



Netherlands and Belgium, 15 Days · Tailor-made by car

Route through the Belgian and Dutch Treasures

Europe is inconceivable without them. Belgium and the Netherlands form a perfect pair. They share urban and architectural beauty, art and culture, a present and a past, a cosmopolitan spirit and way of life... Both are home to European and Global institutions and have transformed water into a valuable and beautiful resource by bringing it right to heart of many of their cities through canals and ports. They boast fascinating castles and churches, interesting traditional festivals, imposing squares and a whole host of museums. Many of their sites have been deemed worthy of World Heritage status. But they also offer many different attractions that make them unique. Belgium is home to enchanting and well-preserved medieval cities such as Ghent and Bruges, along with Brussels that is said to have the most beautiful square in the world. Chocolate and beer are match made in heaven in these lands. The Netherlands is famous for its iconic windmills and its multicoloured fields of tulips, as well as cosmopolitan cities with Amsterdam the main star, with its Red Light District and its bicycles. Its cheese is the cherry on the cake. These are just a taste of a Tour full of surprises, which can only be done by car if you want to really get to know first-hand the most interesting and magical places these two countries have to offer.



NATURE

FAMILIES

URBAN

Departure date: Departures from July 2026 till June 2027

From: London

Travel details

● DAY 1 · CITY OF ORIGIN - AMSTERDAM

Flight departure from the city of origin to Amsterdam. Arrival and rental car pick-up.

You have the rest of the day off to enjoy this exciting Dutch city. The vibrant, active and creative Amsterdam has been known for decades as one of the world's top tourist destinations. It certainly doesn't lack attractions. Known for its legendary canals and considered one of the most interesting cultural cities in Europe, the city surprises travellers with magnificent works of art by the great Dutch masters that live alongside the latest international trends. Its modern and cosmopolitan characteristics combine perfectly with a unique historical atmosphere, with stately mansions erected in the Golden Age and the unmistakable beauty of its boat-filled canals. A city modeled by water that invites the traveler to explore it on foot, by bicycle and by boat. Become a local: rent a bicycle in Vondelpark and cycle its streets along the banks of the famous canals, declared a World Heritage Site in 2011.

Immerse yourself in the multiculturalism of this cosmopolitan and open, tolerant and daring city. Experience all it has to offer before turning in for the night in order to get the most out of the city the next morning.

Overnight stay in Amsterdam.

● DAY 2 · AMSTERDAM - ZAANDAM - AMSTERDAM

It is impossible to visit anywhere else in the Netherlands without first discovering all that Amsterdam has to offer; it is one of the most charming and characterful cities in Europe. Built around concentric canals, the banks of the city are still home to a large number of historical buildings from the 17th-19th centuries, which give it a distinguished stately appearance that contrasts with the modern lifestyle. The architecture transforms Amsterdam into an open-air museum, together with a varied cultural and artistic offering. This city has the highest density of museums and cultural centres in the world, a tourist attraction of undoubted importance. The Rijksmuseum houses the most famous collection of paintings from the Dutch Golden Age, with Rembrandt's works playing a starring role. A visit to the Van Gogh Museum is also a must. It has on display part of the 900 paintings and 1,600 drawings that the artist known for "The Potato Eaters" and "Sunflowers" created as a reference to post-impressionism. Anne Frank house completes an unmissable cultural tour. The house where the Jewish girl hid herself from Nazi persecution, who left her terrible story in a diary, has been preserved to remind us all of the horror of the holocaust. Outside, visit the well-kept parks dotted around the city, where lively street markets are held and the vibrancy of shoppers is infectious.

We suggest you finish off the day with a trip to a nearby city: Zaandam, 20 minutes by car. Visit the area of Zaanse Schans where we can see the typical Dutch windmills, most of which have been in use for more than 200 years. It is actually a popular historic district in Zaandam, a genuine open-air museum just half an hour from Amsterdam, which recreates the pre-industrial past of the Netherlands as a place to revel in the nostalgia of a by-gone age. It is free to view the windmills from outside, but if you want to see one inside you would need to pay approx. € 2. End the day by heading back to Amsterdam and stroll through the Mirror Quarter, have a refreshing beer at the Heineken factory, take a tour of the Red Light District and enjoy a lively evening in its Coffee Shops. You will be surprised by the atmosphere.

