

Eindhoven



Dutch Topographic map of Eindhoven (city), Sept. 2014

Eindhoven (Dutch pronunciation: [ˈɛɪ̯nthoːvə(n)]) is a municipality and a city located in the province of North Brabant in the south of the Netherlands, originally at the confluence of the Dommel and Gender streams.^[8] The Gender was dammed short of the city centre in the 1950s but the Dommel still runs through the city. The city has a population of 223,220 in January 2015^[9] and a population of 337,487 in the allover urban area of the city, making it the fifth-largest city of the Netherlands and the largest of North Brabant.

Neighbouring cities and towns include Son en Breugel, Nuenen, Geldrop-Mierlo, Heeze-Leende, Waalre, Veldhoven, Eersel, Oirschot and Best. The agglomeration has a population of 337,487. The metropolitan area consists of 419,045 inhabitants. The city region has a population of 753,426. Also, Eindhoven is located in the Brabantse Stedenrij, a combined metropolitan area with about 2 million inhabitants.

1 Name

The name *Eindhoven* derives from the contraction of the regional words **eind** (meaning *last* or *end*) and **hove** (or **hoeve**; a section of some 14 hectares of land). “Eind” is toponymically a common prefix and postfix in local place- and streetnames. A “hove” was a parcel of land that might be given in leasehold to private persons such as farmers

by the local lord. Taken in conjunction with the fact that a string of such parcels existed around **Woensel**, the original location of Eindhoven may be understood to be “last hoves on the land of Woensel”.

2 History

See also: [Timeline of Eindhoven](#)

2.1 13th-15th century

The written history of Eindhoven started in 1232, when Duke Hendrik I of Brabant granted city rights to *Endehoven*, then a small town right on the confluence of the Dommel and Gender streams. At the time of granting of its charter, Eindhoven had approximately 170 houses enclosed by a rampart. Just outside of the city walls stood a small castle. The city was also granted the right to organize a weekly market and the farmers in nearby villages were obliged to come to Eindhoven to sell their produce. Another factor in its establishment was its location on the trade route from Holland to Liège.

Around 1388, the city’s fortifications were strengthened further. And between 1413 and 1420, a new castle was built within the city walls. In 1486, Eindhoven was plundered and burned by troops from Guelders.

2.2 16th-18th century

The reconstruction of Eindhoven was finished in 1502, with a stronger rampart and a new castle. However, in 1543 it fell again, its defense works having been neglected due to poverty.

A big fire in 1554 destroyed 75% of the houses but by 1560 these had been rebuilt with the help of William I of Orange. During the Dutch Revolt, Eindhoven changed hands between the Dutch and the Spanish several times during which it was burned down by renegade Spanish soldiers, until finally in 1583 it was captured once more by Spanish troops and its city walls were demolished.

Eindhoven did not become part of the Netherlands until 1629. During the French occupation, Eindhoven suffered again with many of its houses destroyed by the invading forces. Eindhoven remained a minor city after that until the start of the industrial revolution.

2.3 19th century

The industrial revolution of the 19th century provided a major growth impulse. Canals, roads and railroads were constructed. Eindhoven was connected to the major Zuid-Willemsvaart canal through the Eindhovens Kanaal branch in 1843 and was connected by rail to Tilburg, 's-Hertogenbosch, Venlo and Belgium between 1866 and 1870. Industrial activities initially centred around tobacco and textile and boomed with the rise of lighting and electronics giant Philips, which was founded as a light bulb manufacturing company in Eindhoven in 1891.

Industrialization brought population growth to Eindhoven. At the establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, Eindhoven had 2,310 inhabitants.

2.4 20th century

By 1920, the population was 47,946; by 1925 it was 63,870 and in 1935 that had ballooned to 103,030.^[10] The explosive growth of industry in the region and the subsequent housing needs of workers called for radical changes in administration, as the City of Eindhoven was still confined to its medieval moat city limits. In 1920, the five neighbouring municipalities of Woensel (to the north), Tongelre (northeast and east), Stratum (southeast), Gestel en Blaarthem (southwest) and Strijp (west), which already bore the brunt of the housing needs and related problems, were incorporated into the new Groot-Eindhoven (“Greater Eindhoven”) municipality. The prefix “Groot-” was later dropped.

After the incorporation of 1920, the five former municipalities became districts of the Municipality of Eindhoven, with Eindhoven-Centrum (the City proper) forming the sixth. Since then, an additional seventh district has been formed by dividing the largest district, that of Woensel, into Woensel-Zuid and Woensel-Noord.

The early 20th century saw additions in technical industry with the advent of car and truck manufacturing company Van Doorne’s Automobiel Fabriek (DAF) and the subsequent shift towards electronics and engineering, with the traditional tobacco and textile industries waning and finally disappearing in the 1970s.

