RONDE VAN LIMBURG



Commentary guide

Ronde van Limburg

20.05.2024

HASSELT > TONGEREN

ethias
lotto
LIDL
KWAREMONT
HET BELANG VAN LIMBURG
H. HASSELT HEEFT HET.
Tongeren de eerste stad
bilzen biesonder boeiend
BORGLOON
SPORT. VLAANDEREN
BELGIAN CYCLING
UCI EUROPE TOUR

Hasselt

Hasselt is the city where the Ronde van Limburg will start for the fourth time in a row. This year, the starting signal will be sounded at Kolonel Dusartplein, the hotspot for all major Hasselt events. Before heading towards Haspengouw, the riders will do another local lap around the Limburg capital.



1

HASSELT

km -8,2



50° 56’ N, 5° 20’ O

Quartier Bleu

Hasselt is now also a “city on the water”. Thanks to the development of Quartier Bleu, the idyllic Kanaalkom is finally a fully-fledged part of the historic centre. The mix of comfortable apartments and town houses, the new shopping boulevard and the convivial quayside with bars and restaurants and beautiful terraces, creates a unique experience that few other Belgian cities can match.

2

HASSELT

km -8,2



50° 55’ 40“ N, 5° 20’ 17” O

Grote Markt

Around the year 1300, this square came into being and became the centre of Hasselt. The streets that led to the four city gates met here. Initially known as Op den marct, it also received names such as Graenmarct and Coorenmerct, and via Markt it eventually came to be called Grote Markt.

3

HASSELT

km -8,2



50° 55’ 40” N, 5° 20’ 17”O

’T Scheep

Because the Old Town Hall on Groenplein had become too small to accommodate all of the municipal services, and these were scattered across the city in six different places, it was decided in 2013 to build a new building. They chose the junction of Guffenslaan and Sint-Jozefsstraat, where Limburgplein was created. The gendarmerie barracks, located at this junction, were renovated and expanded with a modern new building. This new municipal office, called ‘t Scheep, opened in 2018.

4 **HASSELT**

km -8,2



50° 56’ 24” N, 5° 24’ 6” O

Tuikabelbrug

With almost 40 million tons of goods transported per year, the Albert Canal is the most important waterway in Flanders. It is especially container transport that has seen a steep increase in the past decade. Within the context of the increase in the capacity of the Albert Canal, the Flemish Waterway has been investing in its further development. The current limitation in clearance height and width under the bridges forms a bottleneck for inland navigation on the Canal. Raising the bridges to provide a vertical clearance of 9.10 m will allow safe and smooth passage for barges carrying four layers of containers.

As part of this development, the superstructure of the existing Tuikabelbrug was recently raised by 2.41 m. For a long time, the bridge belonged in the category of “major useless works” because it was part of the Hasselt-Genk express way, which ultimately was never built. Now, however, the cable-stayed bridge will get a recreational and ecological function in addition to its traffic function. Wildlife will be able to cross from one bank to the other thanks to an ecopassage.

5 **HASSELT**

km -8,2



50° 55’ 49” N, 5° 21’ 43” O

Provinciehuis

The Provinciehuis on the Universiteitslaan in Hasselt is the recognisable face of the province of Limburg. The buildings stand for the creativity and dynamism of the province. People work here every day to serve citizens, municipalities and other authorities and to develop an own policy for the people of Limburg.

Architectural firm Peeters and Gielen, in collaboration with Delhaize and Jaspers, provided the design for the main building. It quickly becomes apparent that the designers did not opt for a traditional concept. In contrast to the traditional high-rise, they opted for a horizontal architecture. This is a low-rise building with a maximum of three floors.

The Provinciehuis is an example of what is called ‘brick-roof architecture’. This concept gives the complex a human and a rather small-scale character on the outside. The designers also deliberately chose materials such as wood, brick and tiled roofs. By using the same material as for private housing, the whole has a barrier breakdown effect on visitors.

Just like a normal residence, the Provinciehuis appears rather closed on the outside, but once inside, everything is open, spacious and airy. The layout of the offices has also been deliberately kept uniform. The Provinciehuis groups three functions that are connected to each other in the shape of an ‘L’ by a high street. The term ‘high street’ is certainly not misplaced here. During the winter months, this is most noticeable when the ‘street lights’ in the high street are lit.

6 **HASSELT**
km -8,2



50° 56’ 7” N, 5° 21’ 21” O

Japanese Garden

The Japanese Garden in Hasselt is an extension of the Kapermolenpark. With a surface area of 2.5 hectares, it is the largest Japanese garden in Europe. The garden was designed by Inoue Takuyuki. The garden is the result of the friendship ties that the cities of Itami (Hyogo prefecture, Japan) and Hasselt have maintained since 1985. Hasselt gave Itami a tower carillon in November 1991, and the Japanese garden is its permanent, symbolic presence. The garden was inaugurated on 20 November 1992.

7 **GODSHEIDE**
km -8,2



50° 56’ 23” N, 5° 21’ 59” O

Cycle bridge De Langeman

The De Langeman cycle bridge enables cyclists to switch banks safely at the lock in Godsheide (Hasselt). For Hasselt, the Langeman is an important link in the cycling connection between the city centre, the employment centres of the Albert Canal and the Corda Campus.
The unique view of the hydroelectric power plant and the lock from the Langeman gives the recreational cyclist an extra cycling experience between the centre of the provincial capital and “Cycling through Water” in Bokrijk. As with all cycling highways in Limburg, this new cycling connection offers advantages for recreational use.
This “cloverleaf of Limburg cycling highways” cost 6.2 million euros and is 6 metres wide over its entire length, is 200 metres long and is made up of 6 bridge sections that together weigh 500 tonnes.

8 **KURINGEN**
km -8,2



50° 57’ 23” N, 5° 16’ 44” O

Herkenrode Abbey

Herkenrode Abbey, a former Cistercian convent with an abbey farm and farm buildings, is located on the southern bank of the Demer River in Kuringen, near the route of the Tour of Limburg. The property is located in the middle of a forest and agricultural landscape that has been protected since 1974 and is accessible via two lanes.

9 **STEVOORT**
km -8,2



50° 55’ 6” N, 5° 15’ 11” O

Institute Mariaburcht

In 1922, the castle of Stevoort was for sale. The members of the provincial council considered it the perfect opportunity to establish an agricultural college there. This kind of education was not yet available in Limburg at that time. In November 1925, the Provincial Council sold the estate to the Sisters of Berlaar who had been running the agricultural college there since 1923. The castle was transformed into the Mariaburcht school. Over the years, various changes were made. Stevoort enjoyed great prestige and the number of pupils increased every year so that as early as 1935 the school had to be enlarged. A new building was erected on the north side of the castle.

Wellen

Wellen is a Bokkenrijders municipality. In 1966, an Olympic outdoor swimming pool was built, 25 meters long and the first in Limburg. This outdoor pool still exists today. In 1968, Belgium's first dolphinarium was opened in Wellen with 3 dolphins transferred from Florida.

10

WELLEN

km +6,7 | -188,9



50°50'28.3"N 5°18'32.4"E

Indoor cemetery in the former Saint Rochus Church in Ulbeek

The indoor cemetery is a redevelopment project that won the Flemish Monument Prize in 2012. It is located on the Dorpsplein of Ulbeek.

Borgloon

This cosy little town in the heart of the undulating Haspengouw is where past and present meet. Enjoy the panoramic views and feast your eyes on the centuries-old and magnificent Land van Loon. Discover the fertile past and the fruity future of the Haspengouw fruit region in the local syrup factory. Explore the works of art in open space on foot or by bike and tick the famous see-through church off your bucket list. For more information, visit www.visitborgloon.be.



11

BORGLOON

km +13 | -182,6



N50°47'30.2" E5°15'59.7"

Helsheaven floating chapel

Near the Helshoven chapel, you can enjoy breathtaking views over the Haspengouw countryside. Artist Frits Jeuris designed a unique creation for this made from dozens of felled fruit trees from the area. In late 2016 these fell prey to Little Cherry Virus, a contagious plant disease that resulted in undersized cherries. Now the felled trees are getting a new lease of life. The work symbolises the dynamic landscape of Haspengouw.

Borgloon

12 **BORGLOON**
km +13 | -182,6



50° 48’ 01.9” N 5°20’ 51.1” O

De Groote Mot Fortified Country House

The name refers to the suspicion that a fortification or lowland castle once stood on this site. The core of the castle in the Maasland style dates from 1661.
In 1991, a 2.6-hectare vineyard was planted where the vines of the canons used to grow. Currently, there are 5,800 vines, good for six different varieties: Müller-Thurgau, Auxerrois, Chardonnay, Pinot Blanc, Merlot and Pinot Noir.

13 **BORGLOON**
km +13 | -182,6



50° 48’ 03.1” N 5° 20’ 38.2” O

Burchtheuvel

The town of Borgloon owes its name to Count Giselbertus of Loon. At the beginning of the 11th century, he built a fortified castle on the top of today’s Burchtheuvel, on the foundations of a Roman army camp. In 1180, Liège troops set fire to the castle.

14 **BORGLOON**
km +13 | -182,6



50° 48’ 10.2” N 5° 19’ 33.9” O

Hulsberg Castle

Hulsberg Castle was built in 1882 in an eclectic style on the Hulsberg vault site, one of the highest points in Borgloon. Due to its elevated position, the castle dominates its surroundings.

15 **BORGLOON**
km +13 | -182,6



50° 48’ 01.8” N 5° 20’ 04.7” O

Memento

Memento is a sculpture by Wesley Meuris at the Central Graveyard in Borgloon. Two openings subtly facing away from the axis allow you to step inside the work. Simultaneously open and closed, the monument can be experienced as a space for seclusion, contemplation and reflection. Inside the work, Meuris applied a visual pattern of floating steel plates, which are detached from the base wall. Made of high-gloss material, these plates contrast with the matt white base wall, creating an interesting play of shadows and reflections.