Overnight stay in Amsterdam.

DAY 3 · AMSTERDAM - HAARLEM

Departure to Haarlem, located just half an hour from Amsterdam.

Haarlem, the capital of North Holland, for centuries has been the centre of the tulip growing district- where those iconic and colourful photos that symbolise the Netherlands are taken.

Not surprisingly, Haarlem is popularly known as "Bloemenstad" (city of flowers). Visit its art deco style train station, Grote Markt square, the town hall, Saint Bavo church and the endless gardens and inner courtyards. If you like modern art, do not miss the Hallen Museum. And if you go in May, check out the spectacular Bevrijdingspop Festival (Liberation Pop), where thousands of people come together to celebrate freedom on the 5th, the Netherlands's Liberation Day. Another exciting spectacle is Bloemencorso, the annual floral parade that begins in Noordwijk and ends in Haarlem. Do not forget to visit the famous Haarlem windmill, known as "De Adriaan", as it has a particular charm that very few Dutch windmills have. The windmill was built in 1779 and was renowned for its productivity, as it created the energy for a major cement factory. It was destroyed by fire in 1932 and was not rebuilt until 2002. A bit of history for you: its name might sound familiar to many, this is because it shares its name, minus one "a", with one of New York's most famous neighbourhoods. New York's Harlem acquired its name when Dutchman Peter Stuyvesant, hailing from the city of Haarlem, founded the city of New Haarlem in the US in 1658; it was eventually swallowed up by the current city of New York and became the neighbourhood of Harlem. Overnight stay in Haarlem.

DAY 4 · HAARLEM - THE HAGUE - DELFT

Continue the Tour to The Hague, half an hour away. Discover its monumental architecture, and the excellent Mauritshuis art museum and Madurodam, which represents the Netherlands in miniature. In addition to being the seat of the Dutch Government and the King's residence, The Hague is home to numerous international institutions: it is the legal capital of the world, location of the International Criminal Court and the Peace Palace.

A good place to eat is near Scheveningen beach. Head out to the city of Delft in the afternoon, which is a fascinating town about 45 minutes away by car.

Spend the afternoon visiting its spectacular churches. We recommend New Church: a Gothic style basilica in the shape of a cross and burial site of William of Orange, known as the prince of Delft. You can also visit the tomb and its beautiful pottery shops. Delft is famous for its blue pottery, so you can pay a visit to one of its factories. The most famous is Royal Delft. If you do not arrive too late, you can visit its market where you can sample some of the country's delicious fish and famous cheeses. The city is quite small and is ideal to explore on foot. Of course, we mustn't forget that it has many canals which can be enjoyed aboard the canal hopper, typical boats that let you "hop on and off" all day long for €5.

Overnight stay in Delft.

DAY 5 · DELFT - BREDA

Devote the morning to seeing more of Delft, which is famous for being the birthplace of the painter Vermeer. Admire New Church, the market square, Prinsenhof monastery and the towers of Oospoort (East Gate), as you stroll alongside the city's beautiful canals. After lunch, you can continue the tour to Breda, located 45 minutes away. This is the city of the House of Nassau, a German noble family with presence in different European countries and the most important in the Netherlands. Take advantage of the afternoon to visit its famous old town centre and its most famous tourist attraction: the Big Church, a Gothic basilica with a 97-metre tower that offers you a wonderful view of the city (admission to the church is free but you have to pay €5 to climb the tower). There are nine members of the Nassau family buried in the Prince Chapel as well as the first Prince of Orange. It is also worth visiting the Beguinage of Breda: a beautiful inner courtyard with a little church, a vicarage and a well-kept herb garden, as well as dwellings for the beguines. They were sisterhoods of contemplative and active lay Christian women who dedicated their lives to study and helping the needy and sick, women, children and the elderly. Bring the day to a close with a walk around Breda Castle, in Kasteelplein square, in the city centre. For centuries it was the abode of the Lords of Breda and since 1826 it has been home to the Royal Military Academy. The palace can only be visited on guided tours which are organised by the Breda tourist office. In the centre, shops and markets draw people to take a stroll on its streets. Or, if you prefer, you can take a boat trip along the canals. To round off the day, nothing better than a fabulous dinner in the old part. Overnight stay in Breda.