A first air raid in World War II was flown by the RAF on 6 December 1942 targeting the Philips factory downtown. 148 civilians died, even though the attack was carried out on a Sunday by low-flying Mosquito bombers.^{[11][12]} Large-scale air raids, including the preliminary bombing during Operation Market Garden to aid the US 101st Airborne Division paratroopers in securing the bridges in and around the town on 18 September 1944, destroyed large parts of the city. The reconstruction that followed left very little historical remains and the post-war reconstruction period saw drastic renovation plans in highrise style, some of which were implemented. At the time, there was little regard for historical heritage; in the 1960s, a new



People of Eindhoven (during World War II) watching Allied forces entering the city following its liberation from Axis forces on 19 September 1944.



Eindhoven, view to a street: 18 Septemberplein-Vestdijk-Stationsplein

city hall was built and its neo-gothic predecessor (1867) demolished to make way for a planned arterial road that never materialised.

The 1970s, 1980s and 1990s saw large-scale housing developments in the districts of Woensel-Zuid and Woensel-Noord, making Eindhoven the fifth-largest city in the Netherlands. At the start of the 21st century, a whole new housing development called Meerhoven was constructed at the site of the old airport of Welschap, west of Eindhoven. The airport itself, now called Eindhoven Airport, had moved earlier to a new location, paving the way for much needed new houses. Meerhoven is part of the Strijp district and partially lies on lands annexed from the municipality of Veldhoven.

2.5 21st century

In the 2000s decade, Eindhoven emerged as the capital of Dutch industrial design. The Design Academy Eindhoven has produced major Dutch designers, such as Maarten Baas, Marcel Wanders, Richard Hutten, Jurgen Bey, and Hella Jongerius. The school also has a strong affiliation with droog design. In 2003, Time Magazine called the Academy, “The School of Cool.” Due to the fame of the D.A.E, Eindhoven has been able to grow in the design industry with such events as the Dutch Design Week, that takes place every October. While most of Philips’ industries have moved out, the Philips Design Bureau is still in Eindhoven.



The (now monumental) former building of the Boerenleenbank in the Raiffeissenstraat (in the Centrum).

3 Geography

Terrain map of the Eindhoven Region

See also: Subdivision of Eindhoven into districts, quarters and neighborhoods

The villages and city that make up modern Eindhoven were originally built on sandy elevations between the Dommel, Gender and Tongelreep streams. Beginning in the 19th century, the basins of the streams themselves have also been used as housing grounds, resulting in occasional floodings in the city centre. Partly to reduce flooding, the bed of the Gender stream, which flowed directly through the city centre, was dammed off and filled up after the War, and the course of the Dommel was regulated. New ecological and socio-historical insights have led to parts of the Dommel’s course being restored to their original states, and plans to have the Gender flow through the centre once again ([link to article in Dutch](#)).

The large-scale housing developments of the 20th century saw residential areas being built on former agricultural lands and woods, former heaths that had been turned into cultivable lands in the 19th century.

The city is currently divided into seven districts:

3.1 Climate

37.0°C is the new temperature record in Eindhoven on 2 July 2015

4 Demographics

4.1 Population

As of 2013, the population of Eindhoven consisted of 218,433 persons (according to the Eindhoven city council, the city will reach the maximum population of 230,000 inhabitants around the year 2025). Of these,

29.5% or some 63,873 people are of foreign descent.^[13] People are classified as being of foreign descent when they were born outside of the Netherlands, or when at least one of their parents was born outside of the Netherlands.

Large minority groups include:^[14]

- **Non-Western immigrants** (first and second generation): 38,303 (17.5%)

1. Turks (10,337) (4.7%)
2. Moroccans (5,907) (2.6%)
3. Surinamese (3,771) (1.7%)
4. Antilleans/Arubans (2,704) (1.2%)
5. Indian people (2,088) (0.7%)
6. Chinese people (3,452)
7. Others (14,420) (6.6%)

- **Western immigrants** (first and second generation): 28,578 (11.1%)

1. Indos (6,248) (2.9%)
2. Germans (5,115) (2.4%)
3. Belgians (2,651) (1.2%)
4. British people (1,410) (0.6%)
5. Spaniards (1,226) (0.5%)

- **Eastern European immigrants** (first and second generation): 4,341 (2%)

1. Polish people (2,956) (1.2%)
2. Former Yugoslavia (1,386)
3. Former Soviet Union (1,534)

The municipal agglomeration of Eindhoven (an administrative construct which includes only some of the surrounding towns and villages) has 327,245 inhabitants as of 1 January 2010.

