



# LUXEMBOURG

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OTHER




This is a personal 10 day trip map to Luxembourg by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (\*) being (\*\*\*\*) the must see. See end for useful links.

|       | WHAT                        | Architect                         | WHERE  | Notes   |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| -     | Zone 1: Ville-Haute + Grund |                                   |  |   |
| ***** | Notre-Dame Cathedral        | -                                 | Rue Notre Dame   | Notre-Dame Cathedral is the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Luxembourg City, in southern Luxembourg. It was originally a Jesuit church, and its cornerstone was laid in 1613. It is the only cathedral in Luxembourg. The church is a noteworthy example of late gothic architecture; however, it also has many Renaissance elements and adornments. At the end of the 18th century, the church received the miraculous image of the Maria Consolatrix Afflictorum, the patron saint of both the city and the nation. Around 50 years later, the church was consecrated as the Church of Our Lady and in 1870, it was elevated by Pope Pius IX to the Cathedral of Notre-Dame. At the cemetery of the cathedral is the National Monument to the Resistance and to the Deportation. The centerpiece of the monument is the famous bronze monument by the 20th century Luxembourgish sculptor Lucien Wercollier called The Political Prisoner. The cathedral was expanded and enlarged from 1935 to 1938.   |
| ****  | Bierger-Center              | STEINMETZDEMEYER                  | 44 pl. Guillaume II, 2 Rue Notre Dame, 2090 Ville-Haute Luxembourg | The city of Luxembourg has asked the Atelier Steinmetzdemeyer to design and build the new facilities that will house the services of public administration and the « Bierger-Center » in a historical street block at the heart of the Old Town. The city of Luxembourg has decided to locate and reorganize the services offered to its citizens in the heart of the historical center of the capital. The project required the complicated rehabilitation of a set of historical buildings dating back to 1691 and the addition of a wing containing a new ceremony hall as well as assuring a connection between City Hall and this new complex created for public information services as well as for celebrations and official events. Mon-Fri (8am-5pm)   |
| ***** | Luxembourg City Hall        | Justin Rémont                     | Place Guillaume II   | Luxembourg City Hall was built in 1838, and first used for a city council. The city hall is the centre of local government, including being used as the private office of the Mayor of Luxembourg City. Until 1795, the Place Guillaume II was home to a monastery of Franciscan friars. At the time, Luxembourg's town hall was the current Grand Ducal Palace, located just to the east of Place Guillaume II, on Krautmaart. The building went without major changes until 1938, with the addition of two sculptures of lions, which flank the entrance, designed by Luxembourg Auguste Trémont. During the German occupation of the Second World War, the German occupiers converted the basement from market halls into offices, greatly increasing the amount of office space in the building. It now works as the city hall of Luxembourg City.  |
| ***** | Hotel Le Place d'Armes      | -                                 | 18 Pl. d'Armes, 1136 Ville-Haute Luxembourg                        | Built on a former printing house site in a building from the eighteenth century, the Place d'Armes gathers several houses. Linked with suspended terraces and verandas, they now create a very unique hotel, enhanced with patios, terraces, inner courtyards and warm salons. The décor wonderfully mixes the classical atmosphere and the contemporary one, keeping always in mind the intimacy and the comfort. Welcoming every single client as a privileged guest in a private residence. Here, everyone should feel just like home without taking anything out of the service of excellence and courtesy.   |
| ****  | Cercle Municipal            | Pierre and Paul Funck             | Place d'Armes  | On a site where there had previously been a building intended as a Cercle littéraire but which finally housed a restaurant by the name of Beim Gréifchen, the city decided to construct a grand administrative building. The design competition launched in 1902 was won in 1904 by Pierre and Paul Funck, a father and son team. The generally named Cercle Municipal is an administrative building with several festival halls. From 1953 to 1969 the European Community for Coal and Steel used it as a venue for meetings and conventions. On the front a unique frieze depicts the scene where Countess Ermesinde hands over the charter of freedom to the citizens of Luxembourg in the year 1244. A bridge connects the City Palace with the new sociocultural meeting centre "Le Cité". Together they form the culture and conference centre "Cercle Cité". In 2006, comprehensive renovation and restoration work was carried out on the Cercle in order to transform it into a convention and exhibition centre. Cercle Municipal is known for its magnificent architecture, which incorporates aspects of the Art Nouveau and Art Deco styles. The structure has stunning mosaic flooring in the foyer and a grand staircase with wrought-iron railings, among other fine details and decorative components. |
| ***** | Grand Ducal Palace          | Gédéon Bordiau and Charles Arendt | 17 Rue du marché-aux-Herbes  | The Grand Ducal Palace is a palace in Luxembourg City, in southern Luxembourg. It is the official residence of the grand duke of Luxembourg, and where he performs most of his duties as head of state of the Grand Duchy. The building was first the city hall of Luxembourg from 1572 to 1795, the seat of the prefecture of the Département des Forêts in 1795, and then the headquarters of the Luxembourg Government in 1817. From 1817, the palace became the residence of the governor, the representative of the Dutch grand dukes. As such, it was used by Prince Henry, during his time as  |



