



BRUSSELS

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ART

ARCHITECTURE

OTHER

This is a personal 15 day trip map to Brussels 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: City Center- Bruxelles-Ville				
***	Galerie Ravenstein	Alexis and Philippe Dumont	Rue Ravenstein 18	Galerie Ravenstein was built in 1958 as a shopping center. Its original aim was to give a new boost to the neighbourhood, which was heavily affected by the destructive works for the Nord-Midi (north-south) junction. Designed as a shopping gallery which could house 81 shops, it was built between 1954 and 1958 in the International style, according to plans by the architects Alexis and Philippe Dumont, who designed the nearby building which houses Shell's offices. From rue Ravenstein, a huge porch gives access to a staircase under a cupola which compensates for the ten-metre height difference that exists between the two streets. When it opened, it accommodated over 80 shops. The innovative skylight and stellar artwork incorporated into the design of the arcade are striking features to be admired.
***	CINEMATIC	Victor Horta and Robbrecht & Daem (renovation)	Rue Baron Horta 9	A cinema documentation centre has recently opened with thousands of books, magazines and more than a million photographs, which can be perused in the reading room. Forty displays trace the early days of cinema i.e. the main inventions that led to the discovery of cinematography by the Lumière brothers. For the renovation and refurbishment of the Film Museum, located in the Centre for Fine Arts in Brussels, the architects used new and old means. The light and the visual angles in Victor Horta's building were used to let Cinematek connect with the rest of the structure. Mon-Sun (9.30am-5pm) Library
****	BOZAR	Victor Horta	Rue Ravenstein 23	The Centre for Fine Arts, designed and built by Victor Horta between 1919 and 1928, is known as The Paleis voor Schone Kunsten or Palais des Beaux-Arts and often referred to as "Bozar" (a homophone of "Beaux-arts"). The building was part of his urban development project for the Mont des Arts/Kunstberg ("Mount of the Arts"). On the rue Royale/Koningsstraat, higher up the hill, the Centre was not permitted to spoil the king's view of the lower town. The height of the building was therefore strictly limited and the majority of the "Palace" was built underground. Admission depends on exhibition. Tue-Fri (10am-6pm), Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Old England Building	Paul Saintenoy	Rue Montagne de la Cour 2	This 1899 former department store is an art-nouveau showpiece with a black facade with wrought iron and arched windows. The building contains the groundbreaking music museum, a celebration of music in all its forms, as well as a repository for more than 2000 historic instruments. The emphasis is very much on listening, with auditory experiences around every corner, from shepherds' bagpipes to Chinese carillons to harpsichords. Don't miss the rooftop café for a superb city panorama. General admission €8, €6 students. Tue-Sat (9.30am-5pm), Sat-Sun (10am-5pm)
****	Royal Palace of Brussels	Barnabé Guimard	Rue Brederode 16	Palais de Bruxelles was built in 1782 as the official palace of the King and Queen of the Belgians. However it is not used as a royal residence, as the king and his family live in the Royal Palace of Laeken. In the palace an important part of the royal collection is found. This consists of mainly state portraits and important furniture of Napoleon, Leopold I, King Louis Philippe and Leopold II. Silverware, porcelain and fine crystal is kept in the cellars used during state banquets and formal occasions at court. Queen Paola added modern art in some of the state rooms. FREE admission. Tue-Sun (10.30am-4.30pm)
*	Saint Jacques-sur-Coudenberg	Barnabé Guimard	Borgendaal gang 1	Saint Jacques-sur-Coudenberg was built in 1780 as a neoclassical church. It was designed to serve as the Church of the Abbey of Saint-Jacques



				<p>on the Coudenberg and therefore has a deep extended choir with place for choir stalls for the monks. The building lost somewhat of its typical neoclassical temple-like appearance by the addition in the 19th-century of a bell tower. During the French Revolution, the abbey was suspended and the church was made into a Temple of Reason, and then later into a Temple of Law. The church was returned to Catholic control in 1802. The building lost somewhat of its typical neoclassical temple-like appearance by the addition in the 19th-century of a bell tower (after the design of Tilman-François Suys) and a coloured fresco by Jean Portaels on the pediment.</p> <p>Tue-Fri (12-6pm), Sat (1-6pm), Sun (8.30am-6pm)</p>
*****	Square – Brussels Meeting Centre	A2RO Architects	rue Mont des Arts	<p>An audacious architectural proposition to the city offers a newfound visibility to the former "Palais des Congrès" by means of a poetic emblem embodied in the glass cube that forms the principal entry to SQUARE, Brussels Meeting Centre. Originally built in 1958 as the former Palais des Congrès for the World's fair, in 2006 it got renovated. Square – Brussels Meeting Centre's landmark is the three-story, 16-metre tall glass cube that forms the main entry to the premises. The cube has a freelike structure and the overall aesthetic is based on transparency and light. A terrace leads to the upper access situated on the Mont des Arts. Mon-Fri (8.30am-6.30pm)</p>
****	Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium	Alphonse Balat	Rue de la Régence 3	<p>The Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium are a group of art museums in Brussels. The complex was built in 1803 as the Palais des Beaux-Arts funded by King Leopold II. Balat was the king's principal architect, and this was one part of the king's vast building program for Belgium. There are six museums connected with the Royal Museums; two of them are located in the main building – the Oldmasters Museum or Museum of Ancient Art, whose collections cover European art until 1750, and the Museum of Modern Art. The Magritte Museum, opened in 2009, and Fin-de-Siècle Museum, opened in 2013, are adjacent to the main building. The Royal Museum contains over 20,000 drawings, sculptures, and paintings, which date from the early 15th century to the present. General admission €15, €5 students (<25 yo). FREE any visitor first Wednesday of each month from 13:00 onwards. Tue-Sat (10am-5pm), Sun (11am-5pm)</p>
*	Church of Our Blessed Lady of the Saloon	-	38, Rue de la Régence	<p>The Church of Our Blessed Lady of the Sablon was originally built in 1265 as a modest chapel. Legend is that the chapel became famous after a local devout woman had a vision in which the Virgin Mary instructed her to steal the miraculous statue of 'Onze-Lieve-Vrouw op 't Stoccken' (Our Lady on the little stick) in Antwerp, bring it to Brussels and place it in the chapel. The exact date of commencement of the construction of the church that replaced the chapel is not known with certainty. It is generally believed that it was around the turn of the fifteenth century. The sacrum built behind the choir dates from 1549. The whole construction process took about a century. At the end of the 16th century, the church was sacked by Calvinists and the statue of the Virgin, which Beatrijs Soetkens had brought, was destroyed. In the 17th century, the prominent family of Thurn und Taxis, whose residence was located almost opposite the southern entrance of the church, had two chapels built inside it: the Chapel of St. Ursula (1651-1676), situated north of the choir, started by the sculptor-architect Lucas Faydherbe from Mechelen and completed by Vincent Anthony; and the Chapel of Saint Marcouf (1690), situated south of the choir.</p> <p>Mon-Fri (9am-6pm), Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)</p>
**	Egmont Palace	Giovanni Niccolò Servandoni	Rue aux Laines (Wolstraat) and the Petit Sablon Square	<p>Egmont Palace was built in 1560 as a large mansion for Françoise of Luxembourg, the widow of Jean, Count of Egmont and the mother of the famous Count Lamoral of Egmont, a military commander. Apart from some pillars, that can be seen at the back of the Egmont Gardens – near an old ice-house, nothing remains of this building, which was torn down in 1892. The venue hosted the fencing events for the 1920 Summer Olympics in the garden. After World War I, the German Arenberg family was forced to sell the building to the City of Brussels. Today the palace is used by the government as a conference center.</p>
*	W16	Conix Architects	Boulevard de Waterloo 16	<p>W16 was built in 2009 as an office building. This project entails renovating the building completely as well as the 'Bâtiment de l'Horloge' at the rear. The original building was designed in 1958 by architect Hugo Van Kuyck for the SNCI. The premises are situated in the upper class trade quarter of the 'avenue Waterloo'. This district lies besides the Brussels small ring road and contains old town parts. The ring road is a real car river, surrounded by commercial enterprises and hotels which mark it as a mixed neighbourhood. The new façade is envisaged for the building, a commercial section on the ground floor and offices on the upper floors.</p>
****	Le Toison d'Or	UN Studio	Avenue de la Toison d'Or 8	<p>Le Toison d'Or is a hybridisation of a traditional building-block typology and a mixed-use development with a retail podium completed in 2016. Le</p>