The spoken language is a combination of Kempenlands (a Dutch dialect spoken in a large area east and south east of the city, including Arendonk and Lommel in Belgium) and North Meierijs (between the south of Den Bosch and into Eindhoven). Both dialects belong to the East Brabantian dialect group, which is very similar to colloquial Dutch.^[15]

4.2 Districts

Of all Eindhoven districts, the historical centre is by far the smallest in size and population, numbering only 5,419 in 2006. Woensel-Noord is the largest, having been the city's main area of expansion for several decades.

Population figures for all districts, as of 1 January 2008, ranked by size:^[16]

1. Woensel-Noord (65,429)
2. Woensel-Zuid (35,789)
3. Stratum (31,778)
4. Gestel (26,590)
5. Strijp (25,402)
6. Tongelre (19,680)
7. Centrum (5,757)

4.3 Religion

Eindhoven is located in the Southeast of the province of North Brabant. This area is historically Roman-Catholic and the population of Eindhoven was similarly mostly Roman-Catholic for a very long time. However, the internationalizing influence of the university, Philips and other companies have created a more mixed population over the last few decades.

The Eindhoven agglomeration has the following religious makeup as of 2003:^[17]

- Roman-Catholic: 65.4%
- Reformed: 1.1%
- Dutch Reformed: 2.9%
- Muslim: 4.2%
- No church denomination: 25.1%

The spiritual needs of the Eindhoven population are tended by a large number of churches (united in the Eindhoven Raad van Kerken), two mosques and one synagogue. In addition, Eindhoven is also the abode of street preacher Arnol Kox.

4.4 Crime

In research by the Dutch newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* based on the police's statistical data on crime rates, Eindhoven was found to have the highest crime rate in the Netherlands for 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2010. In 2011, Eindhoven has slipped down the list to number six.^[18]

In 2009, in the Eindhoven agglomeration, the following numbers of crimes were recorded:^[19]

4.5 Languages

- Standard Dutch^[20]
- Eindhoven does not have its own, uniform dialect. Varieties of the Brabantian dialect used to be spoken in the former villages of Gestel, Woensel and Stratum, but are now almost extinct. The closest city to Eindhoven in which Brabantian is spoken is Helmond.^[20]

5 Economy

Eindhoven has grown from a little town in 1232 to one of the biggest cities in the Netherlands with around 212,000 inhabitants in 2009. Much of its growth is due to Philips, DAF Trucks and Brabantia.

After the resurrection of the Netherlands in 1815 and the end of the Belgian Revolution, Eindhoven was a small village of some 1250 people in an economically backward and mostly agricultural area. Cheap land, cheap labor and the existence of pre-industrial homesourcing (*huishnijverheid* in Dutch) made Eindhoven an attractive area for the developing industries which were being stimulated by the government of King William I. During the 19th century, Eindhoven grew into an industrial town with factories for textile weaving, cigar manufacturing, match making and hat making. Most of these industries disappeared again after World War II, though.

In 1891, brothers Gerard and Anton Philips founded the small light bulb factory that would grow into one of the largest electronics firms in the world. Philips' presence is probably the largest single contributing factor to the major growth of Eindhoven in the 20th century. It attracted and spun off many hi-tech companies, making Eindhoven a major technology and industrial hub. In 2005, a full third of the total amount of money spent on research in the Netherlands was spent in or around



Philips Light Tower in 2000.



The Evoluon conference center.

Eindhoven. A quarter of the jobs in the region are in technology and ICT, with companies such as FEI Company (once Philips Electron Optics), NXP Semiconductors (formerly Philips Semiconductors), ASML, Toolex, Simac, CIBER, Neways, Atos Origin and the aforementioned Philips and DAF.

Eindhoven has long been a centre of cooperation between research institutes and industry. This tradition started with Philips (the NatLab was a physical expression of this) and has since expanded to large cooperative networks. The Eindhoven University of Technology hosts an incubator for technology startups (called the Twinning Center) and the NatLab has developed into the High Tech Campus Eindhoven. Also, TNO has opened a branch on the university campus. This tradition has also fostered inter-industry cooperation in the region; one example of this is the announcement in September 2010 of a new research lab for high-grade packaging materials, a cooperation of IPS Packaging and Thales Cryogenics.^[21]

This cooperative tradition has also developed into a different direction than the traditional technology research done at the university. Starting in 2002, the university, the Catharina hospital, Philips Medical and the University of Maastricht joined forces and started joint research into biomedical science, technology and engineering. Within Eindhoven, this research has been concentrated in a new university faculty (BioMedical Technology or BMT). This development has also made Eindhoven a biomedical technology hub within the country and its (European) region.