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|      |   |   |  | lieutenant-representative of Luxembourg. The building's interior was renovated in 1883, in preparation of a visit by King William III and Queen Emma, grand duke and grand duchess of Luxembourg. During the German occupation in the Second World War, the Grand Ducal Palace was used by the Nazis as a concert hall and tavern. As the official residence of the grand duke, the palace is used by him in the exercise of his official functions. He and the Grand Duchess, together with their staff, have their offices at the palace, and the state rooms on the first floor are used for a variety of meetings and audiences. On Christmas Eve, the Grand Duke's Christmas message is broadcast from the Yellow Room.   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | National Museum of History and Art            | Christian Bauer                                       | Marché-Aux-Poissons                      | The National Museum of History and Art is dedicated to displaying artworks and artefacts from all epochs of Luxembourg history. The museum is situated in Fishmarket, the historic heart of the city, in the Ville Haute quarter. The first proposal for such a museum was made during the French occupation of the Revolutionary Wars, when Luxembourg was annexed into the département of Forêts. However, the museum was never opened, despite the expropriation of a number of artefacts from the church. With the affirmation of Luxembourg's independence under the 1839 Treaty of London came a greater interest by native Luxembourgers in promoting the history of their country. In 1988, the museum was separated into the National Museum of History and Art and the National Museum of Natural History, which moved to a new building in 1996. The museum has been expanded with a new building designed by Christian Bauer et Associés, opened in 2002. Free admission to permanent exhibition, temporary exhibitions €7, free for students and <26yo. Free on Thursday from 5-8pm. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Thu (10am-8pm)   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Saint Michael's Church                        | -   | L-2536 Luxembourg City                   | The first church was built on the spot in 987 as the castle chapel for the Count of Luxembourg. However, over the following centuries, the building was destroyed, rebuilt, and renovated several times. Its current appearance dates to 1688, and unites Romanesque and Baroque architectural styles, pre-dating the national Moselle Baroque style. The church is the oldest holy building in the city, replacing the castle chapel of the Counts of Luxembourg placed on the same site in 987. The building has been restored since then, preserving its original form; it has most recently been renovated in the 1960s, 1980s, and 2003-2004.   |
| ☆☆   | Pont du château                               | -   | Rue Sosthène Weis                        | Pont du château was built in 1735 by the Austrians as a two-story bridge to replace an old drawbridge between the cliffs of the Bock. It provides access to the eastern end of the old town up the hill from Clausen. In addition to the roadway at the top, it also has three other means of crossing: one across the four upper arches, one through a spiral staircase inside the lower arch and one under Sosthène Weis, the street below, through a passage leading to the casemates. The Bock is a promontory in the north-eastern corner of Luxembourg City's old historical district. Offering a natural fortification, its rocky cliffs tower above the River Alzette, which surrounds it on three sides. It was here that Count Siegfried built his Castle of Lucilinburhuc in 963, providing a basis for the development of the town that became Luxembourg. Over the centuries, the Bock and the surrounding defenses were reinforced, attacked, and rebuilt time and time again as the armies of the Burgundians, Habsburgs, Spaniards, Prussians, and French vied for victory over one of Europe's most strategic strongholds, the Fortress of Luxembourg.  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Neumünster Abbey                              | -   | 28 Rue Münster, 2160 Grund Luxembourg    | Constructed by the Benedictine monks in 1688 and extended in 1720. After the French Revolution, it served as a police station and prison before becoming a barracks for the Prussians after Napoleon's defeat in 1815. From 1867, it once again became a state prison. During World War II, the Nazis used the abbey to imprison political resisters to their occupation of Luxembourg. Among the most notable of those political prisoners was Luxembourg's best-known sculptor Lucien Wercollier. After more than 10 years of restoration works the abbey reopened to the public in 2004 to become a popular cultural and conference centre, renamed "Centre Culturel de Rencontre Abbaye de Neumünster - neimünster". The centre hosts con- certs, performances, seminars and exhibitions. The "Events, Catering & Meetings" department offers tailor-made solutions which are conform to the "green charter" it developed. The centre offers concert, theatre and conference halls, as well as seminars and open-air concerts. The complex also hosts the European Institute of Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe, the Pierre Werner Cultural Institute as well as a restaurant. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Luxembourg National Museum of Natural History | -   | 25 Rue Münster, 2160 Grund Luxembourg    | The National Museum of Natural History is located in the Grund quarter on the eastern bank of the Alzette river, next to the Neumünster Abbey cultural centre. The museum is composed of eight separate scientific sections, spanning the natural sciences: botany, ecology, geology and mineralogy, geophysics and astrophysics, palaeontology, vertebrate zoology, and invertebrate zoology. In 1922, the museum moved once again. The new site was the Old Gendarmerie, on the Fishmarket, in the historic heart of Luxembourg City, which the museum shared with the National Museum of History and Art. It was in the decades following the war that the museum diversified away from its core activities, engaging in fields such as geophysics and astrophysics; such was the museum's commitment to these fields that it was the owner of the first electron microscope in the country. However, the expansion of the museum into these additional fields put added pressure on the space of the museum in Fishmarket, particularly as the National Museum of History and Art was also expanding. After a decade-long search for a suitable new site, on 11 January 1990, the Chamber of Deputies agreed to restore Saint Jean's Hospice, in Grund. General admission €5, students €3. |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Hotel Le Royal                                | Schumacher et Schmitz architectes Sàrl and Spigarelli | 12 Bd Royal, 2449 Ville-Haute Luxembourg | Le Royal Hotels & Resorts is a luxurious 5-star property set in a prime location in the centre of Luxembourg. The marble facade of the seven-story L-shaped block has a unique relief of scalloped arches, although the interior plies a more contemporary path. The stately building opens into a lobby with a warm glow from the gold leaf surrounding the light fixtures, a wooden reception desk and comfortable seating areas.  |
| -    | Zone 2: Pfaffenthal + Clausen + Kirchberg     |   |  |  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Panoramic Elevator of the Pfaffenthal         | STEINMETZMEYER  | 2 Rue du Pont, 2344 Pafendall Luxembourg | The construction of a public lift between the historic district of Pfaffenthal and the upper city of Luxembourg was a multi-challenges project: to promote soft mobility (pedestrians and bicycles), to open up a valley floor district with a free and fast mean of transportation, and to create a work of art, emblematic for the district and harmoniously integrated in this landscape protected by UNESCO. This  |










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|   |   |                          |   | public facility attracts a wide range of users from mid-2016. From cyclists going to work, to tourists or regular residents, everyone has discovered the city from one of the most spectacular perspectives! The lift's foundations are in the heart of the historic district of Pfaffenthal and it directly arrives in the park Pescatore, where the user will find a direct connection to the cycle and pedestrian paths of the City. Moreover, these connections highly contribute to the development of the touristic and cultural trail Grund-Clausen-Pfaffenthal-Upper City.   |
|    | Grand Theatre of the City of Luxembourg | Alain Bourbonnais        | 1 Bd Robert Schuman, 2525 Ville-Haute Luxembourg          | The locals also call it New Theatre; it was built on the occasion of the millennium of the city of Luxembourg between 1960 and 1964 according to the plans of the Parisian architect Alain Bourbonnais. It embodies European collaboration, as the building materials and the fittings come from Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and the Netherlands. After important renovation works on the building itself, but above all on the stage and on the technical installations, it has today a grand salle (943 seats) and a so called studio (sort of adaptable Black Box with between 100 and 400 seats). It is a venue for drama in different languages, opera and dance. Check performances <a href="http://www.lesstheatres.lu">www.lesstheatres.lu</a>  |
|    | Grand Duchess Charlotte Bridge          | Egon Jux                 | Pafendall, Lëtzebuerg                                     | The Grand Duchess Charlotte Bridge was built in 1966 as a road bridge. It is the main route connecting the city centre, Ville Haute, to Kirchberg, the site of the city's European Union institutions. The bridge was officially named after Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg during ceremony for the arrival of the first section of the support structure on 20 June 1963. The Grand Duchess Charlotte Bridge is of a batter-post rigid-frame bridge design. The inclined legs vary in length, with those on the Limpertsberg side measuring 40.6 m while those on the Kirchberg side measure 38.7 m. Between 1980 and 1985, the bridge deck was resurfaced and in 1989 the bridge was repainted for the first time. Throughout the years the Grand Duchess Charlotte Bridge became more and more known for its suicides. In 1993 the Luxembourgian government decided to erect a Plexiglas safety barrier to prevent more suicides from happening. |
|    | Musée Dräi Eechelen                     |                          | 5, Park Dräi Eechelen                                     | Musée Dräi Eechelen opened in July 2012 in the fully restored Fort Thüngen, built by the Austrians in 1732 to reinforce the Fortress of Luxembourg. The permanent exhibition illustrates a different era of the fortress in each of the casemates as well as its influence on the country's history. The tour begins in the Middle Ages with the capture of the city of Luxembourg by the Burgundians in 1443, and ends with the construction of the Adolphe Bridge in 1903. More than 600 objects and original documents, a lot of which have never been shown before, highlight the diversity of the collections. The history of the building of the museum constitutes in itself an important element of the permanent exhibition. With its impressive underground galleries and mines, it corresponds to a large extent to the original condition of the last phase of its expansion in 1836/1837. Free admission. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-8pm)  |
|  | Mudam                                   | I.M. PEI                 | 3 Park Dräi Eechelen, 1499 Clausen Luxembourg             | The Grand Duke Jean Museum of Modern Art was built in 2006 as a museum of modern art with a total cost of \$100m. The architecture of the museum is intended as a dialogue between the natural and historical context of its site. In its orientation it represents a link between the past (the former Fort Thüngen and the historic city of Luxembourg), the present and the future (the European district of Kirchberg). Its permanent collection includes works by 100 artists, including: Andy Warhol, Bruce Nauman, Julian Schnabel, Thomas Struth, and Daniel Buren. The museum clearly bears the characteristics of previous Pei structures with its angular geometry and use of steel and glass. General admission €8, €5 students, Wed (6-9pm) free admission. Wed-Mon (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-8pm)  |
|  | Meliá Hotel                             | Jim Clemes               | Park Dräi Eechelen 1                                      | The Meliá Hotel supports the vitalization of the Place de l'Europe, located between the Museum of Contemporary Art (MUDAM), the Schumann-building, the congress centre and the Philharmonie. The Hotel Meliá is harmoniously integrated in its surroundings - it closes the Place de l'Europe and emphasizes the views toward the historic city center. The hotel houses 165 rooms, several conference rooms and two restaurants and bars. The façade, using three different grey tones of the regional stone "Eifel-Basalt" and three different window formats, diverts from the building size and monofunction with its interesting and various play of colors and forms. The public areas of the hotel - the lobby, the restaurants and the bars - are located in the three ground floors and have large glazed fronts to the public places, that make a connection between the inside and the outside.   |
|  | Philharmonie Luxembourg                 | Christian de Portzamparc | 1 Pl. de l'Europe, 1499 Clausen Luxembourg                | Philharmonie Luxembourg was built in 2005 as a concert hall. It is host to 400 performances each year and is one of the main concert halls in Europe. Portzamparc's initial idea was to mark the entrance into the world of music through a natural filter. This idea became reality in the form of 823 facade columns made of white steel, arranged in three or four rows. It filters the light, enabling the public to either see or forget their surroundings. This façade-filter envelopes the lobby, which forms a long peristyle surrounding the concert hall and boxes. The interior row of columns containing technical facilities, the second supporting the windows, and the third being of a static nature. The Grand Auditorium has eight balcony-floors placed vertically around the orchestra and orchestra pit. Thus, the audience is gathered around the musicians. Mon-Sun (10am-6.30pm)  |
|  | La Porte                                | Ricardo Bofill           | Place de l'Europe 1, 1229, Luxembourg                     | La Porte, is a 68 meter-high twin office towers for the EEC, that completes the Kirchberg Plateau, an urban project's programme, which includes residential, hotel and office area. The project was completed in 2002, by the RBTA with the structure engineering company Gehl Jacoby et Associates. The metal and glass twin towers located on either side of the Avenue J. F. Kennedy, at the exit from the Grande-Duchesse Charlotte Bridge have, since 2003, been the symbol of the western gateway to the Kirchberg Plateau, seat of the European institutions in Luxembourg. RBTA's towers, together with the Tour Alcide De Gasperi and the two towers of the European Court of Justice are important features of the emerging Kirchberg sky-line. The program includes residential, hotel and office areas.  |
|  | Nouvel Hémicycle                        |                          | 1 Rue du Fort Thüngen, 1499 Neudorf-Weimershof Luxembourg | The Hemicycle, affectionately dubbed "De Klenge Kueb" by Luxembourgers, was built to host the sessions of the European Parliament plenary sessions between 1967 and 1981. Currently it is the seat of the EFTA court and the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union. It is one of the strangest buildings in the city, with remarkable details. The EFTA Court fulfils the judicial function within the EFTA system, interpreting the Agreement on the European Economic Area with regard to the EFTA States party to the Agreement.  |



