

BAUHAUS WEIMAR

World Cultural Heritage since 1996

Engineering geological conditions and problems:

Having carved out its valley through easily erodable Keuper rocks, following the NW-SE striking Ilm Valley Graben, the river Ilm has deposited various fluvial terrace sediments such as gravel, sands, and mud. Along the valley margin fresh water limestones (Travertin) also occur. The complex patterns of Quaternary deposits often result in unfavourable geo-engineering conditions.

The art vocational school is founded within (mostly stable) travertine of the Eem interglacial period underlain by Keuper claystones. The geo-engineering situation is uncomplicated. No subsoil-related damages have occurred on the world heritage site.

North and south of the city center the area rises towards the graben border faults. Here the uppermost Muschelkalk contains thick layers of marlstone and clay stone that show episodic swelling and shrinking with fluctuating amounts of rainfall and ground water levels.

Volume changes within the building ground has caused damages to buildings in the vicinity of the show house. The show house (Musterhaus) itself, however, shows no such damages.



Show house "Am Horn"



Bauhaus University

Other information:

The art vocational school designed by Henry van de Velde and the show house "Am Horn" belong to the Bauhaus sites. The "Staatliches Bauhaus Weimar" was founded by Walter Gropius as a School of Art and Architecture in 1919. Courses were held in the buildings of the former School of Fine Arts resp. School of Applied Arts, which were designed by Henry van de Velde. Both buildings are part of the UNESCO World Heritage and are seat of the Bauhaus University of Weimar today. The "Haus am Horn", being built in 1923 to the plans of Georg Muehe, is open to the public.

References on studies already performed:

Geologie und Geotope in Weimar und Umgebung. - Thüringer Landesanstalt für Geologie, Weimar, 1999.