



NAVIGATION PLAN



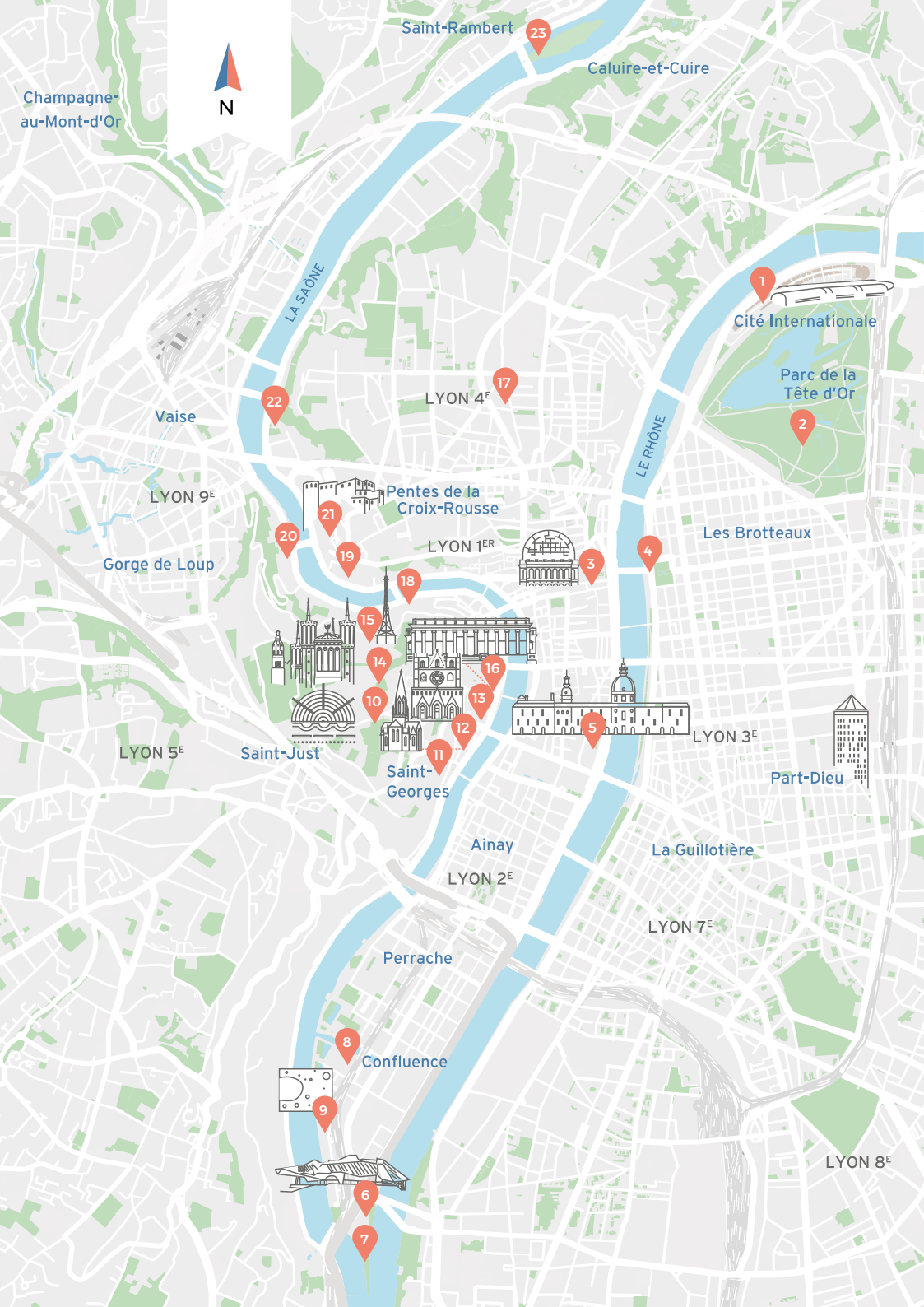
· LYON ·
≡ DIFFERENTLY ≡

LESBATEAUXLYONNAIS.COM

13 Bis Quai Rambaud 69002 Lyon

T. +33 (0)4 78 42 96 81- contact@lesbateauxlyonnais.com





Saint-Rambert 23

Caluire-et-Cuire

Champagne-au-Mont-d'Or

Vaise

LYON 9^E

Gorge de Loup

LYON 5^E

Saint-Just

Saint-Georges

Ainay

LYON 2^E

Perrache

Confluence

Pentes de la Croix-Rousse

LYON 1^{ER}

LYON 4^E

Les Brotteaux

LYON 3^E

Part-Dieu

La Guillotière

LYON 7^E

LYON 8^E

Cité Internationale

Parc de la Tête d'Or

LA SAÔNE

LE RHÔNE

1

THE INTERNATIONAL CITY



Designed by Renzo Piano, this complex hosts the convention hall, the Museum of Contemporary Art, cinemas, hotels, a casino, housing and companies. To the south stand the headquarters of Interpol, the international criminal police organisation.

2

TETE D'OR PARK

Spanning 117 hectares, this is France's largest botanical and zoological park located in the heart of the city. Its name comes from a legendary treasure with a golden head of Christ which is supposedly buried there.

3

THE LYON OPERA HOUSE

Entirely renovated by the architect Jean Nouvel in the 1990 s., the building's capacity was tripled by adding a stunning Haussmann-style glass canopy while leaving the listed outer structure intact.