				Toison d'Or contains 72 apartments, retail space, parking spaces and an elevated city garden. In order to avoid the monolithic qualities common to block structures, the façade of Le Toison d'Or is broken up by means of variations in texture, depth and the repeating rhythm of a series of curved vertical frames. These frames serve to enclose the balconies of the apartments on the upper floors, whilst also facilitating the large display windows of the retail units. Mon-Sat (10am-8pm)
*	Hotel Le Berger	Gabriel Duhoux	Rue du Berger 24	Hôtel Le Berger opened its doors in 1933, on the initiative of the architect and entrepreneur Gabriel Duhoux. The original idea behind the hotel was to provide a discreet hideaway for illicit couples, offering a series of cozy, adorably comfortable rooms, which could be hired out for a few hours at a time or for an entire night. Several details that were special traits of the hotel in its heyday have remained: particularly amusing are its two-way lifts, in which guests could go up to the upper floors in one (when a light gave the signal) and leave by another, directly on to the street, so that guests could avoid ever having to cross each other's paths. Indeed there was no hotel lobby: staff would be warned of the arrival of a new client by a bell that would ring as a customer walked across the stairs. Beautiful Art Deco style.
***	Cityscape	Arne Quinze	Gulden-Vlieslaan 26	Cityscape was built in 2007 as a wooden sculpture. It took him 33 wooden stilts, 60 km of beams and 240.000 nails to perform his task. The result is a giant wooden sculpture, 40 m long, 25 m wide, 18 m high, described by the artist himself as "the capture of one moment in a form that is in full development". It is meant as an invitation to contemplation in this otherwise hectic neighborhood, with the heavy traffic on the adjacent ring way. 'Cityscape' drew a lot of visitors to this remote corner of the city and allowed a new wind to blow through this deserted place. After the inevitable demolition of the construction, 'Cityscape' literally and figuratively left a feeling of emptiness in the neighbourhood.
****	Great Synagogue of Europe	Desire De Keyser	Rue de la Régence 32	The Great Synagogue of Europe, formerly known as the Great Synagogue of Brussels, was built in 1878 and is the main synagogue in Brussels. The synagogue survived the Holocaust in which 25,000 Belgian Jews died. The building was designed in 1875 in a Romanesque-Byzantine style by the architect Désiré De Keyser. The act was of a more political nature, as in the 19th century, responding to the Age of Enlightenment, Great Synagogues were built in many capitals of Europe to show that Jews were full and free citizens. This is something the Jewish community now wished to show at a European level. It is hoped that the building will become a focus for Judaism in Europe, as St. Peter's Basilica is for Roman Catholics.
***	Le Perroquet Bar	-	Rue Watteau 31	This art nouveau bar and restaurant serves up a long list of tasty pitta breads filled with all kind of ingredients for all appetites. The interior is retro with Art Nouveau elements – marble tables, stained glass windows, antique-style chairs and a sunny terrace to enjoy your iced coffee during the warm days. There is a small flea market with amazing antiques next to the church here every Saturday and Sunday morning. Mon-Sun (12pm-1am)
*****	Justice Palace	Joseph Poelaert	Poelaertplein 1	Palais de Justice was built in 1866 as the most important Court building in Belgium and the biggest Courthouse in the world. At the end of the Second World War, on the eve of the liberation of Brussels, the retreating Germans started a fire in the Palace of Justice in order to destroy it. As a result, the cupola collapsed and part of the building was heavily damaged. By 1947 most of the building was repaired and the cupola was rebuilt two and a half meters higher than the original. The Brussels Palace of Justice is bigger than St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. The building has 8 courtyards with a surface of 6,000 m2 (65,000 sq ft), 27 large court rooms and 245 smaller court rooms and other rooms. Situated on a hill, there is a level difference of 20 meters between the upper and lower town, which results in multiple entrances to the building at different levels. Mon-Fri (8.30am-12.30pm/1.30-4pm)
*	Ascenseur del Marolles		Rue des Minimes + Avenue Notre Dame de Grâces	Brussels hilly landscape offers beautiful views from these elevated points. Take this elevator to enjoy them. While Brussels is generally an extremely safe city, Marolles can be a bit rough at night and caution should be exercised when visiting sparsely populated streets in the evenings. On a clear day you can easily distinguish the "Basilique", the Atomium and the entire city center. You're also next to the Palace of Justice (impressive building always being restored) and one of the main shopping areas in town, Avenue Louise, where you'll find both commercial and high end brands. Mon-Sun (6am-11.30pm)
*	Childcare Centre and Welfare office	Samyn and Partners	Rue de l'Épée8	This new development, including social housing, a childcare centre and a welfare office is laid out like a hamlet to favour social and human relations. The welfare office, completed in 2008, is part of a generous



				scheme: its role includes reception of people in distressed circumstances who need to feel respected and comforted. The building of the welfare office is shaped like a small cylindrical tower (double ground floor + five levels, the top level set back from the façade). The rooftop garden and playground, protected from the wind by a veil of metal fabric, offers, a great feeling of security.
**	Hectolitre Day Nursery	R2D2 architectes	Sint-Theresiastraat 7	Hectolitre Day Nursery, completed in 2016, accommodates up to 66 children and 24 employees. The main challenge of the project therefore lies in the quality of its organization and the flexibility of its use. Due to the size of the plot, the building develops vertically and has 3 floors. The design of the lattice beams and glass railings is an allusion to the vegetation absent in the project, for lack of space. The building's colored and prefabricated concrete facing is particularly remarkable for the impressions of the large leaves of trees that it sports.
****	Brigittines Chapel	Andrea Bruno	Petite rue des Brigittines	The chapel of the Brigittines, built in 1663, lies in a critical point in the urban fabric of Brussels. Closed between the railway and the Marolles neighborhood, the old monument appeared dominated by the tall apartment building standing behind it. The new extension built in 2008 replicates the lines and geometry of the existing chapel. The doubled volume looks like a simplified image of the church, where the fundamental constructive elements are systematically replicated.
****	Chapel Church		Place de la Chapelle	The Church of Our Lady of the Chapel, or the Chapel Church is a Roman Catholic church built in 1250. The church was founded in 1134 by Godfrey I of Leuven near what were then the town ramparts, and the present structure dates from the 13th century. Part of the structure was damaged by the French during the bombardment of Brussels in 1695 as part of the War of the Grand Alliance. It was restored in 1866 and again in 1989. Pieter Bruegel the Elder was buried in this church. The funeral monument erected by his sons in his honor is still in place. Part of the relics of Saint Boniface of Brussels, Bishop of Lausanne, are also buried here. Mon-Fri (9am-6.30pm), Sat-Sun (10am-6.30pm)
*****	Crosby bowling Rooftop	-	Boulevard de l'Empereur 36	Play Label Rooftop is located on the fourth floor of the Crosly bowling building is a gem. Play Label is a collective of electronic music artists who host parties and they operate this rooftop in Summer. Mon-Sun (1pm-1am)
*	Tour de Villers	-	Rue de la Vierge Noire 32	The first segment of the Rue de Villers is parallel to the interior side of the wall. The site ran the length of the wall and the rampart was part of several lots at the beginning of the 18th century with small houses built directly backed against curtain wall. At that time, the upper archways and the rampart walk were in great part demolished, the arrow slits were transformed into windows, and the tower itself underwent similar modifications. In the 1960s, the small houses were demolished one after another between Villers Tower and the Rue de Dinant, progressively clearing the vestiges of the wall which were then restored by the city architect, Jean Rombaux, a student of Victor Horta's. It was originally built around the 13th century as part of a fortification system around the city. Don't miss the Black Tower, behind the Sainte-Catherine Church, Anneessens Tower and Villers Tower to get a closer look at this eight-centuries-old Brussels.
**	Le Jeune Albert Mural	Yves Chaland	Rue des Alexiens	The City of Brussels has a unique comic strip route. The route takes people along several walls in Brussels and Laeken with big paintings of famous comic book heroes. Le jeune Albert, a naughty, roguish figure of Brussels, was created in 1982 by Yves Chaland, an other French exception on this comic strip trail. Waiting here for a yellow period tram, like the trams that can still be seen during the weekend on some Brussels' lines.
*****	Parlement francophone bruxellois	SKOPE	1000, Rue du Lombard 77	Parlement Francophone Bruxellois was built in 2013 as the seat of Brussels Parliament (PFB : French speaking part) and the restoration of the former Postal Relay (Renaissance 1694) as a polyvalent space. A facade whose expression is materialized by "voronoïdes" pattern, a mathematical formula close to the fractal distribution and which, on the basis of 5 distinct elements combine infinite variations. Skope's approach was different; inspired by the history of the place while assuming contemporary issues. The architect Georges Hano, author of the facades and redevelopment inside the Provincial Palace in 1908 (the building nextdoor), was descended from the "Fine arts" architectural current. Architects of SKOPE highlighted this architecture and have been inspired for the design of the extension.
*****	Manneken Pis	Hiëronymus Duquesnoy the Elder	Rue de l'Étuve/Stoofstraat and Rue du Chêne/Eikstraat	This bronze statuette, created in the 17th century by J. Duquesnoy the elder, embodies the irreverent spirit of Brussels. Also known as "Little Julian", due to confusion with another fountain, het Juliaensborreke, it was one of the many fountains serving the city. From being a public fountain, the little fellow has now become a legendary figure. It was built in 1618 and it is a small bronze sculpture (61 cm). The figure has