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|    | Court of Justice of the European Union     | Dominique Perrault                             | Boulevard Konrad Adenauer Kirchberg                            | Originally built in 1973 as the Court of Justice when the European Community included only six member countries. Perrault's challenge was not only to increase space but also to give harmony to a building that had already been extended three times. The current building opened in 2008 as a new extension to triple the Court's capacity. With a height of 100 metres each, the new towers are now the tallest in Luxembourg. The original building, made of corten steel, is hollowed out, to accommodate the courtrooms, which is encircled by a perfectly orthogonal ring hosting offices, chambers for the judges, advocate generals, and the Great Hall of justice. On the lower level of this major body, the "grande galerie" is reorganized and extended, serving as a spinal cord, to provide circulation between the different extensions as well as to the two new towers, which provide office space for more than 600 translators and legal officers working in 23 languages. With a height of 100 metres each, the new towers are now the tallest in Luxembourg.   |
|    | European Investment Bank                   | Ingenhoven Architects                          | 98-100 Boulevard Konrad Adenauer                               | The new EIB building was built in 2008 as new headquarters building for the European Investment Bank (EIB). It provides 72,500 square metres of office space and other facilities for up to 750 employees. The design references the landscape with internal atriums and continues the lay of the land by terracing the halls, restaurants, conference rooms, and public facilities. The glass envelope acts as an umbrella over the dynamic V-shaped office tracts, which are linked via triangular atriums and conservatories. The striking tubular glass roof spans the entire, 170-metre long and 50-metre wide structure. In combination with an extremely lightweight glass and steel superstructure, it offers a maximum of daylight and transparency. The new building is linked to the existing complex by a corridor at level 3, one level below the main entrance level.   |
|    | National Sports and Culture Centre d'Coque | Roger Taillibert                               | 2 Rue Léon Hengen, 1745 Kirchberg Luxembourg                   | Centre Aquatique d'Coque was built in 2002 as an indoor arena. Roger Taillibert built two sports and cultural centres on the Kirchberg in Luxembourg. Opened in 1982, the Olympic Pool is marked by its characteristic boat-like roofs, composed of concrete shells. For the neighbouring National Sports and Cultural Centre, named d'Coque, for which the first sod was turned on 15 December 1997, Roger Taillibert used a similar code of forms for the roof. This time he abandoned the concrete shells for laminated timber. The copper roofs (with a surface area of 20800 m2) cover the six shells of the ensemble. Mon-Fri (6.30am-10pm), Sat-Sun (7.30am-8pm)   |
|    | Labyrinthe végétal                         | Michel de Broin                                | 2167 Kirchberg Luxembourg                                      | Located in the centre of the labyrinth is a piece called "Dendrite" by Michel de Broin. The bright yellow structure is actually a lookout that can be climbed, providing a great overview of the maze and the surrounding Kirchberg area. A friendly suggestion, the seeker should not be allowed on Dendrite to use this vantage point! Just behind the labyrinth, you'll find quite a unique playground. It provides plenty of balancing and climbing challenges that lead all the way to an enormous (and quite high), fully covered slide. This is a popular playground and is busy at all times of the week and year.  |
|  | National Library of Luxembourg (BnL)       | Bolles + Wilson + WW+ architektur + management | 37D Av. John F. Kennedy, 1855 Kirchberg                        | The National Library of Luxembourg was established in 1899 in place of the municipal library which dated from 1798. The task of the Patrimonial and Universal Library is the housing and protection of Cultural and Intellectual Texts - a foundation stone of the intellectual community. It has currently (as of 2007) 750,000 books and 3500 periodicals. A transparent imposing, but at the same time inviting, facade fronts onto the Avenue John F. Kennedy. Internal functions unfold sequentially from this entrance gesture: Foyer +, Café (with upper-level Conference + seminar rooms), next to the Reading Room - a landscape of terraced workstations and bookshelves. The principal building block is located deep within the building, a central and compact archive over five levels. This secure core is encased by public spaces and forms a plateau on top of which the largest bookshelf area and reading-deck are found. The principle facade material is large format red pre-cast concrete panels - a patchwork due to a variety of surface treatments (water/sand-jetting, acid washing). Mon (2-8pm), Tue-Fri (10am-8pm), Sat (10am-6pm)   |
|  | KPMG Luxembourg                            | Valentini Architects                           | 39 Av. John F. Kennedy, 1855 Kirchberg Luxembourg              | The new KPMG building completed in 2014 in Luxembourg is a character building that is visible to motorists and pedestrians; therefore the architecture reflects the "island planning" principle that largely defines the constructive mode of Kirchberg. The contrast of color and material results from the desire to create a signal building, visible and identifiable throughout the plateau of Kirchberg. The urban design of this project is based on the "island planning" principle that largely defines the constructive mode of Kirchberg, but also on the impression that motorists and pedestrians moving around the buildings are getting. Therefore it was absolutely necessary that the design of the building in question shows clean lines, that the architecture is outstanding on both points of views: visual and purely constructive. This building is clearly distinguished by the composition of its facade. The first skin is composed by a steel curtain wall formed with prefabricated X-shaped elements in "Corten". This innovative structural facade immensely reduces the number of the pillars inside the building and therefore assures a great liberty for the design of the flexible offices which are organized along the glazed facades |
|  | Deutsche Bank                              | Gottfried Böhm                                 | 2 Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Kirchberg-Plateau Luxembourg | The collection of contemporary art of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg was especially brought together for the new building as designed by the famous German architect Gottfried Böhm and finished in 1991. The building surrounded on its outside by sandstone pillars welcomes its visitors inside with a spacious, open and translucent hall topped by a spectacular glass dome. Mon-Fri (9.30am-5pm)  |
|  | Max Planck Institute Luxembourg            | Richard Meier & Partners                       | 4 Rue Alphonse Weicker, 2721 Kirchberg Luxembourg              | The Max Planck Institute (MPI) Luxembourg for Procedural Law is a dynamic research institution undertaking interdisciplinary and collaborative research in the fields of international, European and comparative, as well as regulatory procedural law. It is one of the five Max Planck Institutes outside the German borders, and the first one focussing on legal matters. Since its inception in 2012, the Institute has developed its unique focus on a challenging field of legal research. The building itself was designed by Richard Meier & Partners Architects, a building with a very specific formal identity. The challenge was to find a suitable visual language that fits the architecture and, at the same time, cover all the functionalities and representative needs required by this prestigious client - all of this within a framework of a EU wide open tender procedure. The result is a mix of products from high-end furniture manufacturers and a range of custom-designed objects to ensure a coherent visual language and quality throughout the building. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)   |