Borgloon

16 BORGLOON
km +13 | -182,6



50° 48’ 08” N, 5° 20’ 35.2” O

Open-air Theatre Klappoel

Next to Borgloon’s old town hall, you can find a bluestone amphitheatre called the Klappoel. At the beginning of the 19th century, the square here was still used as a public washing place. Nowadays, the open-air theatre, which can accommodate 150 spectators, lends itself to lectures, discussion evenings and theatre performances.

17 BORGLOON
km +13 | -182,6



50° 47’ 38.8” N 5° 21’ 06.6” O

See-through church sculpture Reading Between The Lines

One of the eye-catchers of Borgloon is the see-through church sculpture by the Belgian architect duo Gijs Van Vaerenbergh (Pieterjan Gijs and Arnout Van Vaerenbergh).
Reading between the Lines is 10 metres high and consists of 100 layers of steel sheets stacked on top of each other in the form of a small Loon church. The structure weighs no less than 30 tonnes. The special construction method ensures that the landscape always remains visible through the church, both from a distance and up close. As a result, the church is present, but also absent from the landscape.

18 BORGLOON
km +13 | -182,6



50° 48’ 39” N, 5° 20’ 40” O

Fruit experience center syrup factory

Fruit farming still plays a very important role in Borgloon to this day. This restored syrup factory - in fact two adjacent ones - is one of the last remnants of the industrial processing of fruit into syrup. In the brand-new experience centre, you can discover the story of Haspengouw fruit and its processing. The former factory came to national prominence in 2007 when it was the winner of the Canvas programme “Monumentenstrijd” after a united outburst of Limburg feeling.

19 BORGLOON
km +13 | -182,6



50° 48’ 4” N, 5° 20’ 42” O

Sint-Odolphus – Christina Mirabilis Project

800 years ago, Christina was born in Haspengouw, but she died when she was young. According to legend, however, she rose from her coffin during her funeral and became an inspiration to many people to this day. She is known over almost the entire world. Even Nick Cave wrote a song about her: ‘Christina The Astonishing’, which can be found on his 1992 album Henry’s Dream. In 2023, a group of volunteers created an art installation, inspired by the story of Christina the Astonishing, in the vault under St Odolphus Church.

Borgloon

20 **BORGLOON**

km +13 | -182,6



50° 48’ 11” N, 5° 20’ 26” O

Graethem chapel - GRAAF

This originally Romanesque chapel was founded in the 12th century by the Johannites, who had a hospital here. The GRAAF experience centre will be erected on the site in September 2024. The experience centre will aim to tell the distinctly medieval story of Limburg to a large audience. The story of Loon, the medieval forerunner of Limburg. To tell that story, Borgloon is repurposing two chapels situated close to each other. The Graethem chapel, the place where Loon Count Louis I and his wife, Countess Agnes, sponsor of Van Veldeke, are still buried today, will become a space for experience. With shadows and silhouettes.

21 **KERNIEL**

km +17,4 | -178,2



50° 48’ 52” N, 5° 21’ 26” O

Mariënlof Abbey & Art in the open space: ‘Untitled #158’

Mariënlof Abbey, also known as Colen Abbey (15th century), was originally a Crosier monastery, but in the last two centuries it functioned as a Cistercian abbey. In 1990, the monastery was officially awarded the title of abbey.

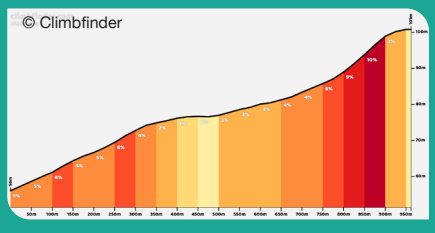
In May 2020, it was announced that the last sisters were leaving the abbey. The site was acquired by a property developer and will be given a new purpose.

Just outside the abbey walls stands the architectural structure: Untitled #158. This circular construction, with stunning 360° views, is lined by uniform vertical wooden slats. Entering the artwork by the Briton Aeneas Wilder is a unique experience that refers to the religious, and feels like you are walking around a monastery.

Kortessem

22 **VLIERMAAL**

km +23,8 | -171,8



50°49’53.2”N, 5°26’05.6”O

Glinberg

After a little hour of racing, the Glinberg awaits, a climb that starts from the valley of the Lerebeek. The phenomenon of dry valleys is characteristic of the environment. The climb on the territory of Kortessem stretches for a kilometre at a gradient of 4.7%. In the tail of the ascent, near the ruins of the Molen van Vliermaal, the road surface nods more emphatically towards the sky with its gradient of ten percent.

Hoeselt

23 **HOESELT**

km +26,4 | -169,2



50°50’28”N, 5°28’28”O

In Concreto

This concrete head over four metres high is a landscape artwork by Frits Jeuris that highlights the contrast between abstract and concrete. This place is supposed to inspire reflection and new ideas. On top of the giant concrete head, you can look out over the surrounding area.

Bilzen

Bilzen or City of the Bike: from now on, it can be both. This city of the river Demer openly and emphatically profiles itself as the Limburg epicentre of the two-wheeler. Among other things, with targeted campaigns, innovative cycling events and its own bike label. The goal? To get all the residents of Bilzen on their bikes and to promote the city as the ultimate base for a recreational or sportive bicycle tour even outside the municipal boundaries. That is why Bilzen welcomes the Ronde van Limburg with open arms. Bilzen, where cyclists feel at home!



24 **BILZEN**

km +31,1 | -164,5



50° 52’ 13.37” N, 5° 31’ 2.24” E

Town hall

The Bilzen town hall dates from the period 1686-1689 and is architecturally one of the oldest in Limburg. The town hall has a double staircase, because Bilzen belonged to the principality of Liège. In the Ancien Régime, there were two mayors: one elected by the town and one appointed by the Liège prince-bishop. In order not to compromise their equality at ceremonies, each mayor had his own staircase to enter the town hall.

25 **RIJKHOVEN**

km +32,3 | -163,3



50° 50’ 30” N, 05° 3’ 14” O

The Grand Commandery Alden Biesen

Founded in 1220 by the Teutonic Order, the Land Commandery fulfilled a leading role during its first six centuries as an economic, religious, cultural and significant centre; a role that still applies 800 years later.

Since 1971, Alden Biesen has been owned by the Flemish Government. As one of the largest castle estates in the Euregio, the Land Commandery currently forms an inspiring site for receptive cultural and congressional experiences. Every year, a quarter of a million visitors from home and abroad visit the site and 500+ activities take place, ranging from small meetings and seminars to larger conferences and festivals.

26 **RIJKHOVEN**
km +32,3 | -163,3



50° 50’ 30.7” N 5° 31’ 29.2” O

Maastrichterallee

The Maastrichterallee is an ascending avenue, 600 metres long, lined with lime trees which can be categorised into two groups. The group that connects with the building complex of the land commandery, consists of a single row of nine old summer lime trees along the north side of the road. In the year of the last inventory (2008) these trees had trunk circumferences of 296, 308, 225, 265, 209, 261, 207, 340 and 174 respectively. The rest of the avenue, as far as the Apostelhuis, is an avenue with two rows of young summer, winter and common lime trees.

27 **BILZEN**
km +37,4 | -158,2



50° 53’ 23.21” N, 5° 31’ 38.42” E

Edelhof Castle

Edelhof was originally a building that belonged to the diocese. In the 19th century, it was converted into a mansion/castle for the local prominent family De Matthys. It is thus a typical example of ’more recent residences with castle allure’. Today it serves as a starting point/gateway to the Hoge Kempen National Park.

28 **BILZEN**
km +37,4 | -158,2



50° 54’ 0.12” N, 5° 32’ 21.85” E

Munsterbos

On the border of the poor Kempen and the fertile Haspengouw lies the Munsterbos. To the north-east of the village centre of Munsterbilzen, stretches out 450 hectares of woods, ponds, marshes and grasslands. Here and there, even a patch of purple heather can be seen. Stroll along the lanes and pass picturesque chapels.

The area is so special because of its location at the transition from the sandy Kempen Plateau to the Haspengouw loam region. The brooks that run off the Kempen Plateau contain clear, pure water. The creek lamprey are grateful for this. The brooks draining from Haspengouw are more nutrient-rich. In the Kempen part, the woods are acidic and poor. In the Haspengouw part, you find a varied landscape with species from the loam region such as the mistletoe. Central in the Munsterbos are the ‘Staatsvijvers’, the most easterly offshoot of the Limburg ponds area, also known as De Wijers.

29 **HOELBEEK**
km +37,4 | -158,2



50° 52’ 40.23” N, 5° 33’ 18.71” E

Ruins of the Jonckholt Fortress

In the 1980s, the foundations of the walls and the four corner towers of this fortress ruin were uncovered. In the 13th and 14th centuries, the fortress was a fiefdom of the county of Loon. The owner did not have to answer to anyone and did not even have to pay inheritance taxes. A beautiful walk connects this site with the castle of Groenendaal. Hidden in a beautiful piece of nature, this rural castle lets your imagination run wild.

Bilzen

30 **BILZEN**
km +44,3 | -151,3



50°50’13.8”N 5°31’53.5”O

Keiberg

Keiberg is a climb near Alden Biesen. It is 0.7 kilometers long and bridges 36 meters altitude with an average gradient of 5.5%.

31 **RIJKHOVEN**
km +46,3 | -149,3



50° 50’ 30” N, 05° 3’ 14” O

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32 **RIJKHOVEN**
km +46,3 | -149,3



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33 **BILZEN**
km +51,3 | -144,3



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Bilzen

34 **BILZEN**
km +51,3 | -144,3



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35 **HOELBEEK**
km +51,3 | -144,3



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Ruïne van Fort Jonckholt

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36 **BILZEN**
km +58,2 | -137,4



50°50’13.8”N 5°31’53.5”O

Keiberg

Keiberg is a climb near Alden Biesen. It is 0.7 kilometers long and bridges 36 meters altitude with an average gradient of 5.5%.

Riemst

Riemst boasts some of the most beautiful cycling routes in the province. Through rolling landscapes, past farmers tending to our fertile soil, amidst vineyards, along marl quarries, and right through the characterful village centers.