				been repeatedly stolen: the current statue dates from 1965. The original restored version is kept at the Maison du Roi/Broodhuis on the Grand Place. The statue is dressed in costume several times each week, according to a published schedule which is posted on the railings around the fountain. His wardrobe consists of several hundred different costumes, many of which may be viewed in a permanent exhibition inside the City Museum.
*	De Lork	51n4e Architects	Rue d'Artois 15	Built in 2014 as a small community for disabled people. A continuous translucent brick wall covers the back side of the building. There are no pure circulation spaces in plan organization, like combination of a group of rooms, all the rooms have their particular functions as well. Between the privacy of one's own room and the communal living& dining, inhabitants are provided with additional spaces for casual socializing: a small garden, a terrace, and the circulation spaces, designed to be perceived and function as proper rooms.
**	Savonnerie Heymans	MDW Architecture	Rue d'Anderlecht 139	On the 6,500m ² site of a former soap factory less than half a mile from the Grand Place, the social housing project creates a real "village" of 42 sustainable accommodations of different types including studios, 1 to 6-bedroom apartments, lofts, duplexes and Maisonettes completed in 2011. The Savonnerie Heymans complex reflects a truly sustainable approach by recreating a real new neighborhood of 42 low-energy and passive social accommodations. Although a 100% public housing scheme, thanks to the diversity of its program the Savonnerie Heymans provides a variety of spaces echoing the diversity of the people living in the very heart of Brussels. Glass-enclosed bioclimatic loggias characterise the entire complex, providing an effective acoustical and thermal barrier but also providing a sense of privacy.
*	Vanhaerents	Lhoas & Lhoas Architectes	Rue de la Senne 36	Built in 2010 as a 40 apartments building. The building is part of an ensemble of 3 existing building with very different characteristics and is situated between 3 streets (Fabriques/Senne/Anneessens). The surrounding existing buildings are very motley, regarding heights, functions, typologies. The project proposed to enhance the neoclassical building in order to restore the urban order by joining the size of the building next door. This raise consists of a dark volume, reminder of the new building located at the opposite corner of the complex and of the central part enhances. The new parts are therefore designed with a specific expression of unification of the complex.
****	Halles de Saint-Géry	Adolphe Vanderheggen	Place Saint-Géry 1	The covered market halls stand on the site of the church of Saint-Géry, which was built in the 16th century in the middle of the Grande Ile. After the church was demolished during the French Revolution, an obelisk fountain which came from Grimbergen abbey was erected in the middle of the square. The Saint-Géry market was built in 1881 around this obelisk and it now houses two associations entrusted with the heritage and environment of Brussels, and many exhibitions are held there. Café Des Halles is located in a fully renovated ancient covered market place at the very lively Place Saint-Géry. You can chill and chat in the black leather chairs, and party in the club in the vaulted cellars. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Falstaff	Émile Houbion	Rue Henri Maus 19	The Falstaff tavern-restaurant is a Brussels café whose Art Nouveau storefront and decoration were produced by carpenter and interior designer Émile Houbion. The Falstaff has one of the rare Art Nouveau-style storefronts still in existence in Brussels, alongside the Niguet shirt designed by Paul Hankar in 1896, the Marjolaine store by Léon Sneyers (1904) and the Bon Secours pharmacy by Paul Hamesse. Mon-Sun (10am-12am)
***	Brussels Stock Exchange	Léon-Pierre Suys	Place de la Bourse	The Brussels Stock Exchange, abbreviated to BSE, was founded in 1801 and built in 1873. As part of the covering of the river Senne for health and aesthetic reasons in the 1860s and 1870s, a massive program of beautification of the city centre was undertaken. The architect designed a building to become the centre of the rapidly expanding business sector. It was to be located on the former butter market. The building was erected from 1868 to 1873, and housed the Brussels Stock Exchange until 1996. The Bourse is to reopen in 2023 as a museum of Belgian beer. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
***	Saint Nicholas Church	-	Grand-Place	Eglise Saint Nicolas lays on the site of a previous market church built during the 12th century but gravely damaged in the 1695 French Bombardment. In fact, in 1714, the bell tower collapsed because of a cannonball that struck an interior pillar. This church was renovated in 1956 with a new Neo-Gothic facade. The church is one of the oldest church in Brussels and it is named after Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of the merchants who used to live in this area. This church is also called Saint Nicolas de la Bourse for its proximity to the Stock Exchange building. Once you get inside you will immediately notice its most picturesque feature: its oblique navies. This untypical shape is due to



				the presence of a water stream running through when the church was built. The church holds a small painting by Rubens of The Virgin and Child and the Vladimir Icon painted by an artist from Constantinople in 1131. Mon-Sun (10am-6.30pm)
*****	Brussels Town Hall	Jan van Ruysbroek	Grand-Place	The Town Hall of the City of Brussels is a Gothic building from the Middle Ages. It was built in 1420 as the City Hall of Brussels and a masterpiece of the Gothic civil architecture of the 15th century. Inside the City Hall various styles and time periods mix. The reconstruction by the States of Brabant left us a row of luxurious rooms in the style of Louis XIV at the beginning of the 18th century. The 96-metre-high (315 ft) tower in Brabantine Gothic style emerged from the plans of Jan van Ruysbroek, the court architect of Philip the Good. By 1454, this tower, replacing the older belfry, was complete. Some are used for the meetings of the College and the City Council today. Free guided tours are available. Wed (1-3pm), Sun (10am-4pm)
*****	Museum of the City of Brussels	Victor Jamaer	Grand-Place	The Museum of the City of Brussels, completed in 1887, resides in a neo-Gothic style building known as the Maison du Roi in French and Broodhuis in Dutch. The first masterpiece of the museum, the building was listed in its entirety in 1936 (one of the first in Belgium) and has been listed alongside the Grand-Place as a UNESCO world heritage site since 2000. The museum is dedicated to the history and folklore of the town of Brussels, its development from its beginnings to today, which it presents through paintings, sculptures, tapestries, engravings, photos and models, including a notable scale-representation of the town during the Middle Ages. Although no king has ever lived there. It is currently known as the Maison du roi (King's House) in French, though in Dutch it continues to be called the Broodhuis (Breadhall), after the market whose place it took. General admission €8, €4 students. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
*****	Boutique de Tintin + mural	-	Rue de la Colline 13	Brussels is known for its comic history and comic culture is so strong here that there is an entire museum dedicated to it. But you really know the importance of comedy in Brussels when you see comic strip murals displayed on walls across the city. Today, the Brussels' Comic Book Route offers more than 50 mural paintings, most of them located inside the Pentagon (as the city centre is often called due to its geometrical shape). Following its trail, the Comic Book Route is a good way to discover the capital and even penetrate some neighborhoods less crowded by tourists.
*****	Renovation Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert	A2RC Architects	Galerie de la Reine 5	Initiated around 1837, the project of the young architect Jean-Pierre Cluysenaer was designed to rehabilitate a poor neighbourhood by erecting a building that could host dwellings, shops, cultural spaces and areas to stroll. Construction work began in 1846 and the official inauguration took place on 20 June 1847, in the presence of Leopold I. With these Galleries, Brussels gained a monumental arcade and joined the ranks of great European cities like Paris and London, ahead even of Milan, Moscow, and Berlin. This project, connecting the upper and lower parts of the city, rehabilitated a very poor neighbourhood. Since 1995, many renovation works have taken place: the façades, the glass roof, the Théâtre du Vaudeville, the Théâtre Royal des Galeries, flats and offices and a newly launched hotel, the Hôtel des Galeries... The tenants themselves contribute to the development of the building by turning some of the flats into decorative jewels. Mon-Sun (7am-11.30pm)
*****	Rue de Bouchers		Rue de Bouchers	Uniquely colorful Rue and Petite Rue des Bouchers are a pair of narrow alleys jam-packed with pavement tables, pyramids of lemons and iced displays of fish and crustaceans. It's all gloriously photogenic, but think twice before eating here, as the food standards are generally poor (an exception is the classic Aux Armes de Bruxelles). Don't miss peeping inside marionette theatre Toone and, nearby, into the wonderful, age-old biscuit shop Dandoy , full of splendid moulds for speculaas/speculoos (traditional spiced biscuit) figures.
****	Janneke Pis	Denis-Adrien Debouvrie	Impasse de la Fidélité 10-12	Jeanneke Pis is a modern fountain and statue in Brussels, which was intended to form a counterpoint to the city's Manneken Pis, south of the Grand Place. It was commissioned by Denis-Adrien Debouvrie in 1985 and erected in 1987. The half-metre-high statue of blue-grey limestone depicts a little girl with her hair in short pigtails, squatting and urinating. Jeanneke Pis is located south of the Grand Place, on the east side of Impasse de la Fidélité/Getrouweheidsgang ("Fidelity Alley"), a narrow cul-de-sac some 30 metres (100 ft) long leading northwards off the restaurant-packed Rue des Bouchers/Beenhouwersstraat. The sculpture is now protected from vandalism by iron bars.
***	La Monnaie Theatre	Joseph Poelaert	Place de la Monnaie	The Royal Theatre of La Monnaie, is an opera house built in 1855. After the fire of January 1855, the theatre was reconstructed after the designs of Joseph Poelaert within a period of fourteen months. The auditorium (with 1,200 seats) and the foyer were decorated in a then-popular Eclectic Style; a mixture of Neo-Baroque, Neo-Rococo and Neo-



				Renaissance Styles. As Belgium's leading opera house, it is one of the few cultural institutions which receives financial support from the Federal Government of Belgium. The foyer and auditorium date from 1856, but almost every other element of the present building was extensively renovated in the 1980s.
*****	Tour Noire	Victor Jamaer (restoration)	Rue de la Vierge Noire 32	This black tower is one of the best preserved remains of the first wall of Brussels built in the early thirteenth century. It can be seen at Place Sainte-Catherine, behind the church of the same name. In the 13th century, the city fortifications protected the centre of Brussels, around the Grand-Place. A second, larger, ring of fortifications was built later on. Remains of the first wall can also be seen at Rue des Alexiens and Boulevard de l'Empereur. The point where the River Senne flowed out of the city was very close to the Black Tower. In the 16th century, unlike other sections of the wall, the tower survived the creation of a new dock for the inland port of Brussels at the site where St Catherine's Church now stands. In the sixteenth century, the Black Tower was transformed into a tavern known as the "In de Toren".
*	RITS Film and Theatre School	Bogdan & Van Broeck Architects	Antoine Dansaertstraat 70	The original cluster of buildings of the RITS (a department of the Erasmus University College of Brussels) had an almost labyrinthine morphology. There was a need for a more logical circulation pattern. Extensive alterations to the existing buildings were created in 2009 designing a better working environment for teachers and students in a more creative and artistic atmosphere. Galvanized steel features throughout the project – in particular for the main façades.
*	Cheval Noir Housing with Artist's Studios	L'Escaut + Atelier Gigogne	Zwart Paardstraat 16	Cheval Noir Housing was built in 2009 as a result of a competition, held in 2003, to transform the building of the former Hallemans breweries into 31 housing units for artists, including an in-house workspace. Starting from each wing, a network of staircases and corridors, crossing the brewery and the courtyard, reaches each doorstep. This outdoor circulation provides the courtyard with a unique dynamic, and enables spontaneous meetings between inhabitants. To improve natural lighting, the upper part of the new building is withdrawn from the property limit, this allows northern light to enter in the workshops.
****	La Bellone	Olivier Noterman	Rue de Flandre 46	Maison de la Bellone is an arts center that represents the city's past and present in both form and function. The venue was built around 1697 by sculptor and architect Jean Cosyn, who is best known for designing Brussels' Grand Place. La Bellone (as it's often referred to) was named after Bellona, the Ancient Roman goddess of war, whose figure towers over the main door. The house was acquired by Nicolas Bally and his wife Gertrude de Smeth immediately after its construction, though not much is known about the couple, nor how they used the estate. The building was acquired by the city in 1913 and has undergone several restorations in the 100 years since, including the 1995 addition of its distinctive glass roof by architect Olivier Noterman. It is nowadays a centre dedicated to show and performances.
***	Little Willy Hotel	LOW architecten	Vlaamsesteenweg 160	Little Willy is the name of an innovative project in the trendy "Quartier Dansaert" in the centre of Brussels, housing a B&B, a shop/gallery, a restaurant and a private residence. On a tiny plot, LOW architecten proposes the concept of a structure that 'overgrows' the old 19th century house. The existing neoclassical building is historically valuable and will be thoroughly renovated. The angle represents the transition between the different building heights of both streets.
*	The Bronks Youth Theatre	MDMA	Bisschopsstraat 9	The Bronks Youth Theatre was built in 2009 as a theatre. The façade is a membrane, a plane where one steps through. In one corner it can be opened into a coach house, an intermediate zone, a void as main entry. As such the façade assembles facets that are repeated inside. Door after door, plane after plane another space unfolds, creating the illusion at least of large building. In the festival season several plays can be performed simultaneously. The staircase has the shape of a double helix with swing doors (coated with mirrors) placed on every intermediate landing.
**	Sainte-Catherine metro entrance	Vanden Eeckhoudt – Creyf architectes and Olivier Noterman	Quai du bois à Brûler 2	Sainte-Catherine/Sint-Katelijne was opened on 13 April 1977 – a short extension from the neighbouring De Brouckère station. Until 1981 (with the opening of the extension to Beekkant), the station was the western terminus of the metro. The station is unique in Brussels for being located in the reclaimed and covered space of an old harbor dock. Because of this, the metro tunnel runs very shallow at this point, making the station one of the few in Brussels that lack an underground mezzanine. Entrances and exits from the station lead up into the middle of the St. Catherine square. In late 2006 and in 2007, the underground station underwent a thorough renovation, giving it a more modern look both under and above ground.