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|    | RTL Group headquarters           | SchemelWirtz with Iften+Brechbühl     | 43 Bd Pierre Frieden, 1543 Kirchberg Luxembourg                     | The media giant, RTL" Group, is constructing its new headquarters on Plateau de Kirchberg in Luxembourg. When completed, the entire project will comprise nine buildings. Three towers dominate its outward appearance from a structural point of view. They stretch upwards from a common base. The hub of the media building is to be found in the centre between the towers. Here 18 radio studios are stacked precariously over four floors in a generously appointed atrium. The technical functions are sited in the vicinity of the base, i.e. broadcasting, editing studios, production control rooms and the various editorial teams. The pixelated façade speaks to the media complex. Differently coloured panels behind the glass façade determine the colour scheme.  |
|    | Résidence Diamant                | Metaform Architects                   | 30 Rue Antoine-François Van Der Meulen, 2152 Dommeldange Luxembourg | Résidence Diamant integrates a building with 15 apartments along a curved street with a slope exceeding 10 meters at its ends, while preserving the three-hundred-year-old trees classified as national monuments. The architectural bias therefore focused on the juxtaposition of elements offset by half a level in order to guarantee the penetration of light coming from the South. Thus the project has more the image of townhouses than a residential building of 15 units. The outdoor spaces of each duplex are bordered by a green roof visible from their large panoramic windows. The architectural choice therefore focused on the juxtaposition of elements offset by half a level in order to guarantee the aspect more of semi-detached houses than a residential building.  |
| <b>Zone 3: Hollerich + Gare</b>   |                                  |                                       |   |  |
|    | Lycée Michel-Rodange             | Jim Clemes                            | 30 Bd Pierre Dupong, 1430 Hollerich Luxembourg                      | With more than 1,500 students, the Lycée Michel Rodange in Luxembourg (LMRL) is the most populous national classic high school. However, the students were housed in a typical 1970s building that needed a thorough renovation, as well as extensions to meet the school's needs. The public buildings authority, in collaboration with architect firm Jim Clemes Associates and consulting engineers from Schroeder & Associates and Felgen & Associates Engineering embarked on a major renovation campaign in 2017 to meet current functionality and standards for schools, while also extending the buildings to take into account anticipated increase in student enrolment. The new facilities have been in use since autumn 2021, but the official inauguration was delayed due to the covid pandemic.   |
|    | One on One                       | Moreno Architecture                   | 1 Rte d'Esch, 1470 Hollerich Luxembourg                             | One on One, completed in 2015, is characterised by bold architecture featuring glass and metal, composed of superimposed staggered volumes. Situated in a corner of Luxembourg's business district the building has a great visibility in the heart of the city. The complexity of the site is due to the triangular geometry form of the terrain, between existing buildings and 2 arterial roads. This situation inspired Moreno Architecture to create a building out of 12 superimposed skewed volumes of glass and metal. This resourceful optimisation of internal space offers high flexibility for accommodating open-plan or partitioned offices.   |
|  | Adolphe Bridge                   | Paul Séjourné and Albert Rodange      | Uewerstad, Lëtzebuerg, Luxembourg                                   | The Adolphe Bridge was built in 1903 as an arch bridge. The bridge provides a one-way route for road traffic across the Pétrusse, from Boulevard Royal, in Ville Haute, to Avenue de la Liberté, in Gare. Its upper deck is 153 m in length and carries two lanes of road traffic, and two pedestrian footpaths. Its lower deck, opened in 2018, suspended beneath the upper deck, is 154 m in length, and carries a dedicated bidirectional bicycle path, with access provided for pedestrian use. The bridge was named after Grand Duke Adolphe, who reigned Luxembourg from 1890 until 1905. The Adolphe Bridge has become an unofficial national symbol of sorts, representing Luxembourg's independence, and has become one of Luxembourg City's main tourist attractions. The bridge was designed by Paul Séjourné, a Frenchman, and Albert Rodange, a Luxembourger, and was built between 1900 and 1903. Its design was copied in the construction of Walnut Lane Bridge in Philadelphia, the United States.  |
|  | The Hôtel de la Caisse d'Epargne | Jean-Pierre Koenig                    | 2 Pl. de Metz, 2954 Gare Luxembourg                                 | The Hôtel de la Caisse d'Epargne, the headquarters of the Luxembourg savings bank, was constructed in the centre of Luxembourg City on the Place de Metz in 1909. The matching building at 2, place de Metz, built between 1910 and 1913 to the plans of the German architect Jüsgen, are built at the request of the Alsace-Lorraine Railway Company (Direction Générale Impériale des Chemins de Fer d'Alsace-Lorraine). On 19 April 1839, Luxembourg achieves true independence with the signing of the Treaty of London, at the cost of two-thirds of its territory. Its population is reduced by half. To escape its economic isolation, the Grand Duchy joins the 'Zöll- und Handelsverein' on 8 February 1842, thereby establishing an economic and custom union with Prussia. On 21 February 1856, the Chamber of Deputies approves the framework act about the foundation of the Savings Bank ('Caisse d'Epargne'). Thus, the country's first and only savings bank is established, which today is the oldest financial institution in the country. 1856 is a landmark year for the country's economic expansion, marked by the construction of the railway company and the growth of the steel industry. Mon-Fri (9am-4pm) |
|  | Skatepark Péitrus                | Constructo                            | 2 Rue Saint-Quirin, 2327 Ville-Haute Luxembourg                     | French company constructo designs the Luxembourg City skatepark as a reinterpretation of the geometric forms of the nearby Vauban Fortress, an UNESCO world heritage site. Built in the Peitrus valley park, which acts as a natural borderline between the old town and the new town, the skatepark has a total surface of 2750 m <sup>2</sup> that includes a small bowl, one big bowl with a cradle, a deep-end of 3m20 high with pool coping, a street dome and a street plaza. The skatepark integrates stone walls and cladding on the benches, as well as different colors for the concrete slabs, such as cream and brown, that allow it to blend with the surrounding vauban wall. For the street plaza, the design includes a patchwork based on three shades of grey that also links to the different shades of the wall. The project includes all public facilities, benches, water fountains, public toilets, bicycle parking, and 12 light masts insuring a secured night use.   |
|  | Passerelle                       | Edouard Grenier and Auguste Letellier | 5 Av. de la Gare, 1611 Ville-Haute Luxembourg                       | The Passerelle, also known as the Luxembourg Viaduct, is a viaduct in Luxembourg City, in southern Luxembourg. Nowadays it runs from the south into the city centre, Ville Haute, carrying road traffic across the Pétrusse valley and connecting Avenue de la Gare to Boulevard Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is 290 m long, with 24 arches, and 45 m above the valley floor. It is also known as the Old Bridge by people from Luxembourg City. The 'new bridge' in this comparison is the Adolphe Bridge, which was built between 1900 and 1903. The Passerelle was built between 1859 and 1861 to connect the city centre with Luxembourg's new railway station, which was located away from the city centre so as to not detract from the defensive capabilities of   |