4

THE BRIDGES OF LYON

The city of Lyon have boasts 34 bridges. The oldest is the Pont de la Guillotière. It has been for many years the only access route from the east. Another symbolic bridge is the Pont Morand through which the metro runs and which was one of the first toll bridges. The amount payable depended on whether you were in a coach, on a horse or mule or merely crossing on foot.

5

HOTEL-DIEU

The first hospital in Lyon and one of the oldest in France, Rabelais taught medicine there. The entire complex has been renovated in a hotel, the Cité de la gastronomie and luxury shops.

6

THE CONFLUENCE MUSEUM



The museum consists of three separate architectural units: the crystal, the cloud and the plinth. Its permanent collections tell the amazing story of humanity: the origin of the world, its evolution and its species as well humankind's vision of eternity.

7

THE CONFLUENCE

The Rhône and Saône Rivers come together in this single point. Originally located at Place Bellecour and then to the south of Ainy, it was pushed 3 km southwards thanks to work undertaken by Michel-Antoine Perrache in 1769.

8

LE QUARTIER DE LA CONFLUENCE



This new district symbolises the dynamism of Lyon with innovative buildings designed by leading architects. It is home to many successful Lyon companies. Built on industrial wasteland, it represents one of the largest urban regeneration projects in Europe and has an important ecological remit.

9

THE SUCRIERE DISTRICT

With its imposing silos, the former sugar warehouse at Port Rambaud now houses the biennial contemporary art show and has become a venue for exhibitions and receptions. A restaurant is located in the former salt depots under the corrugated roof.

10

THE GALLO-ROMAN SITE OF FOURVIÈRE

This is where the history of Lyon began in 43 BC with the establishment of a Roman garrison. Two of the city's major monuments were built here: the former theatre of Fourvière and the Odéon.

11

THE "VIEUX LYON" DISTRICT

The Vieux Lyon district is listed as a UNESCO world heritage site. There are 3 successive parishes in this extensive zone covering 31 hectares: Saint-Paul in the north (the financial and business district), Saint Jean in the centre (the religious district) and Saint-Georges in the south (the craftsmen and potters district).

12

THE CHURCH OF "SAINT-GEORGES"



The church of Saint-Georges was built by Pierre Bossan who was also the architect of the basilica of Fourvière.

13

THE CATHEDRAL OF SAINT-JEAN

Its construction spanned three centuries. The building hosted the wedding of Henry IV to Marie de Medicis in 1600. Richelieu received his cardinal's hat here in 1622. A magnificent astronomical clock is a noteworthy feature.

14

THE BASILICA OF FOURVIÈRE



Designed by Pierre Bossan and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the holy patroness of Lyon, the basilica is an important symbol of the city. On December 8th every year, the inhabitant of Lyon thank the Virgin Mary for her protection by lighting up their windows with lanterns. On the 8th of December 1852, after a terrible storm, the festivities that were planned for the inauguration of a new statue of the Virgin Mary had been suspended that same morning. However, the sky miraculously cleared in late afternoon and citizens spontaneously illuminated their windows and took to the streets to light up Notre Dame de Fourvière. And so a tradition was born!

15

THE METALLIC TOWER

Similar architecturally to the Eiffel Tower, this structure was designed by Eugène Collonge for The International Exposition in 1894. It symbolises the consciousness which dominates the city and the basilica. It now serves as a television tower.

16

THE 24 COLUMNS

The work of Louis-Pierre Baltard, the former Palace of Justice in Lyon, dubbed the 24 columns, is the only 19th century public institution to be found in the Vieux Lyon district. It now houses the Lyon Court of Appeal.

17

"CROIX ROUSSE" HILL

The neighbourhood takes its name from a "red" stone cross erected in the 16th century. The silk weavers abandoned their workshops in Saint-Georges, whose ceilings were too low for new looms, to continue their trade in the Croix-Rousse district. Formerly known as the "praying hill", the Croix-Rousse became the "working hill".

18

"L'HOMME DE LA ROCHE"

"The Good German". The man in question, Jean Kléberger, was born in Nuremberg, in the late 15th century. Following a plague epidemic in Lyon, Jean Kléberger made a donation of 8,000 pounds to treat the most unfortunate, so earning himself the nickname of "The Good German".

19

THE SUBSTANCES

These former army buildings are now the property of the city and are home to an international laboratory of artistic creation and the National School of Fine Arts in Lyon.

20

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND DANCE

The conservatory moved into this remarkable building in 1988. On its construction in 1762, it was the first veterinary school in the world created by Claude Bourgelat.

21

SAINT-JEAN FORT

This was a checkpoint to protect the city from invasion and the fraudulent passage of people and goods. Although previously a fortress and a prison, it now houses the National School of Tax Inspectors.

22

WORKS ON THE BANKS OF THE SAÔNE



Redevelopment of the banks of the Saône river from La Confluence to Neuville-sur-Saône has allowed the display of many works by contemporary artists. These include "La théorie des noeuds" by Le Gentil Garçon, "Les Nouages" by Pablo Reinoso, "La cabane en bois" by Tadashi Kawamata, "Le belvédère de l'île Barbe" by Jean-Michel Othoniel and beautiful "masques africains" by Pascale Marthine Tayou.

23

THE "ÎLE BARBE"



An abbey was founded on the Île Barbe in the 5th century and enjoyed widespread influence in the Middle Ages.