Prime examples of industrial heritage in Eindhoven are the renovated Witte Dame (“White Lady”) complex, a former Philips lamp factory; and the Admirant building (informally known as Bruine Heer or “Brown Gentleman” in reference to the Witte Dame across the street), the former Philips main offices. The Witte Dame currently

houses the municipal library, the Design Academy and a selection of shops. The Admirant has been renovated into an office building for small companies. Across the street from the Witte Dame and next to the Admirant is Philips’ first light bulb factory (nicknamed Roze Baby, or “Pink Baby”, in reference to its pink colour and much smaller size when compared to the “White Lady” and “Brown Gentleman”). The small building now houses the “Centrum Kunstlicht in de Kunst” (centre artificial light in art)^[22] and the “Philips Incandescent Lamp Factory of 1891” museum.^[23]

5.1 Knowledge economy initiatives

Due to its high-tech environment, Eindhoven is part of several initiatives to develop, foster and increase a knowledge economy. Chief among these are:

- Brainport Top Technology Region:^[24] A cooperative initiative of local government, industry and the Eindhoven University of Technology to develop the local knowledge economy of the Eindhoven region.
- Brainport Development:^[25] An extension of the Top Technology Region, Brainport Development serves commercial exploitation and advertising of the region.
- SRE:^[26] The Samenwerkingsverband Regio Eindhoven is a cooperative agreement among the municipalities in the Eindhoven metropolitan area. Although SRE is far more than just an economic agreement, it includes economic cooperation.
- The Eindhoven-Leuven-Aachen triangle:^[27] An extensive cooperation agreement between the universities and surrounding regions of Eindhoven, Leuven (Belgium) and Aachen (Germany).

- Within the Eindhoven region (particularly around Helmond), several parties are working together to set up an automotive testing facility of European scale, for testing and European certification of vehicles. This cooperation involves the [Eindhoven University of Technology](#), [TNO Automotive](#) and the different automotive companies in and around Helmond.

As a result of these efforts, the [Intelligent Community Forum](#) named the Eindhoven metro region one of the top-21 intelligent communities in 2008 and one of the top-7 intelligent communities in 2009 and 2010.^{[28][29]} Finally, in 2011, the ICF named Eindhoven the Intelligent Community of the Year.^[30]

5.2 EIT Co-location

Eindhoven is one of the co-location centres of the [European Institute of Innovation and Technology \(EIT\)](#).^[31] It hosts two Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs): [Innoenergy \(Sustainable Energy\)](#) and [EIT ICT Labs \(Information and Communication Technology\)](#). The co-locations are on the [High Tech Campus Eindhoven](#).

6 Education

Eindhoven, being a city with a 200,000+ population, is served by a large number of schools both at primary and secondary education levels. In addition, Eindhoven is a higher-education hub within the southern Netherlands, with several institutes of higher education that serve students from the extended region of [North Brabant](#), [Zeeland](#), [Limburg](#) and parts of the surrounding provinces.

6.1 Primary education

Primary education is provided to the children aged 4 to 12 in Eindhoven through a large number of primary schools:

- Special needs primary education:
 - [SALTO school Jan Nieuwenhuizen](#)
 - [SKPO school De Reis van Brandaan](#)
 - [SKPO school Petraschool](#)
 - [SALTO school De Vijfkamp](#)

6.2 Secondary education

Secondary education is provided to the children aged 12 to 18 in Eindhoven through several highschools:

Special needs secondary education:

- [Sondervickcollege, Locatie de Stolberg](#)
- [De Korenaer](#)
- [Mgr. Bekkers](#)
- [De Beemden](#)
- [Mytyschool](#)
- [Antoon Schellens College](#)
- [Praktijkschool Eindhoven](#)
- [VSO Ekkersbeek](#)
- [Instituut 'St. Marie'](#)

6.3 Higher and adult education

Eindhoven hosts four different public institutions for higher and adult education, as well as a number of private institutions offering courses and trainings. The public institutions hosted in Eindhoven are:

- [The Design Academy](#).
- [The Eindhoven University of Technology](#).
- [The Fontys University of Applied Sciences \(Eindhoven branch\)](#).
- [Summa College](#).

The [Open University](#) also has a study center in Eindhoven.

Among the private institutions is the [Centrum voor Kunsten Eindhoven](#), which offers art-related courses to adults (including a DJ-education).

7 Politics

7.1 Municipal council

The municipal council is the legislative council at the municipal level in Eindhoven; its existence is mandated by the [Constitution of the Netherlands](#). The Eindhoven city council consists of 45 elected representatives from the Eindhoven municipality. These are elected during municipal elections from candidates running in Eindhoven. Eindhoven politics consists of local branches of the national political parties and purely local parties with strictly local interests. The city council reflects this mix in its makeup.