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|      |   |                              |  | the city's fortress. It was conceived by the engineers Achille N. Grenier and Auguste Letellier.   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Brussels-Luxembourg station             | Atelier Espace Léopold       | 11 Pl. de la Gare, 1490 Gare Luxembourg                    | The station, completed in 2009, is now entirely underground, although it has been designed to allow a maximum of natural light in. Stained glass windows from the original structure of 1855 were incorporated in the new building. The station was built between 1854 and 1855 by the Grande Compagnie de Luxembourg, as part of the Brussels-Luxembourg railway line it was constructing. During the 19th century, the station was divided into sections to differentiate the three different classes of travel. The station was extended in 1899 and 1921 with single storey pavilions, which were then amalgamated in 1934, when the facade was standardised. Prior to its reconstruction in the 1990s and 2000s, the station was ground level with its front building facing the Place du Luxembourg. It was redesigned as a subsurface-track station to make way for the European Parliament and a pedestrian link between the Place du Luxembourg and Leopold Park. The tracks were covered over and moved underground during the 1990s.  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | POST Headquarters                       | Metaform Architects          | 38 Pl. de la Gare, 1616 Gare Luxembourg                    | The Mercier building in Rue de Reims officially became the new headquarters of POST Luxembourg on June 1st and accommodates the various corporate management services. The new facilities perfectly underline POST Luxembourg's values: they are contemporary, open and simple, and represent the company's further commitment to Luxembourg City. Furthermore, they are indicative of the changes introduced since 2013 to make POST more modern and agile. On the ground floor, open to customers, is the first "Espace POST" where the postal, financial and telecommunications services have been combined in one single location. Moving from the ground floor, you can either go two storeys down or five floors up (six including the technical floor). balcony encompasses the entire top floor, providing an impressive view over the capital. The light-filled atrium on the first floor featuring real towering trees has inherited the name "Place Mercier". Directly behind this is the company-owned canteen over two floors. Mon-Fri (7am-7pm), Sun (9am-6pm)   |
| -    | Zone 4: Gasperich + Laudelange + Bergem |                              |  |  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Le Bijou                                | Valentiny hvp architects     | 19 Wisswee, 5441 Rémerschen Schengen, Luxembourg           | Le Bijou, completed in 2020 as BNP Paribas Real Estate offices, was designed by Valentiny HVP Architects and their bespoke facade was engineered and built by Bellapart. The Bijou Building stands out thanks to the bespoke double skin facade design. The first layer is a triple glazed unitized insulated aluminium curtain wall and the second layer wraps the whole facades and roof surface with enormous welded aluminium white leaves. The bespoke decorative leaves are made from a variety of shapes and sizes. Thus, this pattern creates a contrast and positive spark in the quartier. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm)   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Château d'eau                           | Jim Clemes                   | Gaasperech, Gasperich Luxembourg                           | The water tower of the Ban de Gasperich was designed to supply water to a brand-new district of the city of Luxembourg. It has become an iconographic landmark day and night at the junction of three motorways leading to France, Germany and Belgium. The high, white reinforced concrete cylinder is with its 68 meters the highest water tower of the country. The structure is reminiscent of the central tower of a castle and can be read in the landscape from a long distance. The steel skin surrounding the concrete structure of the tower is reminiscent of Luxembourg's industrial heritage. Leaning against a delicate lace fabric with openwork and irregular voids, it appears very dynamic. Towards the top it loses slightly in intensity and density. Due to the "dematerialization", a constantly changing dialogue between the tower and its surroundings is created depending on the weather and lighting conditions. Behind the walls there are two water tanks with a total capacity of 1000 cubic meters. The individual floors can be reached by means of an elevator or stairs - with a total of 427 steps. Dressed in a white metal structure made of woven aluminium strips, reminiscent of lace, the water tower presents a unique image. |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Luxembourg Stadium                      | gmp Architects               | 100 Bd de Kockelscheuer, 1821 Gasperich Luxembourg         | The qualifying match for the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar between Luxembourg and Azerbaijan took place on September 1, 2021, and was the first official match to take place in the new Stade de Luxembourg football and rugby stadium. The design by architects von Gerkan, Marg and Partners (gmp) for the Grand Duchy's national stadium was the successful winner amongst 25 competitors in the 2016 negotiated procedure. The new construction of the football and rugby arena to the south of the city of Luxembourg replaced the outdated previous structure and was built in cooperation with the local practice Beng Architectes Associés. In addition to the design for the stadium itself, the task involved an urban masterplan for the site of about 8 hectares. The new national arena is located on a strip of land that runs from east to west, with the A6 motorway to the north and a planned new road and tramway connection to the south, the latter creating a central traffic and interchange hub close to the stadium. Check events <a href="http://www.stadedeluxembourg.lu">www.stadedeluxembourg.lu</a>   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Water Tower Leudelange                  | SchemelWirtz                 | 21 Rue de la Poudrerie, 3364 Leudelange                    | The works for the water tower in rue de la Poudrerie started in June 2005 and were completed in May 2008. The water tower was necessary to cover the needs of a growing population and the development of business activities. The water tower is composed of 3 tanks, the higher tank has a capacity of 2 x 250m <sup>3</sup> and the lower tank has a capacity of 2 x 450m <sup>3</sup> . The geometry of the elaborate architecture is based on the superposition of spaces. Materials used are: light concrete for the structure, curtain wall type for the cladding with filling in translucent glass fiber panels.   |
| ☆☆   | Centre Culturel Beim Nèssert            | Bruck + Weckerle Architekten | 14 Rue de Schifflange, 3316 Bergem Mondercange, Luxembourg | The community of Bergem needed a new cultural centre to replace the dilapidated community centre. Bruck + Weckerle Architekten felt that this tree was such a feature of the village of Bergem that it deserved to be retained and displayed to its best advantage. They recognized the scope offered by this symbolic tree for creating a unique meeting point that would architecturally enrich the core of the village. A curved wall, panelled in walnut, creates a space that surrounds the inner courtyard. The wall facing the tree is glass, including doors that can be opened to give access to the courtyard. Be surprised by the great program which is offered at the Cultural Centre "Beim Nèssert". In cooperation with local artists, different cultural institutions but also with the schools, youth centers and the local clubs from Mondercange, the cultural centre is animated.  |
| -    | Zone 5: Esch-sur-Alzette                |                              |  |  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Pedestrian bridge Esch                  | NEY +Partners                | 1 Bd John Fitzgerald Kennedy 4170 Esch-sur-Alzette         | Pedestrian Bridge in Esch/Alzette (the second largest city in Luxembourg) was built in 2009. This footbridge in the city of Esch-sur-Alzette forms a direct link between the heart of the city and   |