37 **RIEMST**

km +61,3 | -134,3



50°48’15.5” N, 5°32’09.2” E

Landscape walk amidst castles

This diverse 16-kilometer walk connects Wine castle Genoels-Elderen with Alden Biesen. Between the two castles, you traverse boardwalks through the Molenbeemd nature reserve and discover the rich fauna & flora of the region on the many country lanes of Membruggen and Genoelselderen. The starting point is opposite the Wine castle Genoels-Elderen.

38 **RIEMST**

km +61,3 | -134,3



50°48’15.5” N, 5°32’09.2” E

Wine castle Genoels-Elderen

Be sure to also visit the oldest wine castle in Belgium. Wine castle Genoels-Elderen is the pioneer of Belgian winemaking. Across the slopes in and around Genoelselderen, 22 hectares of vineyards stretch out. During your visit, take a stroll through the park and the castle’s vineyards. Local guides provide expert explanations about Belgium’s most extensive vineyards and the rose garden with nearly 1,000 rose bushes. The wine itself is also abundantly featured. Guides lead you to the state-of-the-art grape presses and to the castle’s treasure trove: the hidden wine cellars. This way, you learn everything about the process from grape to delicious Riemst wine.

Tongeren

Tongeren may call itself the first and thus the oldest city of Belgium. With its Roman past, Tongeren is a real tourist attraction. Tongeren certainly played an important role in the history of the Low Countries. The Gallo-Roman Museum and the antique market are some of the main attractions. Together, they attract more than 500,000 visitors annually. But more and more tourists are also exploring the Haspengouw landscape on foot or by bike.



TONGEREN

km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 46' 51.1" N 5° 27' 51.9" O

Basilica of Our Lady

On your way to Tongeren, you can already admire it from afar: the Basilica of Our Lady, one of the most beautiful Gothic religious buildings in Belgium.
This basilica is to the Tour of Limburg what the Henninger Turm was to the Frankfurt GP: a recognisable beacon in the landscape.

Belfry

The construction of the present basilica took more than 300 (!) years. The imposing tower actually lacks a spire. But it has proved its worth as a belfry. When fire broke out, the bells would literally sound the alarm. The tower was also an ideal lookout post, serving as a shelter for the population and as a repository for the city archives. In 1931, this grande dame received the papal title of "basilica". Its imposing belfry is rightly included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

7 churches in 1

The Basilica of Our Lady stands over many predecessors. Archaeological remains under the floor tiles reveal the city's past: Roman villas, colourful walls, and a number of sieges and fires. The current basilica is a combination of seven churches, each built with a different volume and style: from the 4th-century Roman basilica to the current 13th-century Gothic church.

Seven-yearly coronation celebrations

In 1479, a beautiful statue of Mary was carved from walnut for the Brotherhood of Our Lady, which has stood in front of the altar in the Basilica of Our Lady ever since. In 1889, the Pope gave permission for the statue to be crowned. This heralded the beginning of the seven-yearly Coronation Celebrations. A tradition that is kept alive to this day. The Coronation Celebrations have evolved to become the largest procession in Belgium. In one week, they attract some 500,000 visitors. The next edition is scheduled for July 2023.

Tongeren

40 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 46’ 49” N, 5° 27’ 47” O

Statue of Ambiorix

The most famous (or infamous?) resident of Tongeren has been afforded the most prominent place in town. The impressive bronze statue of Eburonean king Ambiorix from 1866 honours the memorable victory over the Romans in 54 BC. It was no coincidence that Julius Caesar referred to the Belgians as the bravest of all the Gauls. Ambiorix poses in Germanic attire, with a battle axe and a dragon’s helmet.

41 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 47’ 00.7” N 5° 26’ 51.1” O

Betho Castle

Betho Castle is a castle farm consisting of two sections. The castle has four wings based around a closed courtyard and displays Classicism and Rococo style elements. The south corner tower is built in marlstone and dates from the 15th century; the other parts of the castle are the result of comprehensive modifications in the 17th century.

42 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



Gallo-Roman Museum

The permanent exhibition starts with the first inhabitants of the region, the Neanderthals. On the second floor, it continues with various waves of farmers, such as the Bell Beaker culture. The third floor is dedicated to Roman times. Ten years ago, in 2011, the Gallo-Roman Museum won the European Museum of the Year Award. This made it the first Belgian museum to receive this title.

43 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 47’ 02.2” N 5° 27’ 35.9” O

Roman temple and Roman wall

The Roman wall around Tongeren was built at the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The wall was 6 meters high, 2 meters thick and had a total length of 4.5 kilometers. About 1.5 km of the wall is still visible today. The Roman temple is the only one excavated on Tongeren territory. It is older than the city wall, which was built later. The location and structure of the complex on the outskirts of the city indicate that it is not a forum temple or capitol. The portico around the temple, along with the numerous rooms, point to a thermal institution: a health resort where people went to be healed.

Medieval city walls

The new medieval city wall with 6 city gates and 13 towers enclosed a city area of 54 hectares - that’s about 100 football fields. The best-preserved sections can be found along the Elfde Novemberwal and the Leopoldwal.

44 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 46’ 45.3” N 5° 28’ 17.3” O

Moeren Gate

In the Middle Ages, you could only enter or leave the city via the six city gates. Of these six, sadly, only the Moeren Gate dating from 1379 has survived completely intact. It was transformed into a historical museum where you can learn all about the military history of Tongeren. From the robust tower, you can also enjoy a stunning, unobstructed panorama of the beguinage and the centre of Tongeren.

45 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 46’ 32.5” N 5° 27’ 43.2” O

Velinx and Velinx Tower

Tongeren’s cultural center. The name of the Cultural Center comes from the nearby Velinx Tower, a remnant of the medieval city wall.

46 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 46’ 36.2” N 5° 27’ 59.8” O

De Motten city park

On this spot, where in the past two seasons of first division football were played (SK Tongeren: Jos Daerden, Rudy Vossen, Ivan Hoste, Luc Beyens, Lei Clijsters, etc.), De Motten recently made the headlines because the River Jeker has been opened up once more. In addition to the ecological added value, this intervention also provided an upgrade for the city neighbourhood. After all, the city park brings nature reserve De Kevie closer to the city center.

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km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 47’ N, 5° 28’ O

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Tongeren

48 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



50°46’10.4”N 5°26’20.4”E

Tumulus of Koninksem

Tumulus is the Roman name for a burial mound erected over the cremation grave of a prominent citizen. Our country has 63 tumuli, the largest concentration of which lies on both sides of the Roman road (Romeinse Kassei) from Bavay vai Tongeren to Cologne.

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km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 46’ 44” N, 5° 26’ 30” O

Beukenberg

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50 **TONGEREN**
km +70,7 | -124,9



50° 46’ 13” N, 5° 24’ 13” O

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km +70,7 | -124,9



50°47‘07.6“ N, 5°27‘44.2“ E

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Tongeren

52 **TONGEREN**

km +70,7 | -124,9



50°47’24.1”N 5°24’38.1”O

Borghof Castle

Borghof Castle Estate dates back to the time of Napoleon. A Mr Julliot from his entourage built it in around 1820. At the end of 2007, the estate came into the hands of the De Gregorio & Partners architectural firm, which moved in after thoroughly restoring it. Architect Alfredo Di Gregorio - known for the Gallo-Roman Museum, the new site around the Hasselt Kanaalkom and the VRT broadcasting mast in Sint-Pieters-Leeuw, among others - now runs a B&B here, including a spa.

53 **OVERREPEN**

km +76,9 | -118,7



50° 47’ 57” N, 5° 25’ 20” O

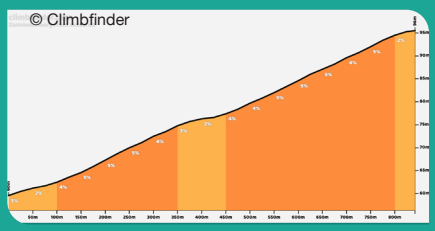
Kolmont Castle ruins + Kolmontberg

Of the former Kolmont castle (12th century), the decagonal keep is the best preserved element. Each side of the keep measured 4.7 m and the walls were 3.25 m thick, and incorporated a staircase. In 1489, the castle was taken after a brief siege and in the following years it was dismantled. The stones from the castle were used to restore the city walls of Tongeren.

Kortessem

54 **VLIERMAAL**

km +79,1 | -116,5



N50°48‘25.5“ E5°24‘ 22.6“

Zammelenberg

The Zammelenberg is a slope of 800 meters with an average gradient of 4.3% and a peak of 5.4%. It is located in picturesque Zammelen, which is mainly known for its rolling hills and fertile soils. The area around the hill is famous for its orchards, especially during the blossom period in spring when the fruit trees are in full bloom. It will come as no surprise that this place is extremely popular among hikers, nature lovers, and cyclists, of course!

Borgloon

55 **BORGLOON**

km +81,6 | -114



N50°47’30.2” E5°15’59.7”

Helsheaven floating chapel

Near the Helshoven chapel, you can enjoy breathtaking views over the Haspengouw countryside. Artist Frits Jeuris designed a unique creation for this made from dozens of felled fruit trees from the area. In late 2016 these fell prey to Little Cherry Virus, a contagious plant disease that resulted in undersized cherries. Now the felled trees are getting a new lease of life. The work symbolises the dynamic landscape of Haspengouw.

Borgloon

56 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 48’ 01.9” N 5°20’ 51.1” O

De Groote Mot Fortified Country House

The name refers to the suspicion that a fortification or lowland castle once stood on this site. The core of the castle in the Maasland style dates from 1661. In 1991, a 2.6-hectare vineyard was planted where the vines of the canons used to grow. Currently, there are 5,800 vines, good for six different varieties: Müller-Thurgau, Auxerrois, Chardonnay, Pinot Blanc, Merlot and Pinot Noir.

57 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 48’ 03.1” N 5° 20’ 38.2” O

Burchtheuvel

The town of Borgloon owes its name to Count Giselbertus of Loon. At the beginning of the 11th century, he built a fortified castle on the top of today’s Burchtheuvel, on the foundations of a Roman army camp. In 1180, Liège troops set fire to the castle.