● DAY 6 · BREDA - THORN AND SURROUNDINGS - LIÈGE

On day six of our tour of the Netherlands we recommend visiting the small town of Thorn, just under an hour and a half away. This Dutch town is teeming with history and is characterised by its small white houses. It was once the smallest principality in the world and was founded around 990 with the creation of the abbey for nuns from the aristocracy. Chronicles tell that at the end of the 18th century the aristocratic ladies fled from the French and many poor people came to the town, which had obtained the status of a municipality and had been partially walled. The French introduced a tax based on the size of the windows of the houses and, since the poor could not afford to pay it, they had to reduce the size of their windows by closing them with bricks. Then they painted them white, so they would not see the difference between the new bricks and the old ones. Some of the cottages can be visited today. You can also visit Abbey Church (Abdijkerk), which was built in various stages. The oldest part dates from the 10th century. The interior dates back to the 18th. At the end of the 19th century the abbey was restored by Pierre Cuypers, who is noted for Amsterdam's Central Station and Rijksmuseum. If you are a nature lover, we recommend a visit to Groote Peel National Park, home to one of the largest concentrations of birds in the whole of Holland.

You can savour the excellent local cuisine on one of the outdoor terraces on the original cobblestone streets lined by white houses with stunning mosaics.

From here, we'll cross the Belgian border and head to Liège. It is located an hour's drive from Thorn. Round off this intense day by enjoying a plate of typical Belgian food in the city centre.

Overnight stay in Liège.

● DAY 7 · LIÈGE - MONS

Liège exudes history. For eight centuries, the city was once the stronghold of the Roman Empire and nowadays it has a cosmopolitan air about it, with architectural remnants of its ostentatious past. Its geographical location makes it a diverse enclave, since it extends beyond the banks of the river Meuse creating a border with three countries: Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Take a stroll through its old town and its dead-end streets. An interesting street is that of Rue Hors-Chateau, the first to be built outside the city walls. Do not miss the Palace of the Princes-Bishops, nowadays the Palace of Justice, built in the sixteenth century in a Baroque style with a large courtyard adorned with decorated columns. Admission to the place is free. Continuing with illustrious buildings, we suggest a visit to Saint Paul's Cathedral, with Gothic style naves, and its cloister. Admission is also free to this cathedral, which took over the mantle from Saint Lambert's Cathedral destroyed during the French Revolution. All that is now left are a few decorative columns standing in the square bearing the same name and that today is the heart of the city. Continuing with ecclesiastical buildings, you must not miss the city's oldest, the Church of Saint Bartholomew, which dates back to the twelfth century. It is particularly famous for its baptismal fonts carved in bronze. Check out the new Railway Station to see how it contrasts with the ancient architecture; it was designed by the globally recognised Valencian architect Santiago Calatrava, who won the Prince of Asturias Award for the Arts, among others. Even though Le Carré is an area of bars and restaurants that are particularly popular in the evening, we suggest grabbing a bite to eat here before continuing the Tour. A popular dish is "boulets de Liège": delicious meatballs with chips. After lunch, head for Mons, 90 minutes' drive away. In this esteemed university city, which was the European Capital of Culture in 2015, you can see the Town Hall in the lively Grand Place, and the Belfry of Mons, a magnificent tower with an 87-metre bell tower, the only baroque style example in Belgium and deemed a World Heritage site by UNESCO. An unusual festival has been held for more than 650 years, the Doudou (the name of a traditional song), which has been included on the UNESCO list of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Celebrations begin in the Saint Waltrude Collegiate Church, and continue through the streets of Mons with the Ascent of the Golden Chariot (which contains the mortal remains of a saint who interceded to end a plague epidemic) and finish with the Combat of Lumeçon, which reenacts the fight between Saint George and the Dragon. The dates of this event vary each year. It is celebrated on Trinity Sunday (57 days after Easter). In the evening, treat yourself to a typical dish and a stroll through the city to sample its lively nightlife.