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|      |  |                                 |   | Parc du Galgenberg. Before completion there was no easy way to access the Parc du Galgenberg, although it is located near the city center. It is obvious that the bridge plays an important role in the revalorization of both the city and the train station neighborhood. The design purity is evident in the reduction of materials and elements. The entire bridge is conceived as a homogeneous steel skin. The exterior of this skin is painted pale gray, emphasizing the subtle curving of the project. The interior is painted in iron oxide red, referring to the Minette region's characteristic red soil. This red "path" indicates the transition from city center to green recreational area, and vice versa.  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Esch bike bridge                               | Jim Clemes and Nico Thurm       | An Der Schmelz, 4149 Esch-Belval Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg                     | A new cycle and pedestrian bridge is being built in Esch, the 2022 European capital of culture and Luxembourg's second city. This project is part of the overall development of the national cycling network, which includes linking Esch to Luxembourg City. The carbon footprint of the whole project was a key element for the public authorities, from the choice of the route to the materials used to make it. Steel is unique in its infinite recyclability, it has very low embodied carbon - approximately 300kg of CO2 per tonne of finished steel when made from 100% scrap and using renewable electricity. All these elements contributed to the selection of our steel for this project. However, our technical expertise was also requested to shape the curves of the bridge.  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Gare Belval Université                         | Jim Clemens                     | 4024 Belval Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg  | The Gare Belval has around 5000 inhabitants and 20,000 daily users, making it the second largest railway station in Luxembourg and playing the role of a central connecting station between different means of transport - car, bus, train, bicycle, footpaths. The central function of the building - the linking of mobility in its various forms - is also reflected in its architecture. The result is an elongated platform that takes up the theme of movement and seems to hover over the tracks like a caterpillar, like a centipede. The expected flow of movement, the mobility paths of the users and the resulting requirements in terms of space requirements were co-determining factors for the building form. Wider at the traffic junctions and main connections and narrower at the end points, the resulting form with its width varying between 18 and 34 metres underlines the impression of movement and dynamics of the building structure.   |
| ☆☆   | Skip Pavillion                                 | Polaris                         | 6 Av. des Hauts-Fourneaux, 4362 Esch-Belval Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg          | Polaris was founded in Rotterdam in 2001. Initially the office was set up as a collective of architects, but in the year 2005 the studio - led by Carole Schmit and François Thiry - moved to Luxembourg, from where they develop several projects located in different European countries. The Skip Pavilion, designed within the framework of an international competition for young architects, is located in the old industrial neighborhood of Belval, south of Luxembourg. On a plot in the commune of Esch-sur-Alzette, the center of the siderurgical industry in the country, rises this unique multipurpose volume of 400 square meters of surface. Its playful form acts as a lure for visitors, housing in its interior an exhibition space, a reading hall, seminar rooms, an information point and spaces for leisure.   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Luxembourg Learning Centre                     | Valentiny Hvp Architects        | 7, Ënnert den Héichwien, 4362 Friché vun Esch-Belval Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg | One of the major objectives of the university library project was to create, in a rigid volume predefined by the industrial framework elements, an open and welcoming space in the spirit of a Learning Centre. Large open space volumes, accessible to the public, more than 100 meters long, are thus presented on five levels, giving the impression of flying plateaus around the ore silo, at the foot of blast furnace B. This silo, kept in good condition, is a reminder of Belval's industrial past, but also of the country's know-how and innovation capacities, which were originally based on the "Möllerei". The old structures have been cleaned, reinforced and repainted, thus preserving all traces of the building's past activity. Free admission. Mon-Fri (8am-10pm), Sat-Sun (8am-5pm)   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | ICÔNE  | Foster + Partners               | 10 Prte de France, 4360 Esch-Belval Esch-sur-Alzette                              | ICONE is a 18,800 square-metre office building in Belval, Luxembourg. Filled with light and greenery, the building encourages a spirit of co-creation and collaboration. Its layout addresses the need for flexible and safe working environments that will emerge in the future. The project also references the rich industrial heritage of Belval, revitalising the area by making a positive contribution to the site and its surroundings. The building is arranged as two wings enclosing the central atrium, wrapped by a distinctive orthogonal façade and roof which emphasises the structural grid and gives the building appropriate to its industrial setting. The historic and symbolic Belval blast furnace forms the central focus of the dramatic vista from the atrium. The façade is both structural and environmentally responsive, providing an integrated solution which allows for internal column-free office spaces as well as solar shading and maximised internal daylight.                          |
| ☆☆☆☆ | La Maison du Savoir - University of Luxembourg | Baumschlager Eberle Architekten | Avenue de l'Université, Esch-sur-Alzette  | The Maison du Savoir is both an icon of the future and a reminder of the past. Conceived by baumschlager eberle as the focal point of the new University of Luxembourg campus and constructed in cooperation with Christian Bauer & Associés Architectes, the building is a striking and highly visible landmark. What was once the site of a steel plant in the Belval district of Esch-sur Alzette is now the centrepiece of the new Cité des Sciences. Built in 2015 as The 'House of Knowledge', part of the new University of Luxembourg campus. The horizontally and vertically elongated structure accommodates the general infrastructure of the university, which was founded in 2003. This includes lecture halls, seminar rooms and professors' rooms as well as administrative offices and catering facilities.  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Campus de Belval                               | Inessa Hansch Architecte        | 6 Av. de la Fonte, 4362 Esch-Belval Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg                  | Built on a former industrial site of Esch-sur-Alzette, the campus of the University of Luxembourg Faculty of Sciences is laid out over the remains of the old steelworks, dominated by its blast furnaces. Existing facilities are characterized by the minerality of their public spaces which are not very inviting for outdoor activities. The site is approached three-dimensionally in response to the monumental scale of the industrial buildings of the former smelter, the density of the campus and the requirements of the program. Usable structures serving as a belvedere are placed on three sides of the site. Their placement and openness, frame the entrances and encourage pedestrian cross traffic. The powerful relations and locations of these public belvedere-supporting aedicules concentrate and distribute campus activities and flows. They also provide public spaces made available up above, their height corresponding to the concrete platforms of the blast furnaces, raised to 12 meters. |
| -    | Zone 6: Capellen                               |                                 |   |  |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Château d'eau du "Reberg"                      | Reuter Architectes              | JW8C+44, Hivange Garnich, Luxembourg  | The water tower is located in south-western part of Luxembourg near to the Belgian border and main route between Luxembourg and Buxelles. It is situated at highest point of a hilly virgin  |