**	Saint John the Baptist at the Béguinage	Lucas Faydherbe	Place du Béguinage	Saint John the Baptist was built in 1657 as a Catholic church. The Beguines were lay women who lived a communal life but were not bound by perpetual vows. Its façade is considered to be one of the most beautiful in Belgium. The organ in the Saint Mathew Chapel, which dates back to 1678, is by far the oldest originally preserved instrument from the Low Countries. Visit the statue of Marcella Pattyn, the very last beguine to leave this earth (she passed away in 2013). Mon-Sun (7am-8pm)
**	Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg Theater	A2RC Architects	Quai aux Pierres de Taille 7	Originally built in 1781 by R. Nivoy and then redesigned in 1883 by Jean Baes. In 2004 took place the modernization of the old KSV building, and the construction of a New neighboring building to give the KVS and its company one of the most modern infrastructures, enabling them to put on high-quality shows. KVS was transformed from a traditional repertory company for the Flemish minority of Brussels into an 'urban platform'. In the culturally fragmented city of Brussels, where people don't share a common past (culture, language), KVS wants to create a place of identification for all.
****	Théâtre National	Architectes Associés and L'atelier Gigogne	Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 111	Between 1999 and 2001 studies were undertaken in order to determine the new implantation of the national theatre which had to leave the Martini tower (today destroyed). The limited size of the plot and the budget constraints lead to a compact building. The National Theatre is like an isthmus, circumspectly nestled into tight inner-city fabric, poised between the frantic pace of the boulevard (main entrances, ticket offices, entrée des artistes, etc...) and the more tranquil one of the quiet back street where all services are organized. It offers the passers-by a shimmering veil of undulating opalescent glass, transforming itself under fluctuating light and changing reflections, delicately resonating with surrounding urban vibrations. Through the veil of its façade, shadows of the theater's carefully proportioned features appear, chiselled with precision: the long and dense brief called for a « grande salle », a « petite salle », and a multi-purpose rehearsal hall.
*	CGER – ASLK Apartments	Samyn and Partners	Rue aux Choux 43	Built in 1986 as an apartment building. A duplex layout served by winding corridors on every other floor allows the main apartments to enjoy the view from the north street and the sun on the south back courtyard. Bay windows, on both sides, allow inhabitants to enjoy lateral views.
****	Comic Book Museum	Victor Horta	Rue des Sables 20	This building was originally constructed in 1905 as a textile department store. In 1980 architect Jean Breydel and comic's artists François Schuiten, Bob de Moor, Alain Baran, Guy Dessicy and Hergé planned to restore the building and give it a new destination as a museum dedicated to the history of Belgian comics. Originally the museum would be a homage to Hergé, but he himself suggested honoring the entire Belgian comics industry. The exhibit starts off with Hergé and ends with Peyo, covering the pioneers of Belgian comics between 1929 and 1958 and with special focus on the magazines Spirou and Tintin. Each artist has a room dedicated to his work and designed in a playful way. General admission €10. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	BNP Paribas Bruxelles Marais	Marcel Lambrichs	Rue des Boiteux 10	Credit communal (now BNP Paribas offices) was built in 1971 as an office building. Marcel Lambrichs plays an important role in the post-war modernism period of Brussels and of Leopoldville (Congo). The two buildings of the actual BNP Paribas illustrate a late period of Lambrichs architecture, in which he experiments with the aesthetic of prefabricated concrete façades.
***	Banque nationale de Belgique	Désiré De Keyser	Boulevard de Berlaimont 14	The building that currently houses the library, was constructed between 1872 and 1874 for the Union du Crédit. De Keyser opted for a typical late-19th century bank style of architecture, which reflects both authority and prestige. The abundant light and imposing spaces were intended to mirror the institution's power and instill confidence among its clients. Since both the activities and the workforce of the Bank were constantly expanding, the architect Beyaert was asked to extend the headquarters for the first time in 1871. At the beginning of the 20th century, a new wing was added to Beyaert's building, but the Bank continued to suffer from a shortage of space. The building, fully restored to its former glory, is open to the public. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm)
*****	Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula	-	Place Sainte-Gudule	The Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula is a medieval Roman Catholic church built in 1276. The actual cathedral took 300 hundred years to complete. It is perfectly conserved because between 1983 and 1989 it was completely restored. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the interior are the stained glass windows, designed by various artists. Those by Bernard van Orley, a 16th-century court painter, are the most spectacular. The remains of an earlier, 11th-century Romanesque church that was on the site can be glimpsed through glass apertures set into the floor. Mon-Fri (7.30am-6pm), Sat (7.30am-3.30pm), Sun (2-6pm)
**	Marquis	Atelier d'Architecture de Genval	Rue du Marquis 1	Built in 1988 as an office building. The Marquis, owned by AEW Europe, has been undergoing major redevelopment. Upon completion in 2009, the



				building is equipped with the latest techniques and have contemporary interiors with an impressive glass roof in the entrance hall and a traditional façade.
***	Belgian Senate	Barnabé Guimard	Natieplein 2	Palais de la Nation is the home of Belgium's Parliament and lies at one end of Parc de Bruxelles. The palace dates back to 1783 when Belgium was still part of the Duchy of Brabant ruled by the Austrian Habsburgs. It was originally built for the Sovereign Council of Brabant, the supreme court of the duchy. When the French took over Belgium in 1794, the former Palace of the Council of Brabant continued functioning as a court building. It was in this very building that the first government and legislature of Belgium convened in 1830 to lay the foundations for a sovereign Belgian state. The palace was transformed into a parliament building in 1815 when the Dutch came to power. It became the Palace of the States General of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. Guided tours of the Palais de la Nation must be arranged in advance by telephone and only take place when there are no sessions of Parliament. FREE admission. Mon-Sat (10am-3pm)
*****	Congress Column	Joseph Poelaert	Place du Congrès / Congressplein	Built in 1850 as a monumental column. It commemorates the creation of the Belgian state and constitution by the National Congress between 1830-1831. It has a total height of 47 metres (154 ft.). A spiral staircase of 193 stairs in the interior of the column leads to a platform surrounding the pedestal of the statue of Leopold I. As a memorial to the Belgian victims of World War I, an unknown soldiers was buried at the foot of the monument on 11 Nov 1922. Amazing views from the top.
Zone 2: European Quarter				
**	Madou Plaza Tower	Robert Goffaux	1 Place Madou	Madou Plaza Tower is a high-rise building in Brussels. It was built in 1965 and renovated between 2002 and 2006 and taken over by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Education and Culture. The 33 story core of Madou was built in just over a month and has been compared as a smaller version of the MetLife Building in New York City. During the 2002-6 renovation, the building's height was increased from 112m to 120 m. It hosts the Commission's Directorate-General for Competition.
*	Astro Tower	Albert De Doncker	Avenue de l'Astronomie 16	Astro Tower was originally built in 1976 as an office tower. The Astro Tower is 107 metres (351 ft.) tall, making it one of the tallest buildings in Belgium. After its renovation—led by Estudio Lamela and its Belgian partners Altiplan Architects—becomes Europe's tallest green building in terms of energy consumption and savings. The project represents the profound refurbishment of an icon of the city to respond to the requirements of sustainability required by a 21st century city. From an aesthetic point of view, the facades (made from glass with vertical steel bands) are extended on the top floors to increase the feeling of slenderness and to hide the technical installations on the roof.
****	Maison Saint-Cyr	Gustave Strauven	11, Square Ambiorix	Built in 1903 as an Art-Nouveau house. The maison Saint-Cyr is Strauven's most important building. The facade, which is only four meters wide, is richly ornamented wrought iron finely crafted forming a set of lines, curves and geometric figures. Each balcony has a balustrade of different patterns. The wrought iron mimics vegetation and the decorative elements occupy all the space available. Due to its extravagance, the building has been called Art Nouveau baroque. The house had been in a poor state of repair, but as of March 2013 has been restored to its former splendour.
*****	Hôtel van Eetvelde	Victor Horta	Avenue Palmerston 4	The Hôtel van Eetvelde is a town house designed in 1895 by Victor Horta for Edmond van Eetvelde, administrator of Congo Free State. While the outside of this building is not Brussels' most gripping, its interior is a Horta masterpiece studded with exotic timbers and sporting a central glass dome infused with African-inspired plant motifs. Its owner, Baron Van Eetvelde, was Minister for the Congo and, not coincidentally, the country's highest-paid civil servant. Together with three other townhouses of Victor Horta, including Horta's own house and workshop, it was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2000, as the core of epoch-making urban residences Horta designed before 1900. Exterior only (Private tours)
***	Humanist Democratic Center (CDH)	René Aerts and Paul Ramo	Rue des Deux Églises 41	In this project, the architects wanted to give a personal touch to an architectural work intended to house the offices of a political party, the Christian Social Party (renamed CDH, center democrat humaniste, afterwards). In 1968, they built the first polyester facade in Belgium for the building; it is made up of prefabricated elements recalling the shape of televisions of the time, a metaphor for a certain political advertisement and reinforced with glass fibers. In 2006, the street facade was completely repainted in the colors of the HRC, displaying on the windows the faces of party members, a nod to the theme of