Overnight stay in Mons.

DAY 8 · MONS - WATERLOO - BRUSSELS

In the morning head to one of Europe's most well-known historical battlefields, Waterloo, a little over half an hour by car. The town has a diverse and cosmopolitan atmosphere: this is because over a quarter of its inhabitants are foreign born, mainly residents who work in EU institutions in Brussels. Waterloo acquired its place in the history books thanks to the famous battle named after it; on June 18, 1815, Napoleon's French troops fought the allied troops of several European nations led by the Duke of Wellington. The defeat and withdrawal of Napoleon's army led to the final fall of the First French Empire, in 1815. Relive this slice of history and visit Lion Hill, 5 kilometres to the south, the monument that commemorates the battle. It is a 100-metre mound topped by a 28-ton concrete lion. Continue a few more kilometres towards Genappe and visit an old farmhouse dating back to 1757, which was Napoleon's Last Headquarters. It now houses a museum with objects related to the battle as well as personal artefacts of the emperor. It is possible to cross the battlefield by jeep. In addition, you can visit The Panorama, a circular building with paintings of the battle. The most spectacular is a circular naturalism work, by the Parisian artist Louis Dumoulin, on a canvas measuring 110 metres in circumference. Check times and prices. There is a combined ticket costing €16 that includes a tour of the tourist attractions related to the historic battle. The Battle of Waterloo is reenacted each year with a whole host of activities and more than 6,000 actors. Continue the Tour to the capital of Belgium, Brussels, situated some 20 kilometres away. Walk around the most European city of all and try the typical Belgian fries with mussels before heading to bed. Overnight stay in Brussels.

DAY 9 · BRUSSELS

Enjoy the day in Brussels, Belgium's capital, and the main administrative headquarters of the European Union. Brussels is a blend of old and new. Its population is probably one of the most diverse in Europe. It is unofficially seen as the continent's capital, since it houses the European Council, the European Commission, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament. These buildings are all together in what is known as the European neighbourhood, with Robert Schuman Avenue in tribute to the French minister who was the "Father of Europe". The city also hosts the building of the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

The Atomium is an imposing sculpture that adds a touch of vanguardism to Brussels. This structure, which was designed by the architects André Waterkeyn and André & Jean Polak on the occasion of the World Fair in 1958, represents an iron molecule of 9 atoms measuring 18 metres in diameter, joined together by tubes with escalators and stands over 100 metres tall. There is a museum inside and it offers one of the best panoramic views of the city. Its restaurant in the top sphere is a great place to dine. The other iconic symbol of Brussels is the Manneken Pis, a small bronze statue, sculpted by Jerome Duquesnoy in 1619, depicting a boy urinating in a fountain. Listen to the various legends about this figure, which is actually a copy of the original that was stolen and reclaimed several times, and which is currently housed in the City Museum.

It is very close to the Grand Place and a must for any visit. The Grand Place, Brussels is a beautiful square, declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1998.

It consists of Gothic and Baroque buildings that once housed the Guild Houses, the Gothic style Town Hall, and the King's House.

In August, in alternate years, a 1,800 square metre carpet of begonias covers the square. The square is surrounded by streets full of shops and restaurants, while the nightlife begins at sunset. There are buildings nearby not to be missed: the Gothic style Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula; the Bolurse; the Palace of Justice, in neo-Baroque style built during the reign of Leopold II and for decades the largest building in the world; the Art Nouveau style houses, designed by the architect Víctor Horta, and the Royal Palace. It is the official residence of the Belgian monarchy, but the Royal Family actually live in the Castle of Laeken. It is open to the public during the summer months. The Sablon neighbourhood is also interesting; it is home to the church of Notre Dame du Sablon, a bijoux Gothic house of worship. During the weekend there is an antique market that we recommend visiting. You can dine near the Grand Place, where there are plenty of restaurants offering delicious dishes. And do not miss the famous Belgian chocolate. Several internationally known makers have shops in the area. There is no better souvenir.

Overnight stay in Brussels.