58 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 48’ 10.2” N 5° 19’ 33.9” O

Hulsberg Castle

Hulsberg Castle was built in 1882 in an eclectic style on the Hulsberg vault site, one of the highest points in Borgloon. Due to its elevated position, the castle dominates its surroundings.

59 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 48’ 01.8” N 5° 20’ 04.7” O

Memento

Memento is a sculpture by Wesley Meuris at the Central Graveyard in Borgloon. Two openings subtly facing away from the axis allow you to step inside the work. Simultaneously open and closed, the monument can be experienced as a space for seclusion, contemplation and reflection. Inside the work, Meuris applied a visual pattern of floating steel plates, which are detached from the base wall. Made of high-gloss material, these plates contrast with the matt white base wall, creating an interesting play of shadows and reflections.

Borgloon

60 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 48’ 08” N, 5° 20’ 35.2” O

Open-air theater Klappoel

Next to Borgloon’s old town hall, you can find a bluestone amphitheatre called the Klappoel. At the beginning of the 19th century, the square here was still used as a public washing place. Nowadays, the open-air theatre, which can accommodate 150 spectators, lends itself to lectures, discussion evenings and theatre performances.

61 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 47’ 38.8” N 5° 21’ 06.6” O

See-through church sculpture Reading Between The Lines

One of the eye-catchers of Borgloon is the see-through church sculpture by the Belgian architect duo Gijs Van Vaerenbergh (Pieterjan Gijs and Arnout Van Vaerenbergh). Reading between the Lines is 10 metres high and consists of 100 layers of steel sheets stacked on top of each other in the form of a small Loon church. The structure weighs no less than 30 tonnes. The special construction method ensures that the landscape always remains visible through the church, both from a distance and up close. As a result, the church is present, but also absent from the landscape.

62 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 48’ 39” N, 5° 20’ 40” O

Fruit experience center syrup factory

Fruit farming still plays a very important role in Borgloon to this day. This restored syrup factory - in fact two adjacent ones - is one of the last remnants of the industrial processing of fruit into syrup. In the brand-new experience centre, you can discover the story of Haspengouw fruit and its processing. The former factory came to national prominence in 2007 when it was the winner of the Canvas programme “Monumentenstrijd” after a united outburst of Limburg feeling.

63 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 48’ 4” N, 5° 20’ 42” O

Sint-Odolphus – Christina Mirabilis Project

800 years ago, Christina was born in Haspengouw, but she died when she was young. According to legend, however, she rose from her coffin during her funeral and became an inspiration to many people to this day. She is known over almost the entire world. Even Nick Cave wrote a song about her: ‘Christina The Astonishing’, which can be found on his 1992 album Henry’s Dream. In 2023, a group of volunteers created an art installation, inspired by the story of Christina the Astonishing, in the vault under St Odolphus Church.

Borgloon

64 **BORGLOON**
km +81,6 | -114



50° 48’ 11” N, 5° 20’ 26” O

Graethemkapel – GRAAF

This originally Romanesque chapel was founded in the 12th century by the Johannites, who had a hospital here. The GRAAF experience centre will be erected on the site in September 2024. The experience centre will aim to tell the distinctly medieval story of Limburg to a large audience. The story of Loon, the medieval forerunner of Limburg. To tell that story, Borgloon is repurposing two chapels situated close to each other. The Graethem chapel, the place where Loon Count Louis I and his wife, Countess Agnes, sponsor of Van Veldeke, are still buried today, will become a space for experience. With shadows and silhouettes.

65 **KERNIEL**
km +83,8 | -111,8



50° 48’ 52” N, 5° 21’ 26” O

Mariënlof Abbey & Art in the open space: ‘Untitled #158’

Mariënlof Abbey, also known as Colen Abbey (15th century), was originally a Crosier monastery, but in the last two centuries it functioned as a Cistercian abbey. In 1990, the monastery was officially awarded the title of abbey. In May 2020, it was announced that the last sisters were leaving the abbey. The site was acquired by a property developer and will be given a new purpose. Just outside the abbey walls stands the architectural structure: Untitled #158. This circular construction, with stunning 360° views, is lined by uniform vertical wooden slats. Entering the artwork by the Briton Aeneas Wilder is a unique experience that refers to the religious, and feels like you are walking around a monastery.

66 **HEERS**
km +91,4 | -104,2



50°46’42.6”N 5°21’15.7”O

Manshoven

The cobbles of Manshoven are situated near the border of the municipalities of Borgloon and Heers. This 1,300-metre-long strip must be tackled three times. The right-angled bend in particular and the subsequent 300 meters, with an outlier of up to 6%, will increasingly weigh on the oiled riders’ burning calf muscles as they approach the finish.

Heers

67

HEERS

km +91,4 | -104,2



50°46'10.9"N 5°21'37.3"O

Hex Castle

Charles of Velbrück, the former prince-bishop of Liège, chose this spot in Heers to create his "Arcadia" or "Earthly Paradise" with a Chinese garden, rose garden and orchards. Today, Count Ghislain and Countess Stéphanie d'Ursel reside in and manage this estate. Twice a year, during the Hex Garden Festival, they open the gardens of the Regency-style hunting lodge to visitors. Understandably, the kitchen garden at Hex is even said to be the most beautiful kitchen garden in the world. The rose garden has an exceptional assortment of rose varieties, the oldest of which were present in the original garden.

68

HEERS

km +91,4 | -104,2



50°46'07.7"N 5°21'18.4"O

Café Bij Rita

Run by the former mother-in-law of Wilfried Nelissen and the regular pub of Heks' most famous resident, Rick de Leeuw.

69

HORPMAAL

km +94,1 | -101,5



50°45'14.0"N 5°20'09.5"O

Het Goed van Gothem

This unique 17th century square farmhouse is now a B&B, cycling café and wedding venue. In 2020, Karl Vannieuwkerke hosted Bram Tankink, Rick de Leeuw and Niels Albert in this setting for his travelling talk show Vive le Vélo.

Heers

70 **HORPMAAL**
km +95,6 | -100



50°45’14.0”N 5°20’09.5”O

Op de Kriezel

Op de Kriezel, as the street name suggests, is a gruelling cobblestone stretch. For example, the street full of uneven cobblestones not only spans 42 vertical meters, good for a false flat of 3% on average; the area is also exposed. In short, the antics of the wind can certainly play their part. It is only when the language border approaches that better concrete roads beckon.

71 **HORPMAAL**
km +95,6 | -100



50°44’52.7”N 5°20’28.9”E

Actie Boerenbond & Groene Kring

Net zoals de renners erg gedreven en gepassioneerd zijn in hun vak, zijn ook de landbouwers op hun akkers en boomgaarden aan de slag om het beste van zichzelf te geven. Boerenbond en Groene Kring grijpen de gelegenheid aan om iedereen attent te maken voor het feit dat landbouwers dag in, dag uit in de weer zijn om verse, kwaliteitsvolle producten op te leveren. Vandaar de vraag in het belang van de landbouw: ‘Zet de boer niet botweg aan de kant’.

Tongeren

72 **OVERREPEN**
km +109,4 | -86,2



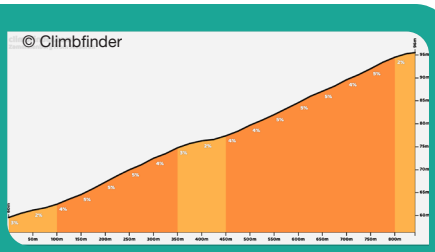
50° 47’ 57” N, 5° 25’ 20” O

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Kortessem

73 **VLIERMAAL**
km +111,6 | -84



N50°48‘25.5“ E5°24‘ 22.6“

Zammelenberg

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TONGEREN

km +117,3 | -78,3



50° 46’ 51.1” N 5° 27’ 51.9” O

Basilica of Our Lady

On your way to Tongeren, you can already admire it from afar: the Basilica of Our Lady, one of the most beautiful Gothic religious buildings in Belgium.
This basilica is to the Tour of Limburg what the Henninger Turm was to the Frankfurt GP: a recognisable beacon in the landscape.

Belfry

The construction of the present basilica took more than 300 (!) years. The imposing tower actually lacks a spire. But it has proved its worth as a belfry. When fire broke out, the bells would literally sound the alarm. The tower was also an ideal lookout post, serving as a shelter for the population and as a repository for the city archives. In 1931, this grande dame received the papal title of “basilica”. Its imposing belfry is rightly included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

7 churches in 1

The Basilica of Our Lady stands over many predecessors. Archaeological remains under the floor tiles reveal the city’s past: Roman villas, colourful walls, and a number of sieges and fires. The current basilica is a combination of seven churches, each built with a different volume and style: from the 4th-century Roman basilica to the current 13th-century Gothic church.

Seven-yearly coronation celebrations

In 1479, a beautiful statue of Mary was carved from walnut for the Brotherhood of Our Lady, which has stood in front of the altar in the Basilica of Our Lady ever since. In 1889, the Pope gave permission for the statue to be crowned. This heralded the beginning of the seven-yearly Coronation Celebrations. A tradition that is kept alive to this day. The Coronation Celebrations have evolved to become the largest procession in Belgium. In one week, they attract some 500,000 visitors. The next edition is scheduled for July 2023.

Tongeren

75 **TONGEREN**
km +117,3 | -78,3



50° 46’ 49” N, 5° 27’ 47” O

Statue of Ambiorix

The most famous (or infamous?) resident of Tongeren has been afforded the most prominent place in town. The impressive bronze statue of Eburonean king Ambiorix from 1866 honours the memorable victory over the Romans in 54 BC. It was no coincidence that Julius Caesar referred to the Belgians as the bravest of all the Gauls. Ambiorix poses in Germanic attire, with a battle axe and a dragon’s helmet.

76 **TONGEREN**
km +117,3 | -78,3



50° 47’ 00.7” N 5° 26’ 51.1” O

Betho Castle

Betho Castle is a castle farm consisting of two sections. The castle has four wings based around a closed courtyard and displays Classicism and Rococo style elements. The south corner tower is built in marlstone and dates from the 15th century; the other parts of the castle are the result of comprehensive modifications in the 17th century.