The last three municipal elections were held on 7 March 2006, 3 March 2010 and 19 March 2014. The division of the 45 seats in the Eindhoven city council after these elections is shown below.^[32]

7.2 Municipal executive

7.2.1 Aldermen

The executive council in Dutch municipalities is called the *College of the Mayor and Aldermen* (Dutch: *College van Burgemeester en Wethouders* or *College van B&W* for short). The mayor is appointed by the monarch, but the council of aldermen is composed as a result of the formation of a local coalition government. This coalition is formed in such a way as to be able to rely on a majority of the votes in the city council.

In May 2014, a coalition was formed between PvdA, D66, SP and GroenLinks. Together they have 26 seats in the city council. The council of aldermen consists of the following people:^[33]

- Mary-Ann Schreurs (D66): innovation and design, sustainability and culture
- Lenie Scholten (GreenLeft): healthcare and WI-Jeindhoven
- Staf Depla (PvdA): economy, work and income and vocational education
- Bianca van Kaathoven (SP): Active city, diversity and permits
- Marco van Dorst (D66): Spatial planning and treasury
- Yasin Torunoglu (PvdA): Living, boroughs, space and citizen participation
- Jannie Visscher (SP): Youth, education, traffic and transport

7.2.2 Mayor

The mayors of the Netherlands are not elected but appointed by the crown. Nevertheless, there has been a movement over the last few years to give the municipalities more say in who will be their mayor, which has resulted in consultative referenda being held in the larger cities to “suggest” a candidate for the post. This was also tried in Eindhoven and as a result the current mayor is Rob van Gijzel (PvdA).

On 23 January 2008, a referendum to elect a mayor was held in Eindhoven. This referendum, the second of its kind in the Netherlands, was attended by 24.6% of the inhabitants. This was less than the required 30% needed to make a referendum binding. Nevertheless, the city council would choose the winner of the referendum as the preferred candidate. The main reason for the low attendance was that the candidates, Leen Verbeek and Rob van Gijzel, were from the same party. Rob van Gijzel won the referendum with 61.8% of the votes and was appointed the city’s new mayor.

The mayor is the chairman of the Council of B&W. He also has responsibility for a number of specific posts (like the aldermen). In the current council, mayor Van Gijzel holds responsibility for the following posts:^[33]

- Communication

If unavailable, the mayor is temporarily replaced by one of the aldermen.

8 Culture and recreation



City centre of Eindhoven.

Culturally and recreationally, Eindhoven was formed by two forces:

- Being a university city, Eindhoven has a large student population. The students from the Eindhoven University of Technology and a number of undergraduate schools give Eindhoven a young population, whose recreational needs are catered to by several different festivals, clubs and such.
- For a long time Eindhoven was the main location of Philips. The Philips company undertook a lot of effort in the “cultural formation” of its workforce and has given the city both cultural institutions (such as the former POC and the Muziekcentrum Frits Philips) and sporting institutions (notably PSV).

Eindhoven is also known as the City of Light, due to the Company Philips originating there and because of the several projects involving lighting up buildings of the city. During Carnival, Eindhoven is rechristened *Lampgat* (Hamlet of Lamps, although for the ironic purposes of carnival the translation *Hole in the ground with lamps* is closer to the mark); this refers again to the important role of Philips in the Eindhoven community.

8.1 Cultural institutions

There are several cultural institutions in and around the city.

8.1.1 Museums

- The **Centrum Kunstlicht in de Kunst** (next door to the lightbulb museum) takes a more general look at lighting as an art form. The museum is scheduled to close on 5 December, due to loss of funding.^[34]
- There are two museums dedicated to the major topics of the city's industrial heritage: the **DAF Museum** has a collection of DAF cars and the **Philips Gloeilampenfabriekje** anno 1891 (across the street from the Kempenland) documents the early lightbulb industry.
- The former district court house now houses the **Designhuis**, a public podium and interaction area for modern design and innovation.
- The **Eindhoven Museum** is an archaeological open-air museum which focuses on the region's Iron Age and Middle Ages. It merged in 2011 with Museum Kempenland which was a regional museum, which documents the history of the **Kempenland** region in objects, documents, paint and educational activities. Museum Kempenland's old location, the **Steen-tjeskerk**, is closed.
- Finally, the **Inkijkmuseum** (the *Look-In museum*; housed in an old linen factory in the Dommelstraat) is a small but special museum: it offers ever-changing exhibits, which are to be viewed through the building's windows.
- The **Van Abbemuseum** has a collection of modern and contemporary art, including works by Picasso, Kandinsky, Mondriaan and Chagall.

Eindhoven was home to the **Evoluon** science museum, sponsored by Philips. The Evuon building has evolved into a conference centre.

