Discover Braunschweig: a walk in the city



Braunschweig
Stadtmarketing



Allow yourself about 1,5 hours for this relaxing stroll trough the centre of the city. The route takes you to numerous places of interest, through narrow alleyways and enticing streets, across beautiful squares, past historic buildings and modern architecture.

The extended city tour and further digital guided-tour offers, including detailed information and interactive map, can be found in our **free app "Discover Braunschweig"**.

Guided tours as well as trips by vintage bus or by boat, can be booked at the Touristinfo.

Touristinfo Braunschweig
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touristinfo@braunschweig.de
www.braunschweig.de/tourist-services

Opening Times
Mon. to Fri. 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.
Sat. 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
May to September: Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Version: July 2020. Subject to change without notice.

#entdeckeBraunschweig

City tours, places of interest, events and much more:
www.braunschweig.de/english

Free app
Discover Braunschweig's diversity:
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Imprint
Publisher:
Braunschweig Stadtmarketing GmbH
Touristinfo Braunschweig
Kleine Burg 14, 38100 Braunschweig
Germany
Responsible according to German press law:
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Touristinfo
Multi-storey car park
Car park

At all public parking areas, you have the possibility of paying for and extending your parking ticket conveniently by mobile phone via the PayByPhone app.

Rapid-charging columns

Free Wi-Fi in the entire pedestrian zone via BS|HotSpots

= signposted object in the Braunschweig guidance and information system for cultural monuments BLIK. More information and further objects at: **braunschweig.de/blik**

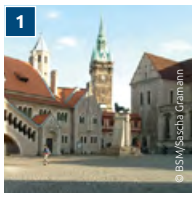
Map: © Stadt Braunschweig, Abt. Geoinformation, 2020 | SPI10- 0620

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter

Schloss Richmond ca. 2 km

Hauptbahnhof ca. 600 m

Riddagshausen ca. 3 km



Burgplatz (Castle Square)

The Burgplatz, with the Dankwarderode castle, the St. Blasii cathedral and the Braunschweig lion, is of great cultural importance. The Guelph Henry the Lion developed Braunschweig in the 12th century to become the central point of his power. In the middle of the castle square stands the bronze lion, which Henry had erected around 1166 as the first free-standing sculpture north of the Alps. The original lion, as well as numerous items of Guelph treasure, are exhibited in the Dankwarderode castle.



Dom St. Blasii (St. Blasii Cathedral)

Henry the Lion founded the Dom St. Blasii in 1173 and today it is an Evangelical Lutheran cathedral. Henry is buried in the church next to his wife, Mathilde. A memorial plaque commemorates Henry's son, Otto IV, German emperor and king. The most important works of art in the cathedral also date back to the 12th century. Among them are the altar of the Virgin Mary, the seven-armed candelabra and the wooden crucifix created by the master craftsman Imervard.



Rathaus (Town Hall) and Platz der Deutschen Einheit (German Unity Square)

The 61-metre-high tower of the neo-Gothic Town Hall building (built 1894-1900) offers an attractive view over the city and can be climbed for a tour of the tower during the opening hours of the Town Hall. On the adjoining Platz der Deutschen Einheit, a fragment of the former Berlin Wall stands in commemoration of German reunification.



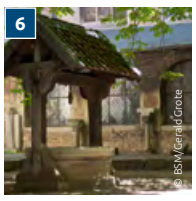
Residenzschloss (Ducal Palace)

The Braunschweig Residenzschloss was severely damaged in the Second World War and was completely demolished in 1960. In 2007, the main façade, including the front palace rooms, was rebuilt using more than 600 original parts. The building today accommodates, amongst other things, the city libraries, the city archive and the palace museum. On the portico of the palace, the largest quadriga in Europe keeps guard, with the city goddess Brunonia as charioteer. The quadriga can be visited via a visitor platform; the access to the ascent is situated to the right of the portico.



Magniviertel (Magni Quarter)

The Magniviertel is one of five former settlements from which the city of Braunschweig developed. The historic half-timbered buildings around the Magni church and the Magni church square, which were rebuilt in 1956, and the adjacent streets exude a rustic charm. A point of contrast is the colourful "Happy RIZZI House", designed by New York artist James Rizzi. At Löwenwall, the Municipal Museum is located, housing an extensive collection of Braunschweig's art and cultural history.



Ägidienmarkt (Aegidien Square)

In the centre of the Ägidienmarkt stands the Ägidienkirche (Aegidien Church). The originally Romanesque Benedictine church of 1115 and the monastery buildings were destroyed in the great city fire of 1278 and a new building in the Gothic cathedral style was constructed. South of the church, at Spohrplatz 7, stands Braunschweig's oldest preserved half-timbered building (1357), the birthplace of the composer Louis Spohr.



Kohlmarkt (Coalmarket)

The Kohlmarkt played a decisive role in the early days of the City of Braunschweig as a crossroad for important medieval long-distance trade routes. Today, it is a popular meeting place in the Lion City and the backdrop for numerous events. Particularly worth viewing are the historic façades of the "Haus zum goldenen Stern" and the "Haus zur Rose" on the corner of Schuhstraße as well as the "Haus zur Sonne", located opposite.



Altstadtmarkt (Old Town Square)

The square, which was built in the 12th century, served amongst other things as a marketplace. Opposite the St. Martini Church (12th-14th century) stands the Altstadtrathaus (Old Town Hall), one of the most beautiful Gothic architectural monuments in the city. Further tourist attractions include the Marienbrunnen fountain (1408) and the gable wall on the eastern façade of the adjoining Gewandhaus (Cloth Hall, built in 1590). The latter is one of the most important works of Renaissance architecture in Braunschweig.

Find out more: www.braunschweig.de/sights