77 **TONGEREN**
km +117,3 | -78,3



Gallo-Roman Museum

The permanent exhibition starts with the first inhabitants of the region, the Neanderthals. On the second floor, it continues with various waves of farmers, such as the Bell Beaker culture. The third floor is dedicated to Roman times. Ten years ago, in 2011, the Gallo-Roman Museum won the European Museum of the Year Award. This made it the first Belgian museum to receive this title.

78 **TONGEREN**
km +117,3 | -78,3



50° 47’ 02.2” N 5° 27’ 35.9” O

Roman temple and Roman wall

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82 **TONGEREN**
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Tongeren

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84 **TONGEREN**
km +117,3 | -78,3



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85 **TONGEREN**
km +117,3 | -78,3



50° 46’ 13” N, 5° 24’ 13” O

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86 **TONGEREN**
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Tongeren

87

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Borgloon

88

BORGLOON

km +121,6 | -74



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89

BORGLOON

km +121,6 | -74



50° 46’ 45” N, 5° 22’ 28” O

Tranendreef

Along the lane to Hex Castle, the municipality of Borgloon offers tourists four tree tents in which to spend the night. The teardrop-shaped sculptures by Dutch artist Dré Wapenaar hang from high tree trunks and provide an alternative shelter for spending a night in Haspengouw. You can camp in a tree tent with two adults and two (small) children. Overnight stays are possible annually from 1 April to 30 September.

90

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km +121,6 | -74



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Borgloon

91 **BORGLOON**
km +121,6 | -74



50° 48’ 03.1” N 5° 20’ 38.2” O

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92 **BORGLOON**
km +121,6 | -74



50° 48’ 10.2” N 5° 19’ 33.9” O

Kasteel Hulsberg

Het kasteel Hulsberg werd in 1882 gebouwd in eclectische stijl op de kluissite op de Hulsberg, één van de hoogste punten in Borgloon. Door zijn hoge ligging domineert het kasteel zijn omgeving.

93 **BORGLOON**
km +121,6 | -74



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94 **BORGLOON**
km +121,6 | -74



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Open-air theater Klappoel

Next to Borgloon’s old town hall, you can find a bluestone amphitheatre called the Klappoel. At the beginning of the 19th century, the square here was still used as a public washing place. Nowadays, the open-air theatre, which can accommodate 150 spectators, lends itself to lectures, discussion evenings and theatre performances.

BORGLOON

Tifo Limburg 2024 UEC Road European Championships



km +121,6,8 | -74

50°47'39.2" N, 5°21'07.4" E

From Wednesday 11 through Sunday 15 September, Limburg will be the backdrop for the 2024 UEC Road European Championships. Between Heusden-Zolder and Hasselt, no fewer than 14 European championships will take place in the elite, U23 and juniors categories. In September, all cycling eyes will therefore be on the most eastern province of Flanders!

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Time trial course

- Start: Vélodroom - Heusden-Zolder, with the brand-new velodrome in the background
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Borgloon

96 **BORGLOON**
km +121,6 | -74



50° 47’ 38.8” N 5° 21’ 06.6” O

See-through church sculpture Reading Between The Lines

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Heers

100 **HEERS**
km +130,5 | -65,1



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Run by the former mother-in-law of Wilfried Nelissen and the regular pub of Heks’ most famous resident, Rick de Leeuw.

103 **HORPMAAL**
km +133,2 | -62,4



50°45’14.0”N 5°20’09.5”O

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Heers

104 **HORPMAAL**
km +134,7 | -60,9



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105 **HORPMAAL**
km +134,7 | -60,9



50°44’52.7”N 5°20’28.9”E

Action Boerenbond & Groene Kring

Just like cyclists are highly driven and passionate about their profession, farmers are also hard at work in their fields and orchards to give their best. Boerenbond and Groene Kring seize the opportunity to raise awareness for the fact that farmers work day in, day out to produce fresh, high-quality products. Hence, the question arises in the interest of agriculture: ‘Don’t push the farmer aside thoughtlessly’.

Tongeren

106 **OVERREPEN**
km +148,5 | -47,1



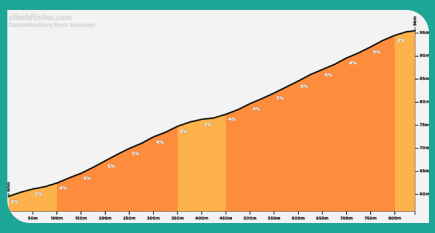
50° 47’ 57” N, 5° 25’ 20” O

Kolmont Castle ruins + Kolmontberg

Of the former Kolmont castle (12th century), the decagonal keep is the best preserved element. Each side of the keep measured 4.7 m and the walls were 3.25 m thick, and incorporated a staircase. In 1489, the castle was taken after a brief siege and in the following years it was dismantled. The stones from the castle were used to restore the city walls of Tongeren.

Kortessem

107 **VLIERMAAL**
km +150,7 | -44,9



N50°48‘25.5“ E5°24‘ 22.6“

Zammelenberg

The Zammelenberg is a slope of 800 meters with an average gradient of 4.3% and a peak of 5.4%. It is located in picturesque Zammelen, which is mainly known for its rolling hills and fertile soils. The area around the hill is famous for its orchards, especially during the blossom period in spring when the fruit trees are in full bloom. It will come as no surprise that this place is extremely popular among hikers, nature lovers, and cyclists, of course!

TONGEREN

km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 46’ 51.1” N 5° 27’ 51.9” O

Basilica of Our Lady

On your way to Tongeren, you can already admire it from afar: the Basilica of Our Lady, one of the most beautiful Gothic religious buildings in Belgium.
This basilica is to the Tour of Limburg what the Henninger Turm was to the Frankfurt GP: a recognisable beacon in the landscape.

Belfry

The construction of the present basilica took more than 300 (!) years. The imposing tower actually lacks a spire. But it has proved its worth as a belfry. When fire broke out, the bells would literally sound the alarm. The tower was also an ideal lookout post, serving as a shelter for the population and as a repository for the city archives. In 1931, this grande dame received the papal title of “basilica”. Its imposing belfry is rightly included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

7 churches in 1

The Basilica of Our Lady stands over many predecessors. Archaeological remains under the floor tiles reveal the city’s past: Roman villas, colourful walls, and a number of sieges and fires. The current basilica is a combination of seven churches, each built with a different volume and style: from the 4th-century Roman basilica to the current 13th-century Gothic church.

Seven-yearly coronation celebrations

In 1479, a beautiful statue of Mary was carved from walnut for the Brotherhood of Our Lady, which has stood in front of the altar in the Basilica of Our Lady ever since. In 1889, the Pope gave permission for the statue to be crowned. This heralded the beginning of the seven-yearly Coronation Celebrations. A tradition that is kept alive to this day. The Coronation Celebrations have evolved to become the largest procession in Belgium. In one week, they attract some 500,000 visitors. The next edition is scheduled for July 2023.

Tongeren

109 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 46’ 49” N, 5° 27’ 47” O

Statue of Ambiorix

The most famous (or infamous?) resident of Tongeren has been afforded the most prominent place in town. The impressive bronze statue of Eburonean king Ambiorix from 1866 honours the memorable victory over the Romans in 54 BC. It was no coincidence that Julius Caesar referred to the Belgians as the bravest of all the Gauls. Ambiorix poses in Germanic attire, with a battle axe and a dragon’s helmet.

110 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 47’ 00.7” N 5° 26’ 51.1” O

Betho Castle

Betho Castle is a castle farm consisting of two sections. The castle has four wings based around a closed courtyard and displays Classicism and Rococo style elements. The south corner tower is built in marlstone and dates from the 15th century; the other parts of the castle are the result of comprehensive modifications in the 17th century.

111 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



Gallo-Roman Museum

The permanent exhibition starts with the first inhabitants of the region, the Neanderthals. On the second floor, it continues with various waves of farmers, such as the Bell Beaker culture. The third floor is dedicated to Roman times. Ten years ago, in 2011, the Gallo-Roman Museum won the European Museum of the Year Award. This made it the first Belgian museum to receive this title.

112 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 47’ 02.2” N 5° 27’ 35.9” O

Roman temple and Roman wall

The Roman wall around Tongeren was built at the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The wall was 6 meters high, 2 meters thick and had a total length of 4.5 kilometers. About 1.5 km of the wall is still visible today. The Roman temple is the only one excavated on Tongeren territory. It is older than the city wall, which was built later. The location and structure of the complex on the outskirts of the city indicate that it is not a forum temple or capitol. The portico around the temple, along with the numerous rooms, point to a thermal institution: a health resort where people went to be healed.

Medieval city walls

The new medieval city wall with 6 city gates and 13 towers enclosed a city area of 54 hectares - that’s about 100 football fields. The best-preserved sections can be found along the Elfde Novemberwal and the Leopoldwal.

Tongeren

113 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 46’ 45.3” N 5° 28’ 17.3” O

Moeren Gate

In the Middle Ages, you could only enter or leave the city via the six city gates. Of these six, sadly, only the Moeren Gate dating from 1379 has survived completely intact. It was transformed into a historical museum where you can learn all about the military history of Tongeren. From the robust tower, you can also enjoy a stunning, unobstructed panorama of the beguinage and the centre of Tongeren.

114 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 46’ 32.5” N 5° 27’ 43.2” O

Velinx and Velinx Tower

Tongeren’s cultural center. The name of the Cultural Center comes from the nearby Velinx Tower, a remnant of the medieval city wall.

115 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 46’ 36.2” N 5° 27’ 59.8” O

De Motten city park

On this spot, where in the past two seasons of first division football were played (SK Tongeren: Jos Daerden, Rudy Vossen, Ivan Hoste, Luc Beyens, Lei Clijsters, etc.), De Motten recently made the headlines because the River Jeker has been opened up once more. In addition to the ecological added value, this intervention also provided an upgrade for the city neighbourhood. After all, the city park brings nature reserve De Kevie closer to the city center.

