

ADAPTIVE REUSE OF RURAL MONASTIC SITES IN BELGIUM IN THE XIXTH CENTURY AND IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XXTH CENTURY

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CONTEXT AT THE END OF THE XVIIITH CENTURY

- Secularization of the Low Countries and the Prince-Bishopric of Liège
- Monasteries are sold as national properties
- Reallocation of these sites to industrial, housing, agricultural, military, and public functions by their new owners

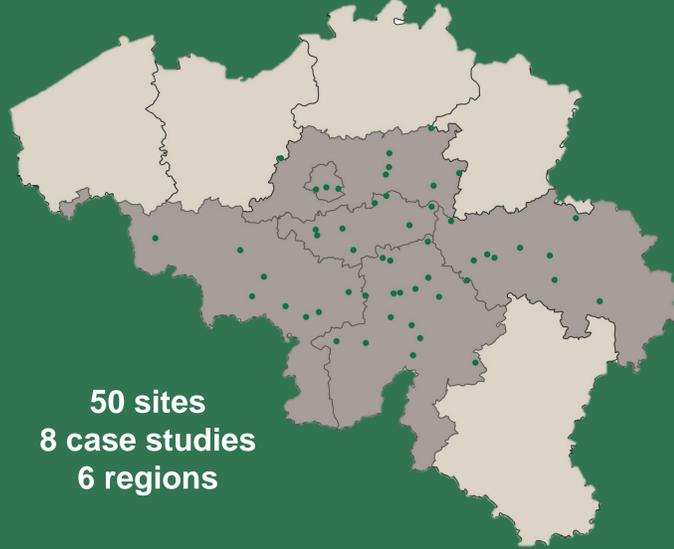


Former Abbey of Saint-Denis-en-Brocquerioie. Industrial reuse. 1850 (*La Belgique Industrielle*)



Former Abbey of Moulins. Industrial and residential reuse. c. 1840 (Private Collection)

CORPUS

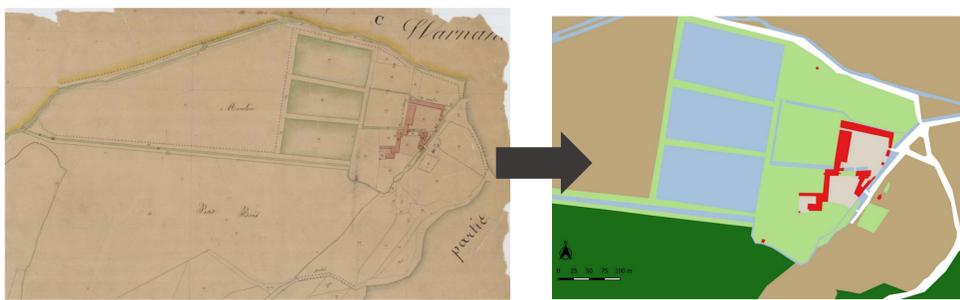


OBJECTIVES

- What are the consequences of these different types of reuse on the evolution of monastic architecture and its landscape ?
- How monastic domains have evolved structurally, architecturally and functionally over the studied period ?
- What were the driving factors of structural/architectural changes that define the evolution of different monastic sites ?