				this year's "my town has a human face" campaign. The rear façade has however been preserved in its original state.
*	LEX 2000	Jaspers-Eyers Architects	Chaussée d'Etterbeek 60	The Lex building is a high-rise of government offices in the European Quarter of Brussels (Belgium) built in 2007. It is an annex building of the Council of the European Union. The convex façades of the development are a subtle reply to the concave façade of the Berlaymont building, the HQ of European Union, located just one block away. The building houses a series of double-height assembly halls with natural lighting and the meeting rooms are stacked vertically at each end of the building along the side façades. The project is organised around two 6- and 7-storey open-air landscaped courtyards on the upper levels that allow natural light to penetrate the large floor plates.
*****	Europa Building	Samyn & Partners	Rue de la Loi 155	The Europa building is the seat of the European Council and Council of the European Union. The Residence Palace was built between 1922 and 1927 at the initiative of the financier Lucien Kasin and designed by the Swiss architect Michel Polak. The complex is a collective housing experiment under the form of luxurious service flats located next to the city centre. However, in 2004 leaders decided the logistical problems created by the outdated facilities warranted the construction of a new purpose built seat able to cope with the nearly 6,000 meetings, working groups, and summits per year. The new building was completed in December 2016. The new double facade, made of a harmonised patchwork of re used oak windows with simple crystal like single glazing (from the different European countries) provides the necessary acoustic barrier from the traffic noise of the Rue de la Loi. The shape of this volume follows the minimal required surface for each type of room, as for example the press room (level +1), the smallest 50-persons dining room (level +11), the largest meeting room enabling 250 persons meetings (level +5), other meeting rooms (level +3, +7) and finally the largest dining room for official diners (level +9). Each level of this volume has an elliptic plan with different dimensions but the same centre and the same principal axis. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm)
*	Charlemagne building	Jacques Cuisine and Helmut Jahn	170 Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat	The Charlemagne building, completed in 1967, is a high-rise in the European Quarter of Brussels, which houses the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, the Directorate-General for Trade and, since 2015, the Internal Audit Service of the Commission. The building has 3 wings and 15 floors. The Council moved out to the Justus Lipsius building in 1995 allowing it to be renovated. The renovation was completed in 1998 by Helmut Jahn, replacing the largely concrete exterior with a glass one. After the restoration it was occupied by the Commission, further grouping the Union's offices around the Schuman roundabout.
***	Berlaymont building	Lucien De Vestel	Rue de la Loi 200	Berlaymont Building was built in 1969 as the headquarters of the European Commission, which is the executive of the European Union (EU). It was directly inspired by the 1958 secretariat building of UNESCO in Paris (which was designed by Marcel Breuer, Pier Luigi Nervi and Bernard Zehruss). The building has a cruciform design with four wings of unequal size spanning from a central core. It was built on piles located beneath each wing, supporting a 40-metre high narrow ridge of concrete which in turn supported steel beams forming the frame of the glass façade covering the prefabricated floors.
***	Temple of Human Passions	Victor Horta	Cinquantenaire Park	The Temple of Human Passions also known as Pavillon Horta-Lambeaux, is a neoclassical pavilion in the form of a Greek temple that was built by Victor Horta in 1896. Although classical in appearance, the building shows the first steps of the young Victor Horta towards Art Nouveau. It was designed to serve as a permanent showcase for a large marble relief "Human Passions" by Jef Lambeaux. Since its completion the building has remained almost permanently closed. The Temple remained unfinished even for the celebratory Brussels International World's Fair in 1897. Finally a barricade was built up around the Temple, but it remained much longer than intended. It was finally opened to the public in 2002, but even now is only open an hour a day, and not on Mondays. Since 2014, the building is accessible during the summer time.
**	Royal Museum of the Armed Forces and Military History	Gédéon Bordiau	Cinquantenaire park	Royal Museum of the Armed Forces was built in 1905 as a military museum that occupies the two northernmost halls of the historic complex in Cinquantenaire Park. From medieval armours to the F-16 jet: the Royal Museum of the Armed Forces and Military History presents 12 centuries of military history through uniforms, weapons and heavy machinery. On top of that, it accomodates an Air and Space Hall with 130 airplanes and a brand new Antarctica room. The terraces



				on top of the Cinquantenaire gallery offer a panoramic view over the Belgian capital. General admission €5. Tue-Sun (9am-5pm)
*****	Cinquantenaire Trium- phal arch	Charles Girault	Cinquantenaire park	As the dramatic gateway to a sprawling park built in honor of Belgium's 50th birthday, Brussels' Triumphal Arc was conceived in 1905 to be a source of pride and joy to the capital. The monumental structure is the focal piece of a U-shaped arcade that houses three museums, and in front of it, an esplanade of geometric greens stretches out as far as the eye can see. The arch was a part of a project planned by Leopold II of Belgium, who wanted to beautify Brussels. It is topped by a bronze quadriga sculptural group with a woman charioteer, representing Brabant raising the national flag. You can stand on top of the arch and enjoy a panoramic view of the park and the European quarter by entering the Military Museum and following the signs that say "arcades."
***	Cauchie House	Paul Cauchie	Rue des Francs 5	Cauchie House was built in 1905 by Art Nouveau architect, painter and designer Paul Cauchie for his wife who was an artist and himself. He designed the front of the house with the intention of advertising and selling their work: sgraffiti for him and art teaching for her. As the house was easily seen from the neighboring roads, it drew the attention of passers-by and demonstrated their know-how. After they dies, the two upper floors of the house have been converted into apartments and renovated in accordance with contemporary needs but the ground floor is a museum. General admission €5. The first weekend of every month (10am-1pm/2-5.30pm)
***	Bibliothèque Solvay	C. Bosmans and H. van de Velde	Parc Léopold, Belliardstraat 137	The Solvay Library was built in 1904 as the Institute for Sociology of the University of Brussels. The building has an eclectic style and it is nicely decorated with mosaic, stained-glass windows and high-quality wood. The library consists of a huge reading room, surrounded with study rooms and galleries and is lit up by sunlight. This is a magnificent venue created by the vision of one man, Ernest Solvay, in this ancient sociology institute where scientists from around the world came together to share their thoughts and ideas. In this park, Nobel Prize scientists such as Einstein and Bohr gathered for the famous Solvay Conferences.
*	Delors building	art & build	Belliardstraat 108	This office building constructed between 1980 and 1988 had to be adapted to meet current regulations, as well as a better work environment. Initially designed for the European Parliament, it was renovated to accommodate the offices, conference centre, meeting rooms, cafeterias and restaurants of the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The still sound structure was stripped to its bare shell, adapted to today's needs.
*	Maisin Centre	Architectes Associés	Handelsstraat 72	The Maisin Centre was built in 2004 as an office space. Its conception is, in essence, a re-interpretation of the traditional patrician's lay-out with its characteristic passageway entrance open to pedestrians, encompassing some ten-odd meeting rooms and offices. The palette of materials used is deliberately limited so as to better highlight the translucency of the building: reinforced raw concrete structure left apparent, understated finesse of the round steel mushroom columns playing on the icy-grey steel girders and steel ventilation tubes.
*	SEM Office	Samyn and Partners	Avenue Marnix 28	The original building was a traditional construction dating from the 1960s, which had become obsolete and needed far-reaching renovation in order for it to meet the users' new requirements. The façade's decorative interfenestrations were all removed in order to provide a panoramic view of the Royal Park and the whole of the south of Brussels. The old non-insulated stone-clad façade with aluminum window frames made way for a new façade in wood with abundant glass surfaces and fitted with adjustable bamboo sun-screen Venetian blinds. Reopened in 2012 as the State Secretariat for Migration - SEM.
***	Banque Bruxelles Lambert	Gordon Bunshaft (SOM)	Marnixlaan 24	Bank Brussels Lambert was built in 1956 as the bank Banque Bruxelles Lambert, (now an office of ING Group). Banque Lambert had its origins in the banking house founded by the Lambert family, financiers in Belgium since the country's independence in 1830. After 1945, Banque Lambert rapidly developed its services and network, notably through the merger of a number of privately owned banks. This modernist building was the only European building designed by the American architect Gordon Bunshaft making it one of the most important modernist architectural buildings in Belgium.
Zone 3: Ixelles + Etterbeek				
**	Brussels- Luxembourg railway station	Atelier Espace Léopold	1050 Ixelles	The original station was built between 1854 and 1855 by Gustave Saintenoy for the Grande Compagnie de Luxembourg as part of the Brussels-Luxembourg railway line it was constructing. The station was built to service the new Leopold Quarter, hence its original name of