● DAY 10 · BRUSSELS - GHENT - BRUGES

In the morning continue the Tour to the city of Ghent, situated 45 minutes from Brussels. It has been an industrial city since the nineteenth century and today it is prosperous and full of energy, thanks in part to its high (20%) student population. However, it is more famous for being the birthplace of Charles V. The story goes that she gave birth to him in a bath during a party at the Prinsenhof Palace. Ghent has a well-kept network of canals and a beautiful medieval urban centre.

Do not miss Saint Bavo's Cathedral (St-Baafskathedraal), patron saint of the city, and its Baroque pulpit from the 18th century, as well as its paintings, such as the outstanding masterpiece 'The Adoration of the Mystic Lamb', painted by the Van Eyck brothers in 1432. The work of 12 altarpieces has been wondrously conserved and has been stolen six times. Admission to the Cathedral is free, but you have to pay €4 to admire the painting.

Another religious building of interest is the Church of Saint Nicholas, and, next to it, the Korenmarkt, the city's most lively square. Go to the strikingly beautiful Town Hall and visit the 14th-century belfry, that rises some 95 metres. The views from here are spectacular. No visit is complete without seeing Gravensteen castle, the former residence of the Counts of Flanders and which was used up to the fourteenth century as a defensive fortress and from then till the seventeenth as a prison. Like many other castles, it has a museum of torture that reflects the cruelty of the punishments once imposed on the subjects. While wandering around Ghent, be sure to take a photo of St. Michael's Bridge. After having a bite to eat (such as beef tenderloin), head back on the road to the city of Bruges, about 40 minutes from Ghent.

Bruges is Belgium's most touristic city and became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2000. It boasts some magical sunsets; it looks like the setting for a fairy tale. It is one of the finest preserved medieval cities in the world; it was founded in the 11th century around a 9th century fortress. It was a major trading centre for Northern Europe until the fifteenth century. Take a walk along its cobbled streets lined with houses right next to its numerous canals; it is no surprise then that it has drawn comparisons with Venice.

Have dinner and enjoy a beer, Belgium's most famous drink.

Overnight stay in Bruges.

● DAY 11 · BRUGES - ANTWERP

Make the most of the morning to visit the city and stroll through Minnewaterpark. Head for its Main Square, also called Markt, home to an interesting market on Saturdays.

Belfort tower is not to be missed. Enjoy stunning views of the city! In Burg Square, visit the Town Hall (Stadhuis), with a 14th century façade. Another point of interest is the Church of Our Lady with tower standing at 115,5 metres. There are two museums worth a visit: the Gruuthuse, in a medieval mansion, and the Groeninge, dedicated to art. Have a bite to eat in the centre of Bruges before rejoining the Tour and driving just over an hour to the day's final stop of Antwerp.

The city is famous for its diamonds industry that is home to 85% of the world's supply. Antwerp became an important cultural centre at the start of the seventeenth century and has always been one of the most important trading cities in Northern Europe. The river Schelde helped give its port a strategic importance.

Visit the Main Square (Grote Markt), surrounded by beautiful Renaissance buildings, with the Town Hall taking pride of place along with the fountain of Brabo, which pays tribute to the birth of the city. A visit to the Cathedral is a must! It is the largest religious building in Belgium, built between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Another point of undoubted interest is Antwerp Castle, rechristened Het Steen (The Stone) by Charles V. If your fancy a spot of culture, we recommend four museums: that of Rubens, which was the home and studio for the last 29 years of the famous Baroque painter's life, built in the seventeenth century; that of Fine Arts, in a 19th century neoclassical building; that of Diamonds, dedicated to these precious stones, and the Plantin-Moretus, which honours the printers that give it its name and which has been deemed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. In the evening, wine and dine in Groenplaats square and soak up its very lively atmosphere.

Overnight stay in Antwerp.

Have breakfast in one of the many charming parts of the city and then continue the Tour by heading to Leuven, located an hour's drive away. This city has several places that we recommend you visit and many points of interest. One of them is Martyr's Square home to the train and bus stations, reformed at the beginning of the century by the Spaniard Manuel de Solà-Morales, the new Town Hall and the Het Depot concert hall. Do not miss the Fountain of Wisdom (Fons Sapientiae), the work of Belgian sculptor Jef Claerhout.