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|      |                         |                            |  | countryside. The main idea was to create a simple geometrical form visible from all around. These conditions have brought a solution how to insert this large installation in harmony with surrounding nature. The principle was, that this cone covered by shiny metallic shell will always adapt itself to the changing conditions of light, seasons and weather. For example it will appear and shine in sun, but disappear in cloudy sky. Specific material and detail solutions give this base form made by man an opportunity to stay in harmony with landscape and complete it   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Hall sportif de Bridel  | architecture + aménagement | Rue François-Christian Gerden, 8132 Bridel Kopstal     | After a detailed analysis of the land and a global reflection on the presence and development of tennis courts, facilities for the young people of the Commune as well as existing pavilions, the architects proposed a volume as compact as possible, parallel to the street and in the immediate vicinity of the school. In addition to the sports fields, the hall naturally houses changing rooms, showers, storage spaces for sports equipment, a multifunctional room on the ground floor and complete equipment dedicated to team and school sports. The selection and organization of functions, the choice of structure and techniques as well as low maintenance costs have been at the forefront of the design of the sports hall, making it a very energy efficient building  |
| -    | Zone 7: Redange         |                            |  |   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Château de Turelbaach   | Pol Gilson                 | Grosbous, Luxembourg                                   | The youngest example of a historicism castle. Once upon a time in 1964, Pol Gilson decided to build a second home in the middle of a green area near Bigelbach in the north-east of the Grand Duchy. His first construction, made out of wood, was destroyed in a fire in 1973. Gilson remained imperturbable even after that setback, and started with a new construction, this time using stone and concrete. Gilson was the son of a stonemason, who provided him with enough knowledge to start the endeavour. He further consulted professionals in the domains unknown to him, and only on one occasion loaned heavy machinery to help dig the moat around the castle walls. The rest was all completed by Gilson himself in autodidactic manner. Since the end of 2020, the property has been owned by the Mertzig municipality, which intends to open the domain to the public. The castle is also known as Turelbach.  |
| -    | Zone 8: Wiltz           |                            |  |   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Esch-sur-Sûre Town Hall | Ballinipitt architectes    | 1 An der Gaass, 9150 Eschdorf Esch-Sauer, Luxembourg   | In 2012, a new size municipality was created by the merger of the municipalities of Heiderscheid, Esch-sur-Sûre and Neunhausen. The new municipality of Esch-sur-Sûre has acquired the land of 1 ha between the present town hall and the church of Eschdorf. The objective was to restructure the village center of Eschdorf and to establish a campus with a variety of activities: new town hall, community center, village hall, heating plant and parking spaces. The concept is organized around a new central square, the meeting place in the center of the village. It is formed by visual axes that connect the new and old buildings, as well as the church. The existing green spaces have been integrated into a public park area. Based on an intensive study of the site, the characteristic elements of the region were included in the project: the park, the nature, the water. Traditional rural details such as pitched roofs and window proportions and shapes are incorporated into the design, but redesigned.<br>Mon-Fri (8am-11.30am/1pm-4.30pm)   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Esch-sur-Sûre Castle    |                            | 4-6 Rue de Lultzhausen, 9650 Esch-sur-Sûre, Luxembourg | Esch-sur-Sûre Castle, now a ruin, is located on a spur in the small town of Esch-sur-Sûre in the north-west of Luxembourg. It is naturally protected by a sharp meander in the River Sûre which surrounds the town and the castle on three sides. In 927, a certain Meginaud or Maingaud and his wife Hiletrude acquired the site of Esch-sur-Sûre where he built a Romanesque tower eight metres square as well as farm buildings. The castle was considerably enlarged in the Gothic style by the two last Counts of Esch during the 13th century. The castle fell into the hands of commoners. When Victor Hugo visited the village in 1871, several families were still living there. In 1902, the Egyptian Martin Riano d'Hutzl bought the ruins from the State for 1,000 francs. He charged the architect Charles Arendt with restoration work and the chapel was restored in 1906 but then funds appear to have run out.   |
| -    | Zone 9: Clervaux        |                            |  |   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Clervaux Castle         |                            | Mnt du Château, 9710 Clervaux, Luxembourg              | Clervaux Castle is perched on the slopes of a rocky promontory above the city. Its origins date back to the 12th century, but it was built in successive stages. The oldest part, the west wing with the manor house, probably dates back to an initiative of Count Gerhard of Sponheim, the Count of Vianden's brother. After its entire destruction on December 17th 1944 during the Battle of the Bulge in the Second World War, the government of Luxembourg acquired the castle and restored it completely. Since the 1970s, the castle has been home to various institutions, including several museums and exhibitions worth seeing: The Museum of the Battle of the Bulge opened its doors in 1974, the west wing of the castle houses the Museum of models of the Castles and Palaces of Luxembourg, and in the east wing you can visit the worldwide famous photo exhibition "The Family of Man", UNESCO World Heritage Site.   |
| -    | Zone 10: Vianden        |                            |  |   |
| ☆☆☆☆ | Vianden Castle          |                            | Mnt du Château, 9408 Vianden, Luxembourg               | The first fortification was constructed at the beginning of Late Antiquity on the castle hill at an ancient crossroads, where a branch from the great Reims-Cologne Roman road through the Ardennes and the Our valley led to the Sauer valley and ,via Echternach, towards Bitburg and Trier, at that time a thriving metropolis. The fortification was presumably used by the townsfolk as a refuge during this period of constant threat from the Germanic tribes (ca. 275 AD). The few coins and the oldest pieces of pottery date this period to the final decades of the 3rd century AD. The first medieval fortification was erected on the rocky outcrop overlooking Vianden in around 1000 AD. The main part of this fortification consisted of an oval ring wall. A detailed analysis of the construction joints led to the conclusion that a square Residential Tower was added to the north flank of the fortification around 1100. In the early 13th century, fundamental structural changes were made to the Count of Vianden's residence. By the first half of the 17th century, when two new residential buildings, referred to in the source texts as the "Nassau Quarters", were built for the Stewards in the central part of the Castle, Vianden had long since lost its power and political significance. General admission €10, students €4. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm) |