8.1.2 Open-air art

The Eindhoven public space contains many forms of artistic expression (a book published by the Eindhoven tourist board records 550 as of 2001 and more have been added since), with high "concentrations" of them in the parks. The **Stadswandelpark** for instance, contains over 30 works of modern art. There are also several other works of art on permanent display throughout the city, such as *Flying Pins* (by Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen, who considered the location on the southern stretch of the John F. Kennedylaan to be like a bowling alley) and *Swing* (a construct on the Karel de Grotelaan, which morphs into different geometric shapes as you move around it). There are also a number of statues of famous city inhabitants, such as **Jan van Hooff** (by Auke Hettema, 1992) and **Frits Philips** (by Kees Verkade) on the Market Square. There is a statue of **Anton Philips** in front of the central railway station.



Piazza Centre as seen from Demer

Eindhoven is also, to some degree, open to forms of impromptu and alternative art. For example, the **Berenkuil** is a freezone for graffiti artists in the city.

8.1.3 Music and theatre



The Effenaar music venue.

The **Effenaar** is a popular music venue and cultural center in Eindhoven, and is located at the Dommelstraat.^[35]

In 1992, the **Muziekcentrum Frits Philips** was opened as a stage for classical and popular music in Eindhoven, reviewed by critics as a concert hall with acoustics that rival the best halls in Europe. Before that, Philips sponsored the **POC**.

Parktheater Eindhoven is Eindhoven's stage for opera, cabaret, ballet etc. Opened in 1964, it has received over 250,000 visitors every year. With its 1,000 m² it has one of the largest stages in the Netherlands. With a major renovation ending in 2007, the new Parktheater will receive an estimated 300,000 visitors a year.

Eindhoven's **Plaza Futura** is now a cinema featuring cul-

tural movies, lectures and special cultural events.

Especially for students, Studium Generale Eindhoven organizes “socially, culturally and intellectually formative events”.^[36] From within the student body, two Tunas provide entertainment from time to time at university and city events: Tuna Ciudad de Luz (*Tuna of the City of Light*) and the ladies tuna La Tunia.^{[37][38]}

The general music and theatre scene in Eindhoven (in the broadest sense) is supported by a foundation called PopEi.^[39] The purpose of this foundation is to support artistic groups with facilities, especially rehearsal stages and areas (housed in the old Philips location of Strijp-S) but also storage facilities. PopEi also provides a working environment for groups (through cafeteria facilities in Strijp-S, so groups can have real working days) and provides some logistical support for organizing events.

8.2 Recreation

Eindhoven has a lively recreational scene. For going out, there are numerous bars on the Market square, Stratumseind (Stratum’s End), Dommelstraat, Wilhelmina square and throughout the rest of the city. In addition to the more culturally oriented Plaza Futura, there are two cinemas in the centre of town (“Servicebioscoop Zien” and the Pathé Eindhoven, which offers THX sound, IMAX screens and 3D movie viewing).

Eindhoven also hosts a large number of cultural and entertainment-oriented festivals. The biggest festivals in Eindhoven are:

- ABlive, popfestival (*September*)^[40]
- Carnaval, (*February*)
- Koningsdag, national day (*27 April*)
- Muziek op de Dommel, classical music festival (*June*)^[41]
- EDIT, festival (*June*)
- Fiesta del Sol, street- and music acts (*June*)
- UCI ProTour – Eindhoven Team Time Trial, international cycling tour (*June*)
- Virus Festival, alternative music festival (*last edition in 2007, inactive at the moment*)^[42]
- Park Hilaria, fun fair (*August*)
- Folkwoods, folk festival (*August*)
- Reggae Sundance, reggae festival (*August*)
- Lichtjesroute, 15-mile-tour of light ornaments, commemorating the liberation of Eindhoven (from *18 September*)

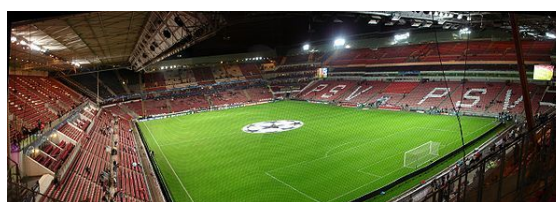
- Marathon Eindhoven, (*October*)
- Dutch Design Week, international school festival (*October*)
- Glow: Forum of Art and Light in Architecture, (*November*)^[43]
- TROMP international music competition & Festival, international classical music competition & festival (15–23 November 2008: String Quartet, Nov 2010: Percussion)
- STRP Festival, art & technology festival (23–25 November 2007)^[44]

8.3 Parks

Eindhoven contains several parks and a lot of open, green space. Of the five largest cities in the Netherlands, it has the highest percentage of green area (encompassing about 1/3 of all public space). It is also the greenest of the five largest cities in North Brabant. The green area per house is about 100 m².^[45]

Some of the major parks in Eindhoven are the Stadswandelpark, Genneper Parken, the Philips van Lenneppark, Philips de Jongh Wandelpark and the Henri Dunantpark. There is also a green area surrounding the Karpendonkse Plas (a water area). The combination of park area, water and general atmosphere got the Ooievaarsnest neighborhood elected the “Best large-city neighborhood of the Netherlands” by the NRC Handelsblad in 1997.^[46]

8.4 Sport



Philips Stadion.