In the famous Grote Markt you can visit the imposing Gothic-style Town Hall, built in the mid-15th century. The façade has 236 niches, located in the windows and in the three towers. The 15th century Gothic-style Saint Peter's Church is in the same square. Its architecture will not only attract your attention, but also the works of art inside.

The Church is special for another reason: it is a magisterial church, a title shared by only two in the world. The other is that of the Cathedral of St. Justus and St. Pastor in Alcalá de Henares, Spain. This distinction means that all of the church's canons had to be professors in theology (magister is Latin for "master" or "teacher"). It is also the church of the Catholic University of Leuven, where its rectory team and professors come to make offerings to the Virgin.

There is a third point of interest in Grote Markt: the Round Table (Tafelrond), originally built in 1479 by Mathieu de Layens, also responsible for the construction of the beautiful City Hall of Leuven. (Note: For security reasons, the historic building was demolished and rebuilt. The Tafelrond that we can see today was built in 1814 by Van Der Straeten, erected in the same place as the original building).

It was once the meeting point of the guilds.

It was rebuilt after the First World War and chosen as the headquarters of the National Bank, which occupied it until recently. Do not miss Saint Anthony's Chapel, where the remains of the respected Father Damien now rest, after they were moved there in 1936. Father Damien was a missionary in Hawaii, where he devoted his life to caring for those suffering from leprosy, a disease which led to his own death in 1889. In 2005 he was declared the greatest Belgian of all time and Pope Benedict XVI canonised him in 2009. Also visit St. Michael's Church, a Jesuit house of worship built between 1650 and 1671 by Father Willem Van Hees. It is considered a masterpiece of Flemish Baroque. Ladeuze square is another interesting place as it houses the Library and an unusual sculpture, created in 2004 to mark the 575th anniversary of the University and is of a large beetle threaded on a giant 23 metre-high needle. The Library, rebuilt after the First World War thanks to donations mainly from the United States, is an example of Flemish Renaissance style. It is famous for having one of the largest carillons in Europe, with 63 bells. A must-visit is the Groot Begijnhof of Leuven, 15 minutes from the centre, built at the beginning of the 13th century. In the past, widowed, single or orphaned women without any means to live once stayed in such places, after making a vow of obedience and chastity. Flemish Béguinages were inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2000. Nowadays they are home to students and university exchange teachers. You can either head straight to the next destination or take a walk and have a drink at Oude Markt (Old Square), the city's party venue. You will find many bars and restaurants, where residents and students meet up in the evening. The square is famous for that fact that the outdoor bars and cafés give the impression they are all together and therefore form one long establishment. It was once home to the residence of the Counts of Leuven from 1150 and used to be the site of the city market. Now it is time to return to the Netherlands. Follow the Tour to Maastricht, a city full of contrasts. Arrive in time to have dinner at an outdoor café in a city famous for its cuisine.

Overnight stay in Maastricht.

● DAY 13 · MAASTRICHT - VALKENBURG - MAASTRICHT

Maastricht is probably one of the most beautiful cities in the Netherlands, with a delightful old town that is ideal for walking and enjoying its interesting buildings and atmosphere. Its many attractions include its walls, from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; the central Vrijthof Square with the Basilica of Saint Servatius; the Sint Servaasbrug footbridge across the River Meuse; the Bonnefanten Museum; the Basilica of Our Lady; and the city's forts, military bastions and maze-like tunnels dating back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. We also recommend Mount Saint Peter, which has an old fortress with a network of caves home to hibernating bats. A fascinating city of great importance for a United Europe; the treaty for the creation of the European Union was signed here in 1992. In the afternoon, we recommend a visit to the town of Valkenburg to see its fascinating Roman caves and the eponymous castle.

Take the opportunity to have dinner in Valkenburg and enjoy a relaxing evening before returning to Maastricht.

Round off the day with a nice meal in one of the city's cafés. Maastricht is famous for its cuisine and is a global mecca for fine dining, as well as high fashion and for having a different way of life to the rest of the country.

Overnight stay in Maastricht.