116 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 47’ N, 5° 28’ O

Eeuwfeestwal

Since its relaunch in 2012, the Tongerse Eeuwfeestwal has served as the epicenter of Ronde van Limburg. The race has reached its boiling point here on several occasions. For example, in 2014, when Mathieu van der Poel, who had been crowned junior world champion on the road in Florence a few months earlier, claimed his first ever professional victory. A stunt that was clearly a revelation for his eternal rival Wout van Aert. The Kempenaar won in 2017. One year later, Van der Poel’s name was added to the honours list a second time. The fact that the uphill sprint is of a rather trickier nature became evident in 2016 when Kenny Dehaes surprised Tom Boonen among others in the final hectometers.

Tongeren

117 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2


© Toerisme Tongeren

50°46’10.4”N 5°26’20.4”E

Tumulus of Koninksem

Tumulus is the Roman name for a burial mound erected over the cremation grave of a prominent citizen. Our country has 63 tumuli, the largest concentration of which lies on both sides of the Roman road (Romeinse Kassei) from Bavay vai Tongeren to Cologne.

118 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50° 46’ 44” N, 5° 26’ 30” O

Beukenberg

As the Roman city of Tongeren boomed, the need for drinkable water also rose. In the 1st century, an aqueduct - a raised earthen embankment construction with a wooden water basin - was intended to guarantee a reliable supply to the city center. We identify the remains of the aqueduct today as the Beukenberg. The site has grown into a beautiful walking area near the city center. It is now recognised as a protected archaeological monument, the largest in Belgium.

119 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2


© Stad Tongeren

50° 46’ 13” N, 5° 24’ 13” O

Widooie Castle

Widooie Castle is a castle farm in the Maasland Renaissance style and forms a closed whole consisting of four wings built around a rectangular courtyard. It dates back to the 16th century.

120 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50°47‘07.6“ N, 5°27‘44.2“ E

Romeinse muur en tempelsite

Romeinse stadsomwalling

Wist je dat de Romeinse muur niet bedoeld was als verdedigingsmuur, maar als statussymbool voor de trotse stad? Van de oorspronkelijke omwalling staat vandaag nog een derde recht. De groene Mijlpaalroute brengt je langs de best bewaarde stukken aan de Caesarlaan en de Legioenenlaan. De Romeinse tempelsite ter hoogte van de Caesarlaan is daarbij een ‘verplichte’ stop.

Romeinse tempelsite

Aan de noordrand van de stad stond in een ver verleden een indrukwekkende tempel. Het was één van de imposantste in de wijde omgeving. Aan welke Romeinse godheid de tempel was gewijd en of hij werd gebruikt voor de keizercultus, is tot op vandaag niet duidelijk. Maar op basis van de resterende bouwsporen krijg je een realistisch beeld van de originele site.

Tongeren

121 **TONGEREN**
km +156,4 | -39,2



50°47’24.1”N 5°24’38.1”O

Borghof Castle

Borghof Castle Estate dates back to the time of Napoleon. A Mr Julliot from his entourage built it in around 1820. At the end of 2007, the estate came into the hands of the De Gregorio & Partners architectural firm, which moved in after thoroughly restoring it. Architect Alfredo Di Gregorio - known for the Gallo-Roman Museum, the new site around the Hasselt Kanaalkom and the VRT broadcasting mast in Sint-Pieters-Leeuw, among others - now runs a B&B here, including a spa.

Borgloon

122 **BORGLOON**
km +160,8 | -34,8



N50°47’30.2” E5°15’59.7”

Helsheaven floating chapel

Near the Helshoven chapel, you can enjoy breathtaking views over the Haspengouw countryside. Artist Frits Jeuris designed a unique creation for this made from dozens of felled fruit trees from the area. In late 2016 these fell prey to Little Cherry Virus, a contagious plant disease that resulted in undersized cherries. Now the felled trees are getting a new lease of life. The work symbolises the dynamic landscape of Haspengouw.

123 **BORGLOON**
km +160,8 | -34,8



50° 46’ 45” N, 5° 22’ 28” O

Tranendreef

Along the lane to Hex Castle, the municipality of Borgloon offers tourists four tree tents in which to spend the night. The teardrop-shaped sculptures by Dutch artist Dré Wapenaar hang from high tree trunks and provide an alternative shelter for spending a night in Haspengouw. You can camp in a tree tent with two adults and two (small) children. Overnight stays are possible annually from 1 April to 30 September.

124 **BORGLOON**
km +160,8 | -34,8



50° 48’ 01.9” N 5°20’ 51.1” O

De Groote Mot Fortified Country House

The name refers to the suspicion that a fortification or lowland castle once stood on this site. The core of the castle in the Maasland style dates from 1661. In 1991, a 2.6-hectare vineyard was planted where the vines of the canons used to grow. Currently, there are 5,800 vines, good for six different varieties: Müller-Thurgau, Auxerrois, Chardonnay, Pinot Blanc, Merlot and Pinot Noir.

Borgloon

125 **BORGLOON**
km +160,8 | -34,8



50° 48’ 03.1” N 5° 20’ 38.2” O

Burchtheuvel

The town of Borgloon owes its name to Count Giselbertus of Loon. At the beginning of the 11th century, he built a fortified castle on the top of today’s Burchtheuvel, on the foundations of a Roman army camp. In 1180, Liège troops set fire to the castle.

126 **BORGLOON**
km +160,8 | -34,8



50° 48’ 10.2” N 5° 19’ 33.9” O

Kasteel Hulsberg

Het kasteel Hulsberg werd in 1882 gebouwd in eclectische stijl op de kluissite op de Hulsberg, één van de hoogste punten in Borgloon. Door zijn hoge ligging domineert het kasteel zijn omgeving.

127 **BORGLOON**
km +160,8 | -34,8



50° 48’ 01.8” N 5° 20’ 04.7” O

Memento

Memento is a sculpture by Wesley Meuris at the Central Graveyard in Borgloon. Two openings subtly facing away from the axis allow you to step inside the work. Simultaneously open and closed, the monument can be experienced as a space for seclusion, contemplation and reflection. Inside the work, Meuris applied a visual pattern of floating steel plates, which are detached from the base wall. Made of high-gloss material, these plates contrast with the matt white base wall, creating an interesting play of shadows and reflections.

128 **BORGLOON**
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km +160,8 | -34,8



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131 **BORGLOON**
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132 **BORGLOON**
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134 **HEERS**
km +169,7 | -25,9



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136 **HEERS**
km +169,7 | -25,9



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137 **HORPMAAL**
km +172,4 | -23,2



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Heers

138 **HORPMAAL**

km +173,8 | -21,8



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Op de Kriezel

Op de Kriezel, as the street name suggests, is a gruelling cobblestone stretch. For example, the street full of uneven cobblestones not only spans 42 vertical meters, good for a false flat of 3% on average; the area is also exposed. In short, the antics of the wind can certainly play their part. It is only when the language border approaches that better concrete roads beckon.

139 **HORPMAAL**

km +173,8 | -21,8



50°44’52.7”N 5°20’28.9”E

Action Boerenbond & Groene Kring

Just like cyclists are highly driven and passionate about their profession, farmers are also hard at work in their fields and orchards to give their best. Boerenbond and Groene Kring seize the opportunity to raise awareness for the fact that farmers work day in, day out to produce fresh, high-quality products. Hence, the question arises in the interest of agriculture: ‘Don’t push the farmer aside thoughtlessly’.

Tongeren

140 **OVERREPEN**

km +187,7 | -7,9



50° 47’ 57” N, 5° 25’ 20” O

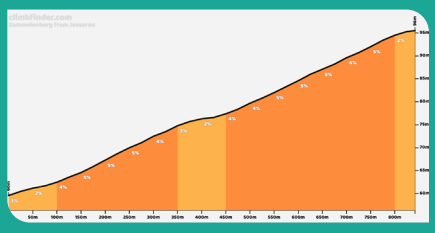
Kolmont Castle ruins + Kolmontberg

Of the former Kolmont castle (12th century), the decagonal keep is the best preserved element. Each side of the keep measured 4.7 m and the walls were 3.25 m thick, and incorporated a staircase. In 1489, the castle was taken after a brief siege and in the following years it was dismantled. The stones from the castle were used to restore the city walls of Tongeren.

Kortessem

141 **VLIERMAAL**

km +189,9 | -5,7



N50°48‘25.5“ E5°24‘ 22.6“

Zammelenberg

The Zammelenberg is a slope of 800 meters with an average gradient of 4.3% and a peak of 5.4%. It is located in picturesque Zammelen, which is mainly known for its rolling hills and fertile soils. The area around the hill is famous for its orchards, especially during the blossom period in spring when the fruit trees are in full bloom. It will come as no surprise that this place is extremely popular among hikers, nature lovers, and cyclists, of course!

TONGEREN

km +195,6 | -0



50° 46’ 51.1” N 5° 27’ 51.9” O

Basilica of Our Lady

On your way to Tongeren, you can already admire it from afar: the Basilica of Our Lady, one of the most beautiful Gothic religious buildings in Belgium.
This basilica is to the Tour of Limburg what the Henninger Turm was to the Frankfurt GP: a recognisable beacon in the landscape.

Belfry

The construction of the present basilica took more than 300 (!) years. The imposing tower actually lacks a spire. But it has proved its worth as a belfry. When fire broke out, the bells would literally sound the alarm. The tower was also an ideal lookout post, serving as a shelter for the population and as a repository for the city archives. In 1931, this grande dame received the papal title of “basilica”. Its imposing belfry is rightly included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

7 churches in 1

The Basilica of Our Lady stands over many predecessors. Archaeological remains under the floor tiles reveal the city’s past: Roman villas, colourful walls, and a number of sieges and fires. The current basilica is a combination of seven churches, each built with a different volume and style: from the 4th-century Roman basilica to the current 13th-century Gothic church.

Seven-yearly coronation celebrations

In 1479, a beautiful statue of Mary was carved from walnut for the Brotherhood of Our Lady, which has stood in front of the altar in the Basilica of Our Lady ever since. In 1889, the Pope gave permission for the statue to be crowned. This heralded the beginning of the seven-yearly Coronation Celebrations. A tradition that is kept alive to this day. The Coronation Celebrations have evolved to become the largest procession in Belgium. In one week, they attract some 500,000 visitors. The next edition is scheduled for July 2023.