- The premier sporting club of the city is PSV Eindhoven, the professional football club playing in the Eredivisie. Their home base is the Philips Stadion. PSV won the 1988 European Cup as well as 22 Dutch championships.
- FC Eindhoven is another football club based in Eindhoven, currently playing in the Eerste Divisie.
- Eindhoven Kemphanen is the major ice hockey club in the city. They play in IJssportcentrum Eindhoven and compete in the North Sea Cup.

- Eindhoven High Techs are the minor league affiliate of the Eindhoven Kemphanen and play in the Eerste Divisie.
- Swimming pool complex De Tongelreep houses various pools for recreation, training and sports research supported by the Eindhoven University of Technology and several top sporting institutions. Its "Pieter van den Hoogenband Swimming Stadium" hosted the 2008 European Championships Swimming, Diving and Synchronised Swimming, the 2010 IPC Swimming World Championships, the 2010 European Short Course Swimming Championships, the 2012 European Championships Diving and Synchronised Swimming, the 2013 FINA Swimming World Cup and the 2014 IPC European Swimming Championships.
- Eindhoven houses Europe's largest indoor skateboard park Area 51 (skatepark) and is home of a lively skateboard culture.
- Eindhoven has two boxing clubs, The Golden Gloves and Muscle Fit.
- Eindhoven hosted the 1999 World Table Tennis Championships.
- Eindhoven has a baseball club called PSV, which plays at the stadium which co-hosted the 2005 IBAF Baseball World Cup.
- Eindhoven has an Australian Rules Football team, the Eindhoven Eagles, due to play in the inaugural Dutch Australian Football Association competition in 2010.

8.5 Adult-oriented entertainment

The centre of town features two casinos (one branch of Holland Casino and the independent Casino4Events). At the A67 a Jack's casino is located. There is a night club called Club Massa and another called After Dark (which is really a strip club).

There is a red light district on the Baekelandplein, as well as four brothels throughout the city. There is also a blue movie theater.

9 Media

Eindhoven features several print media. The local newspaper, called the Eindhovens Dagblad, is a daily newspaper with over 110,000 subscribers in the Samenwerkingsverband Regio Eindhoven region.^[47] It has a national and international section, as well as a section dedicated to regional news; the editorial department is located in Eindhoven.

In addition to the newspaper, Eindhoven is served by a number of weekly door-to-door publications. Chief among these is *Groot Eindhoven* (which carries publications of the city council, as well as other articles and advertisements). Other than that there are *de Trompetter*, *dé Weekendkrant* and the *ZondagsNieuws*. The first two are delivered midweek, the last two are weekend publications.

There are several regional and municipal radio stations. The local radio station is Studio040, whereas Omroep Brabant and RoyaalFM provide regional radio.

Local television is provided by Studio040. Omroep Brabant broadcasts regionally from its television studio in Son.

Internet, television and telephone connectivity is available via cable television, optic fiber and ADSL.

10 Transport



Eindhoven Airport

The Eindhoven Airport is the closest airport, located approximately 8 kilometres (5 miles) from the town centre. The airport serves as a military air base and a civilian commercial airport. Eindhoven Airport is the second busiest in the Netherlands (after Schiphol). There are flights with Air France-KLM to London City. Ryanair serves London Stansted airport, Dublin, Rome, Milan, Pisa, Bordeaux, Marseille, Glasgow, Madrid, Valencia, Stockholm, Kaunas, Malta and Barcelona. Wizz air serves Belgrade, Brno, Bucharest-Baneasa, Budapest, Cluj-Napoca, Debrecen, Gdańsk, Katowice, Prague, Riga, Sofia, Vilnius, Wrocław. In the summer season, Reykjavík is served with 2 weekly flights operated by Iceland Express. Transavia services Alicante, Antalya, Bodrum, Corfu, Dalaman, Faro, Gran Canaria, Innsbruck, Malaga, Majorca, Rhodos and Salzburg, although not all destinations during the whole year. Eindhoven Airport served more than 2.5 million Passengers in 2011.