● DAY 14 · MAASTRICHT - UTRECHT - AMSTERDAM

It's time to head back to Amsterdam, the departure city. But first, we suggest you visit the city of Utrecht, less than two hours away by car. The 112-metre high Dom Tower stands out; it is the highest bell tower in the Netherlands and visible from anywhere in the old town. Other points of interest are the Church of St. Willibrord and the famous Stadsbastion Oudaan castle. The city dates back to the year 47 AD, when Roman emperor, Claudius, gave the order to build a defensive line along the Rhine. Do not miss Rietveld-Schröder house, a World Heritage Site, considered the architectural masterpiece of the De Stijl modern art movement. It was designed in 1924 by Dutch architect Gerrit Rietveld, son of a carpenter and who was born in this city in 1888. It was commissioned by his widow and art patron Truus Schröder-Schrader. Now owned by the Centraal Museum of Utrecht, the house has been restored and adorned with several of Rietveld's works, including the Red and Blue Chair (1917) and the Zig Zag chair (1934). Water is once again a key part of these lands; Utrecht is crossed by countless canals, with water-level cellars converted into cafés and pubs. Pop into one to relax a while before continuing with the Tour. Head back to the car and drive to Amsterdam. Enjoy a final stroll along its streets beside the canals and raise a toast to a wonderful holiday in one of the many nightspots that this most open and welcoming city has to offer. Overnight stay in Amsterdam.

● DAY 15 · AMSTERDAM - CITY OF ORIGIN

Arrival at the airport with enough time to drop off your rental car and flight back to the city of origin.

Arrival. End of the trip and our services.

Your trip includes

Your trip includes

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| ✓ Return flight. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Amsterdam. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Amsterdam. |
| ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Haarlem. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Haarlem. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Delft. |
| ✓ Selected meal plan in Delft. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Breda. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Breda. |
| ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Liege. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Liege. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Mons. |
| ✓ Selected meal plan in Mons. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Brussels. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Brussels. |
| ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Bruges. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Bruges. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Antwerp. |
| ✓ Selected meal plan in Antwerp. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Maastricht. | |

✓ Selected meal plan in Maastricht.

✓ Rent-a-car.

✓ Insolvency protection.

Your trip doesn't include

✗ Accommodation taxes in Holland direct payment in facility.

✗ Accommodation taxes in Belgium direct payment in facility.

✗ Boat tours.

✗ Entrance to historical buildings (some are free).

✗ Possible toll charges.

✗ Bike rental.

Destinations Visited

Amsterdam



Zaandam



Haarlem



Hague



Delft



Breda



Thorn



Liege



Mons



Waterloo



Brussels



Ghent



Bruges



Antwerp





Leuven



Maastricht



Utrecht



Important remarks

- To avoid queues and crowds, you can book tickets to the most outstanding museums and exhibition halls online and in advance. We recommend trying to visit the museums early in the morning or in the afternoon. To obtain discounts on tickets and save yourself from having to queue, you can purchase cards such as the Holland Pass, the Museumkaart, the I Amsterdam City Card or the Rotterdam Welcome Card. Many museums offer special discounts for minors, students and pensioners.
- Triple rooms in Europe are generally rooms with twin beds or a double, in which a folding bed is installed to accommodate the third person. Due to the inconvenience this causes, we advise against using this option as far as possible.
- Check-in time at the hotel on the day of arrival depends on each establishment, but in no case will it be before 3:00 p.m., unless otherwise indicated.
- The proposed excursions and tours for each day are purely suggestions, as you can tailor the trip to suit your times, tastes and needs.
- A credit card is considered a guarantee, so sometimes you will need one for check-in at hotels.
- Hotels usually have cots available. Otherwise, babies will have to share a bed with an adult.
- To pick up your rental car, you'll need a credit (not debit) card in the name of the person who made the booking, who must also be the named driver of the vehicle.
- Consult the necessary documentation to enter the destinations visited and for transit in the countries where air stopovers are made.
- You must give notice that you are going to cross the border while collecting the vehicle. Authorisation may be required to drive through certain countries or areas/states (as is the case in the US and Canada). Depending on the conditions set out in the rental contract and the company hired, you might be charged a surcharge payable at the destination office.