				Leopold Quarter station. 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. In 2004 it went under major renovation.
***	Cafe Belga	Joseph Diongre	Place Eugène Flagey 18	Cafe Belga sits on the ground floor of the landmark Flagey Building, known to locals as the Paquebot as it resembles a huge cruise ship. Built in the 1930s to house Belgium's first radio station, it was abandoned for years before being transformed into a cutting-edge venue for cinema, performing arts and concerts. The vast art deco Cafe Belga is a meeting place for artists and actors, serving simple snacks, a serious selection of beers and some excellent cocktails. Mon-Fri (7.30am-3pm), Sat-Sun (8am-2pm)
****	La Cambre Abbey	-	Maelbeek valley between the Bois de la Cambre and the Ixelles Ponds	La Cambre Abbey or Ter Kameren Abbey is a former Cistercian abbey built in 1750. The cloister adjoins the abbey church and the refectory. This abbey was founded in 1201 by a noble woman of Brussels named Gisèle, and was entrusted to the nuns of the Cistercian order. The buildings which were badly damaged during the Wars of Religion were rebuilt in the 16th century, and enlarged in the 18th century. Only certain parts of the church still date from the 14th century and belong to that transitional period between Gothic splendour and the flamboyant (Gardens). (?) If the church is open, push the door and have a look.
Zone 4: Louisa/Ter Kameren				
*	Villa Empain	Michel Polak	Franklin Rooseveltlaan 67	Villa Empain was built in 1934 as a private house in the Art Deco style for Baron Louis Empain, son of Belgian industrialist Baron Édouard Empain. Louis Empain did not follow his father's entrepreneurial footsteps and barely inhabited the villa. He donated the property to the Belgian state in 1937, with the intention of turning it into a museum of decorative and contemporary art. Unfortunately this project was not carried out until after few years under the direction of La Cambre School of Arts. In 1943, the German army requisitioned the villa and occupied it until the end of the war. Guided tours 1h30. General admission €10, students €8, students under 26 y.o. €4. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm)
*	Meessen De Clercq	Vanden Eeckhoudt - Creyf Architectes	Rue de l'Abbaye 2A	This project entails the conversion of a 1911 bourgeois house into a contemporary art gallery and an apartment for the gallery owner and his family. Due to the existing strong image of the building, the architects were challenged to provide new spaces that contained the interest of the old spaces coupled with new modern gallery spaces. The design result is a mixture of existing staircase and new neon pink lights. The architects had to create a design that could maintain aspects of the original building all the while removing the idea of a mansion and providing clean modern lines with spaces that can focus on the art work the new gallery is housing. Tue-Sun (11am-8pm)
***	Hôtel Max Hallet	Victor Horta	Avenue Louise 346	The lawyer Max Hallet had this house built in 1904, according to the plans of V. Horta, to accommodate his clients and friends in a luxury setting. Victor Horta decorated the living and reception areas according to Hallet's wishes. Now is used as a venue for rent. The Hôtel Max Hallet will amaze you not just by the beauty of its rooms but by the quality of its materials. Entirely refurbished in January 2008, HL Event is proud to open to you the doors. Guided tours are available too from €8 per person. Check Arkadia.be
***	Hôtel Solvay	Victor Horta	Avenue Louise 224	Hôtel Solvay was built in 1900 as a town house for Armand Solvay, the son of the wealthy Belgian chemist and industrialist Ernest Solvay. For this wealthy patron Horta could spend a fortune on precious materials and expensive details. Horta designed every single detail; furniture, carpets, light fittings, tableware and even the doorbell. He used expensive materials such as marble, onyx, bronze, tropic woods etc. For the decoration of the staircase Horta cooperated with the Belgian pointillist painter Théo van Rysselberghe. The Hôtel Solvay and most of its splendid content remained intact thanks to the Wittamer family. They acquired the house in the 1950s and did the utmost to preserve and restore this magnificent dwelling. The house is still private property and can only be visited by appointment and under very strict conditions.
****	Hôtel Tassel	Victor Horta	6, Rue Paul-Emile Jansonstraat	The Hôtel Tassel is a townhouse built by Victor Horta in Brussels (Belgium) for the Belgian scientist and professor Emile Tassel in 1892-93. It is generally considered as the first true Art Nouveau building, because of its highly innovative plan and its groundbreaking use of materials and decoration. The stair is famous worldwide. The innovations made in the Hôtel Tassel would mark the style and



				approach for most of Horta's later townhouses, including the Hôtel van Eetvelde, the Hôtel Solvay and the architect's own house and workshop. These houses were expensive to construct and only affordable by the haute-bourgeoisie. For this reason the pure architectural innovations were not largely followed by other architects.
Zone 5: Saint Gilles				
****	Horta Museum	Victor Horta	23-25, rue Américaine	The Horta Museum (originally built in 1898) is a museum dedicated to the life and work of the Belgian Art Nouveau architect Victor Horta and his time. The museum is housed in Horta's former house and workshop, Maison & Atelier Horta (1898), in the Brussels municipality of Saint-Gilles. Housed in the Art Nouveau interiors is a permanent display of furniture, utensils and art objects designed by Horta and his contemporaries as well as documents related to his life and time. The museum also organises temporary exhibitions on topics related to Horta and his art. The interior decoration has largely been retained, the mosaics, stained glass, and wall decorations forming a harmonious and elegant whole, down to the last detail. It can only be visited in groups. General admission €10, students €5. Tue-Sun (9am-12pm/2-5.30pm/5.30-7pm)
*	Tour du Midi	Michel Jaspers & Partners	Avenue P.H. Spaak/Europaplanade	Tour du Midi (French) or Zuidertoren (Dutch), both meaning South Tower, is a 38-storey, 148 m (486 ft) skyscraper constructed between 1962 and 1967 in Brussels, Belgium. The tower is the tallest building in Belgium, and was the tallest in the European Economic Community when it was built until it was surpassed by Tour Montparnasse in Paris in 1972. Tour du Midi stands adjacent to the Brussels-South railway station. The building's facade was reclad in 1995-1996 with unitised glass panels using double glass solarbel silver, and it can accommodate about 2,500 office workers. It was built for the Belgian Pensions Administration, which still occupies it today.
Zone 6: Uccle				
***	Museum van Buuren	Léon Govaerts and Alexis Van Vaerenbergh	Avenue Léo Errera 41	The Museum David and Alice Van Buuren is a private house, now a museum, built from 1924 to 1928 for banker and art collector David Van Buuren and his wife Alice in Uccle, a municipality of Brussels. The house was decorated by David and Alice as a total work of art to present their art collection in a rich Art Deco interior. The private house became a museum in 1975 according to the testament of Alice van Buuren. David Van Buuren decorated his house with paintings from James Ensor, Joachim Patinir, Pieter Bruegel the Elder, Hercules Seghers,, Vincent van Gogh and Henri Fantin-Latour. The living room is decorated with a rich collection of modernist carpets designed by the Dutch designer Jaap Gidding and a grand piano made of rosewood designed by Julius Blüthner. General admission €11, €6 students. Wed-Mon (2-3.30pm)
Zone 7: Forest				
**	WIELS	Adrien Blomme	Avenue Van Volxem 354	Wiels is housed in a former brewery Wielemans, built in 1930. The Blomme building is one of the rare still-standing examples of modernist industrial architecture in Brussels. The Wielemans Brewery was liquidated in September 1980. Production at the brewery in Forest was scaled down gradually. The diversity and the specificity of the activities of Wiels, now a Contemporary art centre, taking place in such a remarkable building, make it a unique institution of contemporary art in Europe. Wiels is an international laboratory for the creation and the diffusion of contemporary art. General admission €10, students €4. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm), every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the Month (11am-9pm)
Zone 8: Koekelberg				
*****	Basilica of the Sacred Heart	Albert van Huffel	Parc Elisabeth	The National Basilica of the Sacred Heart was built in 1969 as a Catholic Minor Basilica. In the mid-19th century, King Leopold I dreamed of turning the uninhabited Koekelberg hill into a royal residence area. After his death just before 1880, King Leopold II envisaged building a Belgian Panthéon dedicated to Great Belgians, inspired by the French Panthéon in Paris, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Belgian independence. The massive brick and concrete reinforced church features two thin towers and a green copper dome that rises 89 metres (292 ft.) above the ground, dominating the northwestern skyline of Brussels. It is the largest building in Art Deco style in the world. Amazing views of Brussels from the towers. General admission €5. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)