Tongeren

143 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 46’ 49” N, 5° 27’ 47” O

Statue of Ambiorix

The most famous (or infamous?) resident of Tongeren has been afforded the most prominent place in town. The impressive bronze statue of Eburonean king Ambiorix from 1866 honours the memorable victory over the Romans in 54 BC. It was no coincidence that Julius Caesar referred to the Belgians as the bravest of all the Gauls. Ambiorix poses in Germanic attire, with a battle axe and a dragon’s helmet.

144 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 47’ 00.7” N 5° 26’ 51.1” O

Betho Castle

Betho Castle is a castle farm consisting of two sections. The castle has four wings based around a closed courtyard and displays Classicism and Rococo style elements. The south corner tower is built in marlstone and dates from the 15th century; the other parts of the castle are the result of comprehensive modifications in the 17th century.

145 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



Gallo-Roman Museum

The permanent exhibition starts with the first inhabitants of the region, the Neanderthals. On the second floor, it continues with various waves of farmers, such as the Bell Beaker culture. The third floor is dedicated to Roman times. Ten years ago, in 2011, the Gallo-Roman Museum won the European Museum of the Year Award. This made it the first Belgian museum to receive this title.

146 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 47’ 02.2” N 5° 27’ 35.9” O

Roman temple and Roman wall

The Roman wall around Tongeren was built at the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The wall was 6 meters high, 2 meters thick and had a total length of 4.5 kilometers. About 1.5 km of the wall is still visible today. The Roman temple is the only one excavated on Tongeren territory. It is older than the city wall, which was built later. The location and structure of the complex on the outskirts of the city indicate that it is not a forum temple or capitol. The portico around the temple, along with the numerous rooms, point to a thermal institution: a health resort where people went to be healed.

Medieval city walls

The new medieval city wall with 6 city gates and 13 towers enclosed a city area of 54 hectares - that’s about 100 football fields. The best-preserved sections can be found along the Elfde Novemberwal and the Leopoldwal.

Tongeren

147 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 46’ 45.3” N 5° 28’ 17.3” O

Moeren Gate

In the Middle Ages, you could only enter or leave the city via the six city gates. Of these six, sadly, only the Moeren Gate dating from 1379 has survived completely intact. It was transformed into a historical museum where you can learn all about the military history of Tongeren. From the robust tower, you can also enjoy a stunning, unobstructed panorama of the beguinage and the centre of Tongeren.

148 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 46’ 32.5” N 5° 27’ 43.2” O

Velinx and Velinx Tower

Tongeren’s cultural center. The name of the Cultural Center comes from the nearby Velinx Tower, a remnant of the medieval city wall.

149 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 46’ 36.2” N 5° 27’ 59.8” O

De Motten city park

On this spot, where in the past two seasons of first division football were played (SK Tongeren: Jos Daerden, Rudy Vossen, Ivan Hoste, Luc Beyens, Lei Clijsters, etc.), De Motten recently made the headlines because the River Jeker has been opened up once more. In addition to the ecological added value, this intervention also provided an upgrade for the city neighbourhood. After all, the city park brings nature reserve De Kevie closer to the city center.

150 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 47’ N, 5° 28’ O

Eeuwfeestwal

Since its relaunch in 2012, the Tongerse Eeuwfeestwal has served as the epicenter of Ronde van Limburg. The race has reached its boiling point here on several occasions. For example, in 2014, when Mathieu van der Poel, who had been crowned junior world champion on the road in Florence a few months earlier, claimed his first ever professional victory. A stunt that was clearly a revelation for his eternal rival Wout van Aert. The Kempenaar won in 2017. One year later, Van der Poel’s name was added to the honours list a second time. The fact that the uphill sprint is of a rather trickier nature became evident in 2016 when Kenny Dehaes surprised Tom Boonen among others in the final hectometers.

Tongeren

151 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50°46'10.4"N 5°26'20.4"E

Tumulus of Koninksem

Tumulus is the Roman name for a burial mound erected over the cremation grave of a prominent citizen. Our country has 63 tumuli, the largest concentration of which lies on both sides of the Roman road (Romeinse Kassei) from Bavay vai Tongeren to Cologne.

152 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 46' 44" N, 5° 26' 30" O

Beukenberg

As the Roman city of Tongeren boomed, the need for drinkable water also rose. In the 1st century, an aqueduct - a raised earthen embankment construction with a wooden water basin - was intended to guarantee a reliable supply to the city center. We identify the remains of the aqueduct today as the Beukenberg. The site has grown into a beautiful walking area near the city center. It is now recognised as a protected archaeological monument, the largest in Belgium.

153 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50° 46' 13" N, 5° 24' 13" O

Widooie Castle

Widooie Castle is a castle farm in the Maasland Renaissance style and forms a closed whole consisting of four wings built around a rectangular courtyard. It dates back to the 16th century.

154 **TONGEREN**
km +195,6 | -0



50°47'07.6" N, 5°27'44.2" E

Roman temple and Roman wall

The Roman wall around Tongeren was built at the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The wall was 6 meters high, 2 meters thick and had a total length of 4.5 kilometers. About 1.5 km of the wall is still visible today. The Roman temple is the only one excavated on Tongeren territory. It is older than the city wall, which was built later. The location and structure of the complex on the outskirts of the city indicate that it is not a forum temple or capitol. The portico around the temple, along with the numerous rooms, point to a thermal institution: a health resort where people went to be healed.

Medieval city walls

The new medieval city wall with 6 city gates and 13 towers enclosed a city area of 54 hectares - that's about 100 football fields. The best-preserved sections can be found along the Elfde Novemberwal and the Leopoldwal.

TONGEREN

km +195,6 | -0



50°47’24.1”N 5°24’38.1”O

Borghof Castle

Borghof Castle Estate dates back to the time of Napoleon. A Mr Julliot from his entourage built it in around 1820. At the end of 2007, the estate came into the hands of the De Gregorio & Partners architectural firm, which moved in after thoroughly restoring it. Architect Alfredo Di Gregorio - known for the Gallo-Roman Museum, the new site around the Hasselt Kanaalkom and the VRT broadcasting mast in Sint-Pieters-Leeuw, among others - now runs a B&B here, including a spa.

Limburg switches up a gear in functional cycling

Cycling in Limburg means enjoying the beautiful blossoms and fruit crops, the beautiful panoramas and the historical towns. You can experience nature to the full by literally cycling through the water, the heathland and the trees. Cycling tourism is strong here, but the province is also switching up a gear when it comes to functional cycling. Good, efficient and safe mobility has become essential for the vulnerable road user on two wheels and that is why Limburg is happy to put extra effort into this.


© Provincie Limburg

Cycle highway F70

The cycle highway F70, for example, takes you through the green Demer valley and that is why it is also called the Demer route. This cycle highway, which largely runs parallel to the railway line, connects Hasselt and Diepenbeek by means of a comfortable and safe cycle path. For students in Hasselt or Diepenbeek, it is the most ideal and fastest connection between the two campuses. The F70 is currently being expanded so that the cycle highway runs to Bilzen. But also many other cycle highways wind their way through this beautiful province, just like the Ronde van Limburg does, to bring cyclists quickly and safely to their destination.


© Robin Reynders

Cycle bridge Kuringen

In April 2021, an old railway bridge was taken in hand and transformed into a new bridge for cyclists. This cycle bridge, located in Kuringen, is also part of the Limburg cycle highway network and thus also a link in the north-south axis of the cycle highways. The bridge connects to the cycle highway along the Albert Canal that connects Antwerp to Hasselt.


© Robin Reynders

Cycle bridge De Langeman

The De Langeman cycle bridge is an important part of the cycle connection between the center of Hasselt and the employment poles of the Albert Canal and the Corda Campus. It is also a direct bicycle connection from Hasselt to the north of Limburg and an east-west connection along the Albert Canal. The festive opening of the cycle bridge took place on 27 December 2021 at the lock in Godsheide (Hasselt) and it provides a unique view of the lock's hydroelectric power station.


© Robin Reynders

Cycle tunnels

Three new cycle tunnels have been constructed under the busy crossing on the Grote Ring with the Universiteitslaan and the Boudewijnlaan in Hasselt. The tunnels, which have been open since the middle of 2021, ensure that cyclists can now safely move around the crossing in all directions. The new tunnels are spacious and offer plenty of light.

Functional cycling



© ProvincieLimburg

Cycling nodes

In addition to the functional cycle paths, there are of course also many nodes on the cycling network in Limburg. In this popular way, you can discover many beautiful cycling routes in Limburg. So too node 550 in Maasmechelen. This cycling node was the most popular one in Flanders in the summer of 2021. You do not have to think hard to discover the reason for this, because you can cycle via node 550 to node 551, where you can ‘Cycle through the Heathland’.


© Robin Reynders

Cycling through the water, the trees and the heathland

Cycling in Limburg is anything but boring and this is proven by three fantastic cycling experiences. Ever wanted to cycle through water? You can in Bokrijk! You can cycle right through the ponds of the Wijers at cycling node 91. The water comes up to eye level so that you can experience nature to the full.

Cycling through the trees is possible in Hechtel-Eksel, at the Pijnven in Bosland, near node 272 of the cycling network. You become, as it were, one with the forest thanks to a path that gradually rises to a height of 10 meters. The construction blends in nicely with the surroundings thanks to the poles that symbolise the straight trunks of the pine trees.

In Maasmechelen, you can cycle along a four-kilometre route right through the Hoge Kempen National Park with ‘Cycle through the Heathland’. To connect this beautiful cycling route at node 551 safely to the existing cycling node network, a sustainable 300 meter long wooden panorama bridge was built, which offers a view over a 700-hectare heathland plain.