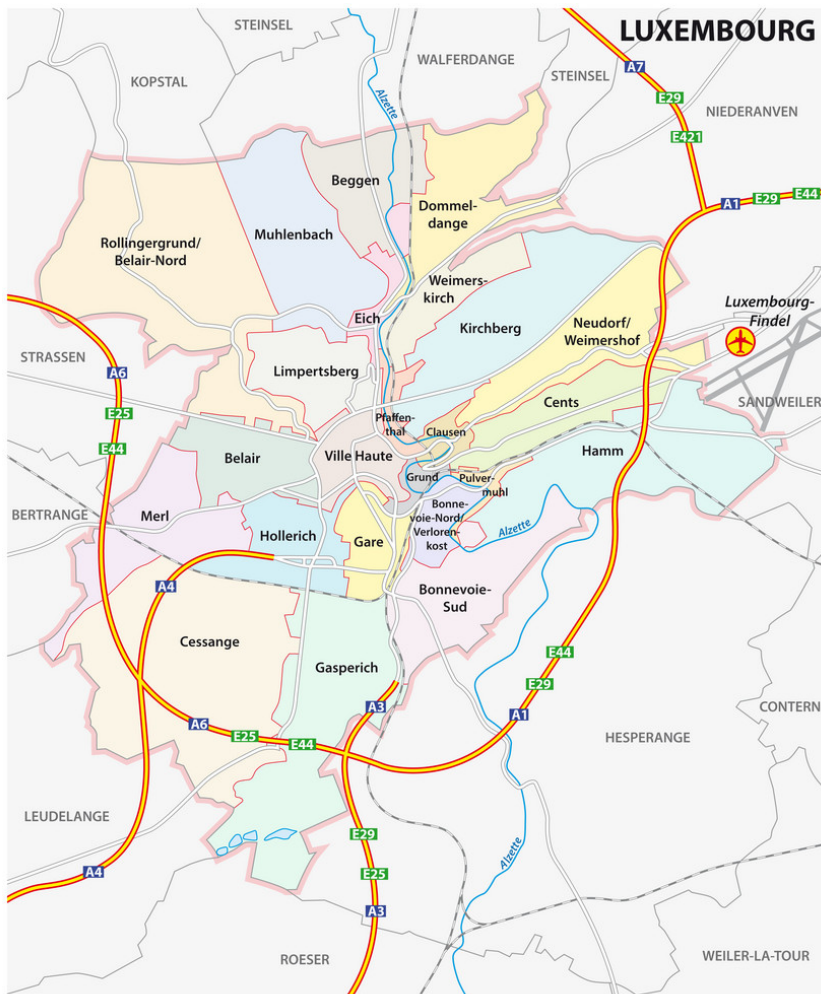


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|    | Burgruine<br>Brandenburg    |                              | 8 Ieweschtaass, 9361<br>Branebuerg Tandel,<br>Luxembourg                | Brandenburg Castle, now a ruin, is located on a promontory some 70 metres above the village of Brandenburg in north-eastern Luxembourg. The castle ruins, whose origins date back to the 10th century, are perched on a rocky outcrop overlooking the village of Brandenburg. A secured circular route with information boards guides the visitors through the whole castle, from the tunnel, connecting the castle with the lower courtyard, to the spire as well as the chapel. There are also some beautiful cellars to be discovered. The ruin is accessible to the public, between 9 am and 5 pm every day (closed from November to March). Mon-Sun (9am-6pm)   |
| - Zone 11: Diekirch   |                             |                              |   |  |
|    | Bourscheid Castle           |                              | Schlasswee, 9140<br>Buerschent,<br>Luxembourg                           | Bourscheid Castle is not only the largest in the country but also one of the largest between the Rhine and the Meuse. It was enlarged in four stages, the last of which ended in 1430 with the construction of the large enclosure and its many towers. The lords of Bourscheid, who lived in the castle at the time, belonged to the most respected chivalric families in the region. Loyal vassals of the Duke of Luxembourg, they also were his counselors and fought at his side during armed conflicts. The House of Bourscheid was replaced by that of Metternich in 1626, before the French Revolution put an end to feudal power. Abandoned in the 19th century, the imposing castle finally fell into ruins. General admission €7, students €4. Mon-Sun (11am-4pm)  |
|    | Hall du Deich               | Besch da Costa<br>architects | 4 Rue du Deich, 9012<br>Ettelbruck                                      | Since the reopening in April 2011, many have already paraded at the new Däichhal: German-speaking pop-rockers, the local djay, cows from the Foire Agricole, the tuned cars from the second-hand car market, the dance class, the municipal brass band, of course, on many occasions and in all its forms. So much for the programming of this 50 x 30 m room, resistant and raw formwork, versatile in every sense of the word. The tone is often festive. In this sense, nothing has changed compared to the old Däichhal. On the other hand, everything has changed from the point of view of thermal comfort, acoustic insulation and accessibility, the golden envelope is at the height of the most beautiful adornments that one puts on to go dancing. The black stripes borrow from the "costume" its elegance. They underline and accentuate the curved forms of the hall. The synthetic turf applied to the gables is intensely black, the color of night and sobriety.<br>Check events <a href="https://www.ntradeshows.com/hall-du-deich/">https://www.ntradeshows.com/hall-du-deich/</a>   |
| - Zone 12: Echternach   |                             |                              |   |  |
|  | Medieval Castle<br>Beaufort |                              | 24 Rue du Château,<br>6313 Beaufort,<br>Luxembourg                      | Beaufort Castle dating from the 11th century consists of the ruins of the medieval fortress and an adjacent Renaissance château. It is located in Beaufort in eastern Luxembourg. A reference from 1192 indicates that Wauthier de Wiltz et Beaufort was its first lord. During the first half of the 12th century, a keep was added and the gate was moved and enlarged. In 1348, the property came into the hands of the House of Orley after Adelaide of Beaufort married William of Orley. Acting on behalf of the Spanish king, Johann Baron von Beck, governor of Luxembourg, bought most of the property in 1639. He initiated the construction of the Renaissance castle in 1643 but after he died of injuries from the Battle of Lens in 1648, the work was completed by his son in 1649. After various changes in ownership including Pierre de Coumont (1774) and Jean Théodore Baron de Tornaco-Vervoy (1781), the castle was abandoned, fell into disrepair and at the beginning of the 19th century was even used as a quarry. In 1850, it was listed by the State as a national monument. In 1893, the new owner Henri Even restored the new building and, in 1928, Edmond Linkels cleared the rubble away and opened the medieval castle to visitors. In 1981, the property was acquired by the State. The ruins of the medieval castle are open to visitors every day from Easter until 1 November from 9 am to 6 pm. Mon-Sun (9am-6pm) |
| - Zone 13: Mersch   |                             |                              |   |  |
|  | Meysembourg castle          |                              | CR117, 7620<br>Meysembourg<br>Larochette,<br>Luxembourg                 | Meysembourg Castle has a history dating back to the 12th century, but today's castle was built in 1880 in Neo-Renaissance style and is privately owned. The Meysembourg family is first mentioned in the 12th century when Dame de Meysembourg was in the service of Ermesinde, Countess of Luxembourg. Historic references show that Walter de Meysembourg was the proprefor in 1176 and Eberhart de Maysembourg in 1296. In 1443, the castle was destroyed by Philip the Good but was rebuilt before 1500. It was again destroyed by Maréchal de Boufflers troops in 1683-84. All that remains of the former castle are the chapel, the moat and part of the outer wall. Custine de Wiltz, the last in line to inherit the property, fled during the French invasion in 1794. Following a public auction in 1798, the castle fell into the hands of the Lords of Fischbach, Cassat and finally Jean-François Reuter of Heddersdorf who occupied the village after expelling its inhabitants. After buying the property in 1885, the Prince of Arenberg demolished it in 1880 and built a new castle in Neo-Renaissance style. In 1971, the State architect Charles Arendt carried out restoration work. The property now belongs to the Spiegelburg family. The castle is now privately owned and is not open to visitors.   |
|  | Château de<br>Bourglinster  |                              | 6161 Rue du Château,<br>6162 Bourglinster<br>Junglinster,<br>Luxembourg | As early as 1098, the village of Linster is mentioned as a property of St. Simeon in Trier. An ancient castle was said to exist in Altlinster. At the time, the new castle consisted of a residential tower, a chapel and a rampart. The construction of the lower castle (House of Waldeck) with moat, fortified gates and two defensive towers dates from the late 14th and 15th Century. In the 15th Century, Linster is divided between the families of Orley, Hammerstein and Bettstein. In 1476 Bernard of Orley II is mentioned as the adviser and chamberlain to Charles the Bold. From the 18th to the 20th Century successive nobles and commoners own the castle until its acquisition by the Luxembourg State in 1968. Between 1969 and 1988, consolidation works, repairs and restoration of the castle and its outbuildings are undertaken. In 1982 the association "Friends of Bourglinster Castle" was founded. They organise the Bourglinster Music Festival as well as exhibitions, concerts, lectures and receptions in the castle. The barns opposite the castle have been restored as art workshops. A renowned restaurant is within the castle walls.  |
| - Zone 14: Remich   |                             |                              |   |  |
|  | Centre visit Remich         | François Valentiny           | 1 route du Vin, 5549<br>Remich, Luxembourg                              | The reconversion of the Gare Routière reinterprets the significant form and identity of the original bus station building by installing an openwork ornamented façade. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)  |



|   |                      |                          |   |  |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
|  | Domaine Bentz SARL   | Studio Jil Bentz         | 36 Rte de Mondorf, 5552 Remich, Luxembourg          | This estate has become one of Remich's calling cards. And not just because of its top-quality wines – although they certainly were the catalyst that pushed winegrower Claude Bentz into the ranks of 'Official Purveyors to the Court' back in 2001. People also come to see the remarkable garden behind the winery. You'll be forgiven if, standing out amidst the fantastical sculptures, you feel like you've landed in a fairy tale. Always held in spring and autumn, the estate's public tasting days are also a bit different from those found elsewhere. Alongside the wine, the event also serves as a showcase for the work of Luxembourg artists. Mon-Sat (9am-6pm)   |
|  | Biodiversum          | Valentiny hvp architects | 5 Breicherwee, 5441 Rémerschen Schengen, Luxembourg | In the 19th century this large piece of land at border of Luxembourg, Germany and France was used as a sand pit. Extraction of sand transformed the environment, forming lots of little lakes, which became Haff Remich Nature Reserve in 1998. The park was given a visitor centre, a structure that looks like the overturned hull of a ship, inspired by the homes of the ancient Celts in the area. Made entirely out of timber on a ferroconcrete frame, the Biodiversum is a monumental construction with huge spaces put together by hand, plank after plank. Light filtering in through the big windows overlooking the lake gives the place a sacred atmosphere, ideal for the permanent exhibition it hosts about the park and its ecosystem, designing primarily to instruct young people on the topics of ecology and conservation. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)   |
|  | Valentiny foundation | Valentiny hvp architects | 34 Waistroos, 5440 Remerschen Schengen, Luxembourg  | In 2014 François Valentiny founds the Valentiny Foundation in his birth village of Remerschen. The Valentiny Foundation is an institution of public interest based in the commune of Schengen. It contributes to the promotion of art and architecture in the broadest sense of the term and opens to society through its cultural, social and tourism mission. The Valentiny Foundation is a place of memory and an archive, where the architectural office exhibits numerous paintings, sculptures, plans and models of architectural creations spanning over forty years of work. The drawings and projects created around the globe, whether in Europe, China, Russia or Brazil, bear witness to a life between the worlds and cultures. Thus, it is the distant and the near, nourished by the craft and wine-making traditions of the Moselle region, which together form the oeuvre exhibited in these spaces. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the Valentiny Foundation allows local and international artists to exhibit their work in the gallery area. Wed-Fri (3pm-6pm), Sat-Sun (2pm-6pm) |

- ULR map: <https://qoo.gl/SQyix>
- Public Transportation: <http://luxembourg.angloinfo.com/information/transport/public-transport/>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighbourhoods following this diagram.



1. Ville-Haute + Grund
2. Pfaffenthal + Clausen + Kirchberg
3. Hollerich + Gare
4. Gasperich + Laudelange + Bergem
5. Esch-sur-Alzette
6. Capellen
7. Redange
8. Wiltz
9. Clervaux
10. Vianden
11. Diekirch
12. Echternach
13. Mersch
14. Remich