Zone 9: Laeken/Heizel

*****	Atomium	André Waterkeyn	Avenue de l'Atomium	The Atomium was built in 1958 as a public sculpture for the International Exhibition of Brussels, that took place here in 1958. The Atomium is a steel structure that is half way between sculpture and architecture. It exists out of nine large spheres, each with a diameter of 18 meters. They are arranged in the configuration of a central cubic system and form an iron of crystal, magnified 165 billion times. Made entirely of steel clad with aluminum, the structure, at a height of 102 metres and standing on three enormous bipods, dominates the Heysel plateau. It offers the only true 360° panoramic view of the 19 municipalities of Brussels. General admission €16, €8,5 students. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Atomium interior pavilion	Conix Architects	Square de l'Atomium 1	In 2008, a new pavilion was added at the bottom of the Atomium, it is the starting point of an artistic landscape tour through this landmark construction. The aim of this renovation project was to enhance and underline its contemporary ambitions. The renovated iron molecule is a shining example of how a new 'skin' has rejuvenated every sphere. The pavilion receives, orientates, links and sets the scene. The architects pinpointed the purity of the spheres' design and recreated the atmosphere it had to evoke. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Royal Palace of Laeken	Charles de Wailly	Avenue du Parc Royal	The Royal Palace of Laeken was built in 1784 as the official residence of the King of the Belgians and the royal family. The vast parks of the Royal Domain include lakes, a golf course and various pavilions like the Chinese Pavilion and the Japanese Tower. The current occupants of the palace are King Philippe, Queen Mathilde and their four children. Every spring, the Royal Greenhouses of Laeken are open to the public for 3 weeks. It is an excellent opportunity to see the wonderful architecture of Alphonse Balat, the mentor of Victor Horta, and the many plants in the greenhouses. General admission €2.5. From 17 April till 8 May 2015
**	Church of Our Lady of Laeken	Joseph Poelaert	Onze-Lieve-Vrouwvoorplein	The Church of Our Lady of Laeken is a neo-Gothic Roman Catholic church built in 1872 in memory of Queen Louise-Marie, wife of King Leopold I. Louise-Marie died in Ostend in 1850 and wished to be buried in Laeken. The nearby Royal Castle of Laeken was, and still is, the royal residence. Leopold I wished the church to be constructed in her memory and as a mausoleum for her. The young architect Joseph Poelaert was chosen to design the new church. He later became best known for the Law Courts of Brussels. The adjacent Laeken Cemetery behind the church is known as the "Belgian Père Lachaise" because it is the burial place of the major Catholic nobility, important families and some famous artists. Wed (4.30-5.30pm), Sat (5-6pm)
***	Greenbizz.brussels	Architectes Assoc	Rue Dieudonné Lefèvre 17	Located on a long-abandoned and polluted 4-hectare industrial site near the city center, BRUSSELS GREENBIZZ is part of a large-scale 14-hectare urban development called TIVOLI. TIVOLI includes both housing (+/-450 units, on site end 2014) and economic facilities in which GREENBIZZ (12.000sqm) holds the pivotal role. Occupying the most strategic corner on site, the grand entrance lobby is a high-ceilinged light-filled communal space greeting occupants and visitors, but also the quartier and all its inhabitants. The open and modular volume allows for exhibitions, meetings, group activities or other events, and is completed by a cafeteria that should sprawl out onto the street and plaza whenever weather permits. The corner position allows for fluid access to meeting rooms and administration at mezzanine level, to the incubator above, and to workshops behind.
***	Leefmilieu Brussel	architectenbureau cepezed	Site de Tour & Taxis, Havenlaan 86C / 3000	Brussels Environment is the government authority in the field of environment and habitat in the Belgian Capital Region and has recently settled in one of the capital's largest and most important urban renewal districts, the Tour&Taxis site on the Havenlaan. Given that the organ issues ambitious guidelines for sustainability, its own quarters function as an edifying national and international example. The building, completed in 2014, is characterized by a compact volume with stepped receding floor slabs under a rounded and largely transparent roof. A central atrium functions as a continuation of the adjacent square, which includes the large-scale historical buildings of the Royal Depot and the Sheds, which were recently renovated and now house offices, restaurants, design retail and cultural events.
*****	Gouvernement flamand	Neutelings Riedijk Architects + CONIX RDBM Architects	Avenue du Port 88	The Herman Teirlinck building, completed in 2017, is located along the canal on the Tour & Taxis site, one of the last large-scale development locations in the heart of Brussels. This 30-acre site, with a 9-acre park, vibrant urbanism and historic charm, will grow into a new high-quality green city district with mixed features in the coming years. The sinuous shape of the building creates a varied building volume that blends into the urban blocks along the Haven Avenue in an obvious way. The design deliberately chooses a sustainable low-



				rise building of only six layers with large horizontal floor fields on a human scale. A modest height up to 60 meters in the second line gives the project a recognizable element in the skyline of Brussels. Mon-Fri (8am-5pm)
Zone 10: Noordwijk				
*	Residential Complex Le Lorrain	MDW Architecture	Rue Le Lorrain 6	This Residential Complex was built in 2011 as the renovation of a former dealer of old iron. It was converted into a social housing complex composed of a 4-flat building connected by a large common open space to 3 maisonnettes at the rear of the site. The buildings are clad with grey metallic sheets whose aspect reminds of the industrial past of the plot. A large circulation area is carved within the site and creates a wide meeting and playing area for residents. It aims at giving the neighborhood a new spring through a both strong and suitable contemporary architectural and urban intervention that benefits the community, while keeping a trace of the industrial past of the neighborhood..
*	Kaaithheater	Marcel Driesmans	Square Saintelette 20	Originally built as the Lunatheater in 1932 on the site of a former Luna Park, and its style was somewhere between art deco and modernism. In the forties and fifties the Lunatheater was again used as a variety theatre. The Kaaithheater arts centre in Brussels was established in 1977. It was originally a biennial international festival. Since 1987 its work has extended over the full theatre season. The Kaaithheater presents theatre, dance and concerts, with a special emphasis on innovative work. Since 1993 the Lunatheater has been run entirely by vzw Kaaithheater. Under-26 = everything at €8
***	North Galaxy Towers	Jaspers-Eyers Architects	Koning Albert II laan 33	The North Galaxy Towers are twin 28-storey skyscrapers built in 2004. There is a third building in the complex which is 6 storeys tall. The first two floors are shared by all three buildings. The towers were originally conceived as part of an eight-building Brussels World Trade Center complex, but were splintered off into a separate project. The complex is being leased by the Belgian federal government. It houses the Federal Public Financial Service and other governmental bodies, with all three buildings used for administration and management.
*	Insula	MDW Architecture	Chaussée d'Anvers/Rue Simons	Insula was built in 2011 as part of a revitalization of the "Quartier Nord" of Brussels. INSULA features 107 flats, 3 shops and underground garage with 93 parking spaces. Its footprint, height and perforated metal skin respond to the very urban surroundings. Horizontally, the volume has been refined on the ground floor and at the recessed penthouse level, and highlighted groups of windows and terraces help breaking up the regular pattern of the façades. On the rear front, rectangular frames provide more intimacy to the bedrooms by protecting their windows from viewers from nearby office towers.
**	World Trade Center	Groupe Structures	Boulevard Simon Bolivar 26	The World Trade Center of Brussels was built in 1983 as a complex of skyscrapers. Its three towers are among the tallest buildings in Belgium. The complex was originally planned to have eight towers, all around the corner of Albert II Boulevard and Simon Bolivar Boulevard. The two of these at the southeast corner of the intersection became the Proximus Towers and the two at the northeast the North Galaxy Towers. Of the remaining four, two were built in the 1970s, one was built across the street in the 1980s, and the fourth was never built. In response to the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, hundreds of Belgians formed a hand-in-hand human chain around the Trade Center in tribute.
*****	Belgacom Towers	Jaspers-Eyers Architects	Koning Albert II Laan 27	The Proximus Towers, known as the Belgacom Towers before the company's name change, were built in 1996 as twin skyscrapers in the Northern Quarter central business district of Brussels. The buildings take their name from the telecommunications company Proximus. They are among the tallest buildings in Belgium. The towers are both 102 m tall to the roof, and Tower 1 has a spire reaching 134 m high with a Belgian flag mounted on top. The two towers are linked by a 30 m long glass skyway between the 25th and 26th floors of each building.
*	ZENITH Building	SCAU	Koning Albert II laan 37	ZENITH Building was completed in 2009 as an office tower. Its vertical division reinforces its axial position and in the central section allows hanging gardens, suspended in balconies over the avenue. The lateral façades composed of a double skin propose a chromatic game in the interstitial surfaces, where pleated, shimmering window breasts appear to reduce solidity. The tower changes its appearance according to the angle of vision or the inclination of the light.
***	Rogier Tower	Samyn and Partners	Rogier van der Weydenstraat 11	Built in 2006 as a skyscraper office tower. It was formerly known as the Dexia Tower after Dexia bank, but that bank fell victim to the 2007-2012 global financial crisis and the tower's name was changed



				on March 1, 2012. The Rogier Tower is also one of the few towers in Brussels whose roof is not horizontal, instead being made up of three inclined sections. It is also one of the only towers in the world to have a fully glass roof. Beautiful lighting at night which usually displays abstract patterns or the temperature.
***	Covent Garden	Art and Build Architects	Saint-Josse-ten-Noode 1	Covent Garden, also known as Royal Rogier Towers Brussels, Belgium was designed by architects Montois Partners in association with Art & Build in 2008. The Covent Garden project comprises a high-rise, oval-shaped building (Covent Garden Tower B) and a low-rise building (Covent Garden Tower A). The project is an urban signal announcing the north district. It is the only purpose-built high-rise in the business district of Brussels and provides a comprehensive working environment. By the application of elliptical volumes adapted to the terrain the architects succeeded in overcoming the challenges posed by an apparently enclosed site, not very conducive to the location of an emblematic building. Covent Garden is the first office building that includes a water purification plant that recycles into the sanitary system.
*	HVW-CAPAC new facade	LOW Architects	Rue de Brabant 62	Built in 2010 as a new facade and interior of HVW/CAPAC- federal offices for migration- in Brussels. The windows are arranged at different angles.
***	Botanical Garden	Tilman-François Suys	Rue Botanique	The Botanical Garden is now an urban park sandwiched by the roads of Brussels' northern quarter. Thanks to its previous life as a working botanical garden it has kept a mixture of styles (French, Italian and English) and a large variety of trees and plants. Originally founded in 1826 and partly designed by architect Tilman-François Suys, the main orangery (Le Botanique) is composed of a central rotunda with a dome, and two side aisles with windows at the ends. The original garden now stands as a cultural center called Le Botanique, while its historical statues, and its remarkable collection of species of large trees, stands intact. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*	Royale-Brialmont	Architectes Associés	Rue Brialmont 1	Royale-Brialmont was built in 2004 as an office and residential building. Simple repetitive structural grids and uncluttered ceilings (allowing an easily partitioned modular space) are meant to highlight the panorama the site offers, as do the terraces. Transparency and criss-crossing views from the ground level up to the skyline, and indifferently for the apartments and offices, have been favoured in order to knit the ensemble into its site: all street entrances (pedestrian or vehicular) offer views onto the inner courtyards...insides extend outwards through the use of cantilevered porches, see-through reception areas, exterior gangways and staircases.
*****	De Ultieme Hallucinatie Restaurant	Paul Hamesse	Rue Royale 316	This café is a classic town house refitted with art-nouveau interiors in 1904. The front salon is truly marvelous, with original lamps, brass radiator covers and stained glass. The brasserie area (behind) that's publicly accessible is much less interesting, but buying a drink (beers start at €2.20) earns you a walk-through glimpse of the highlights. Mon-Fri (11am-11pm), Sat (6-11.30pm)
****	Saint Mary's Royal Church	Louis van Overstraeten	Place de la Reine/Koninginneplein	Built in 1885 as a Neo-Gothic church. The windows were designed and created by the Belgian stained glass artist, Jean-Baptiste Capronnier. Originally a Catholic parish church, St. Mary's now stands in a predominantly Muslim quarter of Brussels and the interior has suffered from neglect. Concerts are sometimes held here and the crypt hosts an ecumenical center. Guided tours are offered from June to October, the 2nd Sunday of the month, 14.45 to 16h. Sun (2.45-4pm)
**	Les Halles de Schaerbeek	Cooparch - R.U.	Rue Royale-Sainte-Marie 22	Built in 2003 as a cultural center. The progressive interventions in the development of an innovative cultural project are the product of the determination of a handful of cultural operators to save a former indoor market at the eleventh hour. Three decades of battling and successive building works since 1973 have enabled the premises to be saved and endowed with a cultural vocation, serving as both a showcase and an instrument for multimedia creation and diffusion. Mon-Fri (1-6pm)
*	LUCA School of Arts	POLO architects	Rue Verte 167	Hogeschool Sint-Lukas Brussel, based in the Schaerbeek municipality of Brussels, Belgium, is allegedly still the only independent art school in Flanders. Originally, it was occupying a variety of old houses, which were bought one by one during the years by Sint-Lukas and transformed, as good as possible, to house educational functions. The Hogeschool provides exclusively art-related university-level higher education, hence the name. It houses around 1,000 students across its academic provision, and can trace its roots back to the first foundation of a Sint-Lukas art school in 1880. The school offers master programmes (four years) across the disciplines of audio-visual arts, graphic and publicity design, photography and fine art and