© ProvincieLimburg

Cycling barometer

At the end of 2020, Limburg also launched the Cycling Barometer, which the province aims to use to gain insight into the quality of the functional cycling route network. It helps municipal authorities to adjust their cycling policies so that Limburg citizens can cycle more safely and better. For instance, there are bike counters along the road and a measuring bike from the Fietsersbond provides an objective view of the characteristics and quality of the existing cycling infrastructure.

History of Ronde van Limburg

- The very first professional race was organised in 1919. The winner was Henri Moerenhout, a gifted cyclo-crosser from Overijse (former Belgian champion). Limburg is clearly a fertile ground for cyclo-crossers, who also try their luck on the road.

- From 1959 up to and including 1990, Ronde van Limburg took place in early March. Often during the opening week-end, the day after the Omloop Het Volk, as the race was called at the time.

- On 1 March 1964, Flanders' most famous cycle race motorbike rider, Jokke Dewit from Kessel-Lo, surprised the competition as an "individual cycle racer" in a sprint on Grote Markt in Sint-Truiden.

- Peter Post was the first non-compatriot to win the Ronde van Limburg. After the legendary Dutch cyclist/team leader, five more Dutch riders followed his example: Leon Duyndam, Jan van Katwijk, Ad Wijnands, Jans Koerts and Mathieu van der Poel, who won twice. The only winner not from the Low Countries is Eduard-Michael Grosu. The Romanian riding for Delko was also the last winner in 2019.

- The 2014 and 2015 editions are memorable because they produced, respectively, the youngest and oldest winners on the list of honours. In 2014, Mathieu van der Poel won the Tour aged 19, by beating Paul Martens (Belkin) and Greg Henderson (Lotto Belisol) in the sprint. That was just a few months after he was crowned junior world champion in Florence. A year later, Bjorn Leukemans triumphed. He was 37 at the time.



Experience the UEC Road European Championships as a volunteer

From Wednesday 11 to Sunday 15 September, Limburg will be the beautiful setting for the UEC Road European Championships. Between Heusden-Zolder and Hasselt, no less than fourteen races will take place and you can help out as a volunteer. Find out which task is tailor-made for you and apply.

From Wednesday 11 to Sunday 15 September, all eyes will be on Limburg, as the province will host the UEC Road European Championships. To make the event a great success, vzw EK Limburg 2024 is counting on the support of many volunteers.

From shuttle driver, over steward or signalman to the eco or event team. The organisation is looking for helping hands in various event areas. As a signaller, will you ensure that the riders can compete for the European title unhindered? Or do you and your association want to hang promotional displays along the course to boost club funds? Take a look at **www.limburg2024.be** for more information on the various volunteer roles and apply individually or in groups via the application form.

Anyone with questions about a particular role can contact **team@limburg2024.be.**

Ronde van Limburg
Honorary list

Year	1st		2nd		3d	
1919	Henri Moerenhout	BE	Louis Budts	BE	Edmond Van Heynighem	BE
1920	Victor Lenaers	BE	Casterman	BE	Jef Mosselmans	BE
1929	Evrard Bourguignon	BE	Lode Mertens	BE	Gysenberghs	BE
1930	Louis Hardiquest	BE	Jozef Horemans	BE	Eugene Gijbels	BE
1931	Edward Huyghens	BE	Eugene Gijbels	BE	Grosemans	BE
1933	Frans Bonduel	BE	Alfons Deloor	BE	Maurice Croon	BE
1934	Louis Roels	BE	Odile Van Eenoghe	BE	Gustaaf Van Slembroeck	BE
1935	Frans Van Hasselt	BE	Joseph Huts	BE	August Van Tricht	BE
1936	Michel D'Hooghe	BE	Marcel Van Schil	BE	Ernest Planckaert	BE
1937	Alfons Schepers	BE	Joseph Huts	BE	Mathieu Cardeynaels	BE
1938	Joseph Huts	BE	Ward Vissers	BE	Frans Gahy	BE
1939	Frans Spiessens	BE	Albert 'T Jolyn	BE	Georges Claes	BE
1941	Albert Dubuisson	BE	Achiel Buysse	BE	Georges Claes	BE
1942	Gustaaf Van Overloop	BE	Achiel Buysse	BE	Eugene Jacobs	BE
1943	Marcel Kint	BE	Achiel Buysse	BE	Andre Declerck	BE
1944	Ernest Sterckx	BE	Sylvain Grysolle	BE	Edward Van Dijck	BE
1945	Eloi Meulenberg	BE	Leopold Verschueren	BE	Edward Van Dijck	BE
1946	Edward Van Dijck	BE	Roger Cnockaert	BE	Edward Peeters	BE
1947	Georges Claes	BE	Maurice Mollin	BE	Emile Goutier	BE
1948	Karel Leysen	BE	Constant Verschueren	BE	Leopold Verschueren	BE
1949	Rik Van Steenbergen	BE	Gerard Buyl	BE	Frans Leenen	BE
1950	Jean Bogaerts	BE	Edward Peeters	BE	Jacques Dupont	FR
1951	Henri Serin	BE	Lode Anthonis	BE	Joseph Verhaert	BE
1952	Roger De Corte	BE	Karel Debaere	BE	Ernest Sterckx	BE
1953	Gaston De Wachter	BE	Frans Loyaerts	BE	Jozef De Feyter	BE
1954	Edward Peeters	BE	Ludo Vander Elst	BE	Jan Storms	BE
1955	Ernest Sterckx	BE	Karel Van Dormael	BE	Desire Keteleer	BE
1956	Frans Schoubben	BE	Karel Van Dormael	BE	Jan Van Gompel	BE
1957	Willy Vannitsen	BE	Emiel Severeyns	BE	Jan Huyskens	BE
1958	Roger Baens	BE	Jean Vermaelen	BE	Willem Hendriks	BE
1959	Valere Paulissen	BE	Gerard Vergoossen	NL	Piet van den Brekel	NL
1960	Willy Vannitsen	BE	Frans Aerenhouts	BE	Georges Mortiers	BE
1961	Martin Van Geneugden	BE	Willy Schroerders	BE	Raymond Impanis	BE
1962	Peter Post	NL	Jos Wouters	BE	Jos Verachtert	BE
1963	Jos Wouters	BE	Jo De Haan	NL	Ludo Janssens	BE
1964	Jos Dewit	BE	Jos Verachtert	BE	Lode Troonbeeckx	BE
1965	Georges Vanconingsloo	BE	Reindert De Jong	NL	Roger De Coninck	BE
1966	Fernand Deferm	BE	Georges Vanconingsloo	BE	Jean-Baptise Claes	BE
1967	Ward Sels	BE	Theo Mertens	BE	Fernand Deferm	BE

Ronde van Limburg
Honorary list

Year	1st		2nd		3d	
1968	Leo Duyndam	NL	Patrick Sercu	BE	Fons De Bal	BE
1969	Willy Vekemans	BE	Jos van der Vleuten	NL	Valere Vansweevelt	BE
1970	Jan van Katwijk	NL	Georges Vanconingsloo	BE	Raf Hooyberghs	BE
1972	Jos Abelshausen	BE	Frans Verbeeck	BE	Raf Hooyberghs	BE
1973	Jos Abelshausen	BE	Frans Verhaegen	BE	Jean-Pierre Berckmans	BE
1974	Frans Verbeeck	BE	Roger De Vlaeminck	BE	Bernard Bourguignon	BE
1975	Guido Van Sweevelt	BE	Cees Priem	NL	Walter Godefroot	BE
1976	Frans Van Looy	BE	Benny Schepman	BE	Willem Peeters	BE
1977	Marcel Laurens	BE	Rik Van Linden	BE	Benny Schepmans	BE
1978	Willem Peeters	BE	Miel Gijsemans	BE	Rudy Pevenage	BE
1979	Guido Van Sweevelt	BE	Gerrie Kneteman	NL	Dirk Heirweg	BE
1980	Daniel Willems	BE	Paul Wellens	BE	Jos Jacobs	BE
1981	Ludwig Wijnants	BE	Heddie Nieuwdorp	NL	Leo van Vliet	NL
1982	Werner Devos	BE	Jan Bogaert	BE	Fons Dewolf	BE
1983	Rudy Matthijs	BE	Henk Lubberding	NL	William Tackaert	BE
1984	NoÃ«l Dejonckheere	BE	Leo van Vliet	NL	Benny Van Brabant	BE
1985	Eric Vanderaerden	BE	Ron Snijders	NL	Jan Bogaert	BE
1986	Ad Wijnands	NL	Peter Hoondert	NL	Frank Van De Vijver	BE
1987	Wim Arras	BE	Jean-Paul van Poppel	NL	Willi Engelbrecht	ZA
1988	Eric Vanderaerden	BE	Peter Pieters	NL	Wim Van Eynde	BE
1989	Jerry Cooman	BE	John Vos	NL	Eric Vanderaerden	BE
1990	Eddy Planckaert	BE	Benny Van Brabant	BE	Uwe Raab	DE
1992	Jans Koerts	NL	Jo Planckaert	BE	Benny Van Brabant	BE
1993	Patrick Van Roosbroeck	BE	Hendrik Redant	BE	Danny Nelissen	NL
1994	Marc Wauters	BE	Stephane Hennebert	BE	Frank Corvers	BE
2012	Kevin Claeys	BE	Rick Zabel	DE	Klaas Vantornout	BE
2013	Olivier Chevalier	BE	Kevin Claeys	BE	Huub Duyn	NL
2014	Mathieu van der Poel	NL	Paul Martens	DE	Greg Henderson	NZ
2015	Bjorn Leukemans	BE	Dimitri Claeys	BE	Wouter Mol	NL
2016	Kenny Dehaes	BE	Tom Boonen	BE	Timothy Dupont	BE
2017	Wout van Aert	BE	Dorian Godon	FRA	Gianni Vermeersch	BE
2018	Mathieu van der Poel	NL	Nacer Bouhanni	FRA	Tim Merlier	BE
2019	Eduard-Michael Grosu	RO	Simone Consonni	IT	Lasse Norman Hansen	DK
2021	Tim Merlier	BE	Daniel McLay	GB	John Degenkolb	DE
2022	Arnaud De Lie	BE	Simone Consonni	IT	Danny van Poppel	NL

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