Eindhoven is a rail transport hub. The main station has connections in the directions of:

- Tilburg – Breda – Dordrecht – Rotterdam – Delft – The Hague^[48]
- 's-Hertogenbosch – Utrecht – Amsterdam – Alkmaar^[49]
- 's-Hertogenbosch – Utrecht – Amsterdam Zuid – Schiphol Airport^[49]
- Helmond – Venlo-(international connections into Germany)^[48]
- Weert – Roermond – Sittard – Maastricht/Heerlen^[50]

Eindhoven's central railway station is served by both intercity and local services while the smaller station, Eindhoven Beukenlaan is only served by local trains.

Up until World War II, a train service connected Amsterdam to Liège via Eindhoven and Valkenswaard, but the service was discontinued and the line broken up. Recently, talks have resumed to have a service to Neerpelt, Belgium via Weert.

The A2/E25 motorway from Amsterdam to Luxembourg passes Eindhoven to the west and south of the city. The A2 connects to the highway A58 to Tilburg and Breda just north of the city. Just south of Eindhoven, the A2 connects to the A67 / E34 between Antwerp and Duisburg. In 2006, the A50 was completed connecting Eindhoven to Nijmegen and Zwolle.

The public transport of Eindhoven consists of almost 25 city bus lines, which also serve neighbouring cities like Veldhoven, Geldrop and Nuenen. Two of these buslines (401 and 402) are high quality public transport and the buses on these lines are so-called Phileas vehicles, a combination of tram and bus. The Phileas does not use the magnetic guidance anymore for some years due to the regional urban transport authority (SRE). Apart from the city lines there are some 30 regional and rush-hour lines.

Like all large Dutch cities, Eindhoven has an extensive network of bicycle paths. Since 2012, the Eindhoven bicycle path network has incorporated the Hovenring.

11 Medical care

Eindhoven has two hospitals in three locations: the Catharina Hospital and the Máxima Medisch Centrum, which has a branch in Eindhoven Centrum (the old Diaconessenziekenhuis) and one in Veldhoven (the old Sint Joseph Hospital). These three have an extensive cooperation and have divided specialties among each other. Emergency medicine, for example, is concentrated in the MMC Veldhoven branch and the Catharina Hospital, the MMC Eindhoven branch has no emergency department. Cardiac procedures are done in the Catharina.

Catharina is also an academic and research hospital and participates in a shared research program with Philips Medical, the Eindhoven University of Technology and the Maastricht University into biomedical science, technology and engineering.

12 Notable residents



Statue of Frits Philips in Eindhoven

- Peter Aerts (born 1970), kickboxer
- Christijan Albers (born 1979), Formula One racing driver
- Imke Bartels (born 1977), equestrian
- Tineke Bartels (born 1951), equestrian
- Kees Bol (1916-2009), painter and art educator
- Jan de Bont (born 1943), film director
- Arthur Borren (born 1949), (field) hockey player
- Jan Borren (born 1947), (field) hockey player and coach
- Phillip Cocu (born 1970), football player
- Hugo Brandt Corstius (born 1935), writer

- Rene Daniels (born 1950), painter
- Patrick van Deurzen (born 1964), composer
- Cor Dillen (1920-2009), Businessman and Director of Philips in South America
- Sander van Doorn (born 1979), Techno/Trance music DJ and producer
- Lonneke Engel (born 1981), fashion model
- Paul Haarhuis (born 1966), tennis player
- Jan van Hooff (1755-1816), statesman
- Peter Koelewijn (born 1940), musician and record producer
- François van Kruijsdijk (born 1952), medley swimmer
- Lenny Kuhr (born 1950), singer-songwriter
- Ton de Leeuw, (born 1941), organizational theorist
- Patrick Lodewijks (born 1967), football goalkeeper
- Theo Maassen (born 1966), comedian and actor
- Frits Philips (1905-2005), businessman, son of Anton Philips
- Gerard Philips (1858-1942) and Anton Philips (1874–1951), founders of the Philips brand name
- Rob Reckers (born 1981), (field) hockey player
- Bas Rutten (born 1965), MMA sportsman, color commentator, actor
- Rik Smits (born 1966), basketball player
- Piet Souer (born 1945), record producer
- Margje Teeuwen (born 1974), (field) hockey midfielder
- Rick VandenHurk (born 1985), baseball player
- Cor Vriend (born 1949), long-distance runner, currently manager for long-distance runner
- Remmert Wielinga (born 1978), professional road bicycle racer
- Robert de Wit (born 1962), decathlete and bobsledder
- Klaas-Erik Zwering (born 1981), swimmer

13 International relations

See also: List of twin towns and sister cities in the Netherlands

13.1 Twin towns – sister cities

Eindhoven is twinned with:

14 See also

- Eindhoven Airport
- Eindhoven University of Technology
- PSV Eindhoven
- FC Eindhoven
- Jewish Eindhoven
- Brabantstad
- Brabantse Stedenrij
- Samenwerkingsverband Regio Eindhoven
- Brainport

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