				bachelor programmes in interior design and construction. It also organizes Transmedia, a postgraduate programme for art students.
*	Sporthall in Schaerbeek	02 Architects	Rue Royale-Sainte-Marie 117	Schaerbeek Sports Hall was built in 2013 as a sports center. The sports hall plays an important role as urban and social invigorator. It is a local landmark for neighbouring young people, particularly for those who don't have access to any other recreational facility than neighbouring squares and streets. While maintaining the building alignment, the proposal stands off the traditional layout, and gives a contemporary answer to the current social and multicultural change. The building blurs the boundaries between public and private thanks to a perforated metal clad front courtyard.
*****	Maison Autrique	Victor Horta	Chaussée de Haecht 266	Maison Autrique was built in 1893 as the first town house built by Victor Horta in the Art Nouveau style. It was built for his friend and engineer Eugène Autrique and his family. All typical Art Nouveau characteristics are already present in this early work of Horta: fine iron pillars and columns of the façade, sgraffito, stained-glass, mosaics, and importance of natural light and decorative elements of floral inspiration. General admission. General admission €7, €5 students. Wed-Sun (12-6pm)
*	Train World	Franz Seulen	Place Princesse Elisabeth 5	Train World, opened in 20145, is a railway museum in Belgium and the official museum of the National Railway Company of Belgium. It is located in the former buildings of Schaerbeek railway station by Franz Seulen. One of the most important objects in the museum is the "Pays de Waes" locomotive, dating to 1842, which is the oldest preserved locomotive in Europe. It also displays 22 locomotives. General admission €12, €9 students. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
**	Gare de Schaerbeek	Franz Seulen	Place Princesse Elisabeth	Schaerbeek/Schaerbeek railway station is a railway station built in 1890. The station mainly serves trains travelling between central Brussels and Leuven, Antwerp or Brussels National Airport. The station building in Flemish Neo-Renaissance style was designed by architect Franz Seulen and built in two phases: the left wing around 1890, the main (right) wing in 1913. The building was listed as a monument by the Brussels Capital Region in 1994 and the facades have been restored. Before its closure in 2013 the building was largely disused though ticket counters were open for a limited time every weekday and concessions had been closed since the demise of the motorail services.
Zone 11: Tervuren + Suburbs				
***	Parking Garage	Jong Gortemaker Algra + Modulo architects	Avenue E. Mounier 53-67, 1200 Woluwe-Saint-Lambert	De Jong Gortemaker Algra, together with architecture firm Modulo, based in Brussels, and engineering firm Ellyps, designed a staff parking garage with a capacity of 985 cars for Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc in Brussels. This resulted in a fluent structure integrated with the site. Parking garages are often labeled as mere functional industrial buildings rather than being referred to as inspiring architecture. Yet the parking garage is often the first place of contact with, in this case, the hospital and should therefore serve as a warm welcome for the visitors. This parking project at Saint-Luc is made into a positive first encounter, by selecting natural materials, providing abundant daylight and emphasizing contextual connection.
*	Stoclet Palace	Josef Hoffmann	Avenue de Tervurenlaan	Stoclet Palace was built in 1911 as a mansion for banker and art lover Adolphe Stoclet. Considered Hoffman's masterpiece, the Stoclet's house is one of the most refined and luxurious private houses of the twentieth century. The interior of the building is decorated with marble paneling and artworks, including mosaic friezes by Gustav Klimt and murals by Ludwig Heinrich Jungnickel. The sumptuous dining and music rooms of the Stoclet Palace exemplified the theatrical spaces of the Gesamtkunstwerk, celebrating sight, sound, and taste in a symphony of sensual harmonies that paralleled the operas of Richard Wagner, from whom the concept originated. In his designs for the Stoclet Palace, Hoffmann was particularly attuned to fashion and to the Viennese identity of the new style of interior, even designing a dress for Madame Stoclet so that she would not clash with her living room decor as she had while wearing a French Paul Poiret gown.
*	Bibliotheca Wittrockiana	Emmanuel de Callatay	Bemelstraat 23, 1150 Sint-Pieters-Woluwe	Bibliotheca Wittrockiana was built in 1983 as the only museum in the world devoted to fine bookbinding. Like a protective shell, the building is built into the ground, hidden under trees and ivy. The walls, of powerfully striated raw concrete showing traces of formwork, were designed to protect and conserve the collections. Inside is a series of simple spaces. General admission €5, €3 students. Free entry on the first Sunday of each month. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)



**	U-Residence	Bogdan & Van Broeck architectes	Bld Général Jacques 271	This academic residence on the campus of the Brussels Free University (VUB) fulfills a double function: accommodation for students, guest lecturers and athletes, as well as a representative congress venue combined with facilities for research in the field of sports medicine and physical performance. The architecture of the building is derived from its implantation in the landscape and its urban context. The bent volume nestles between the curve of the athletics track and the row of trees along a historic bridleway. The new landmark, resting on a transparent base of pilotis, acts as a new gateway towards the university campus: the project takes advantage of its visibility on the Boulevard General Jacques to open and connect a previously introverted site. It was completed in 2013.
*	Royal Museum for Central Africa	Charles Girault	Leuvensesteenweg 13	The Royal Museum for Central Africa was built in 1898 as an ethnography and natural history. The museum focuses on the Congo, a former Belgian colony. The sphere of interest however (especially in biological research) extends to the whole Congo River basin, Middle Africa, East Africa, and West Africa, attempting to integrate "Africa" as a whole. Intended originally as a colonial museum, from 1960 onwards it has focused more on ethnography and anthropology. Like most museums, it houses a research department in addition to its public exhibit department. General admission €12. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm), Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	CBR Building	Constantin Brodzki	Terhulpensesteenweg 185, 1170 Watermaal-Bosvoorde	The former HQ of the cement company CBR in Brussels, completed in 1970, is currently being converted into a new outpost for Antwerp co-working concept Fosbury & Sons. Close to the Sonian Forest, it's just ten minutes from the high-end Avenue Louise. For Fosbury & Sons' founders Stijn Geeraets and Maarten Van Gool, the initial impetus to take on the modernist office building, with its characteristic façade of curved concrete modules, was all about the immediate visual impact. But as they started to explore the building, the full package captivated them. Every material, detail and finish was chosen by Brodzki, from the very start of construction in 1967 until the year of completion, 1970. For some of the furniture inside it, Brodzki collaborated with his Brussels friend and neighbour Jules Wabbes.
**	dil'arte	Carlos Arroyo	Kamerijklaan, 1700 Dilbeek	The west part of the Dutch speaking belt around Brussels has an informal cultural capital in Dilbeek, home of the Westrand Cultural Centre and its various facilities. The Academie MWD reinforces this polarity, offering education in music, theatre and dance, as well as an auditorium-theatre. The new building, completed in 2012, is located in the centre of Dilbeek, in a difficult context with a variety of contrasting situations: south, the main square (Gemeenteplein) with the City Hall and local restaurants; west, CC Westrand, with its monumental volumes designed by A. Hoppenbrouwers at the height of Brutalism; north, Wolfspuuten, a protected area of natural forest; and east, a compact group of suburban villas with pitched roofs following the archetypal image of the farm.
***	Le Lion de Waterloo	Jean-François Van Geel	Route du Lion, 1420 Braine-l'Alleud	The Lion's Mound is a large conical artificial hill located in the municipality of Braine-l'Alleud, Belgium. King William I of the Netherlands ordered its construction in 1820, and it was completed in 1826. It was completed in 1830 over an artificial hill that commemorates the location on the battlefield of Waterloo where a musket ball hit the shoulder of William II of the Netherlands (the Prince of Orange) and knocked him from his horse during the battle. Its right front paw is upon a sphere, signifying global victory. Mon-Sun (9.30am-6.30pm)



- ULR map: <https://goo.gl/Xllmpe>
- Metro map: <https://www.brussels.be/artdet.cfm/4353>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

