

Dalheim Monastery (36) on the edge of the Egge Mountains has a long and eventful history. It is remarkable that the site has been almost completely preserved. Today, the building houses the Westphalian Museum of Monastery Culture.

The Hermann Monument (Hermannsdenkmal) near Detmold towers above the landscape of the Teutoburg Forest. It commemorates the battle of the year 9 AD when the German leader Hermann the Cheruscan prevented any further advances of the Romans into German territory for all times. The region surrounding the monument is also known as an attractive hiking area (Hermannsweg).

On the Southeastern edge of the Teutoburg Forest, near Horn-Bad Meinberg, the impressive Externsteine (35) rise up. This distinctive natural monument comprises 13 sandstone rocks that have been shaped through weathering; some are up to 40 m high.