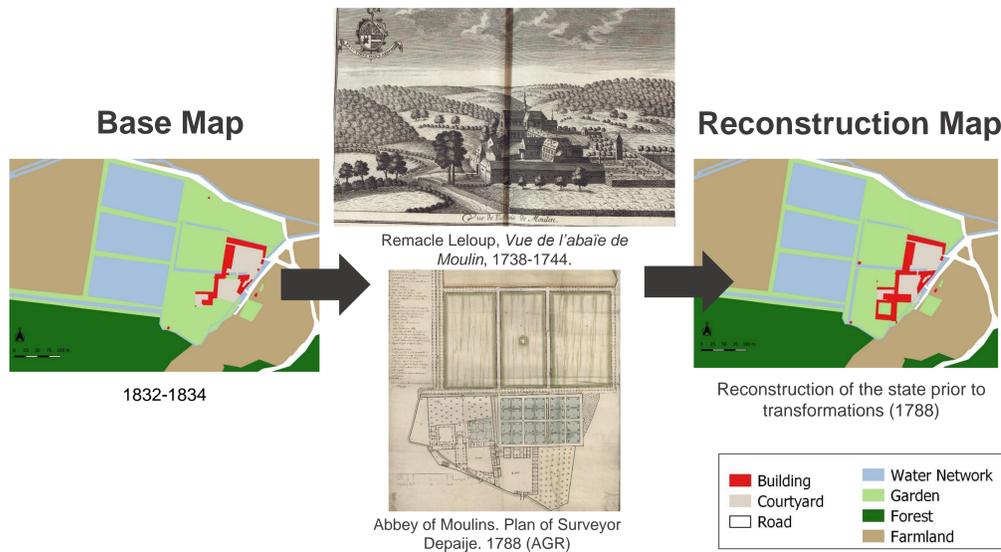
A GEOHISTORICAL APPROACH

GEOREFERENCING OLD MAPS AND PLANS

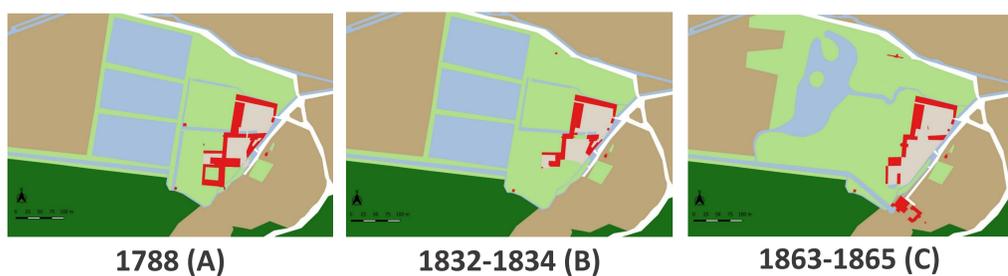


Abbey of Moulins. Primitive cadastral plan. 1832-1834 (AEN)

RETROGRESSIVE MAPPING FROM A BASE MAP

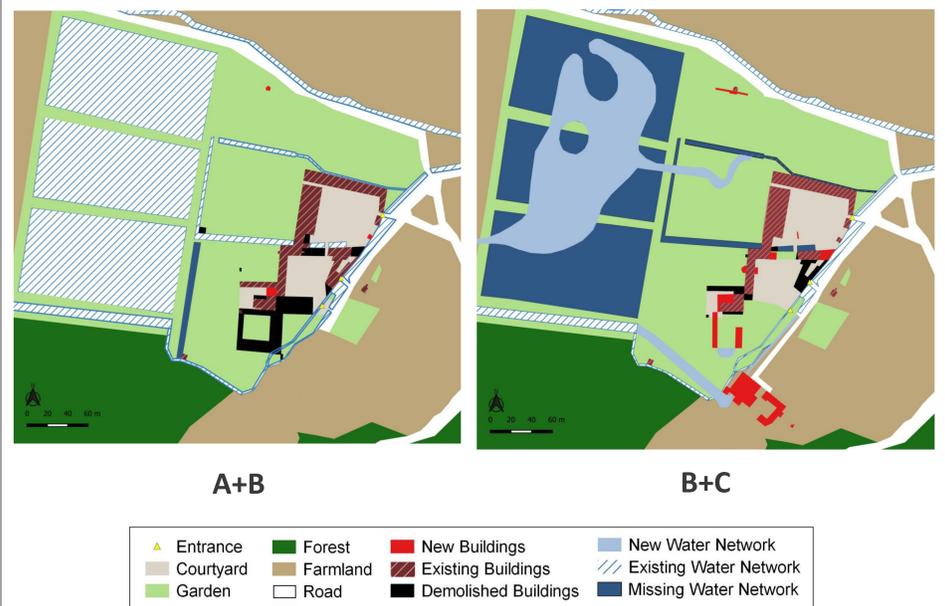


ONE LAYER = ONE SPECIFIC TIME-STATE

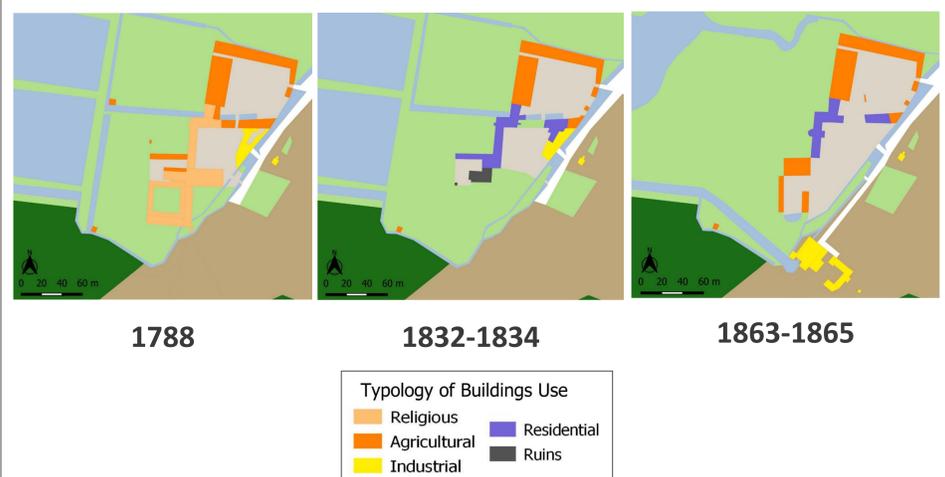


A CASE STUDY : THE ABBEY OF MOULINS, ANHÉE

Architectural and Landscape Evolution



Functional Evolution



PAST
Historical Insights

HELPS US UNDERSTAND...

PRESENT
Conservation, Restoration
and Conversion Issues

...AND PLAN FOR

FUTURE
Policy and decision-making
towards heritage preservation