

General Assembly
European Historic Houses Association

26th September – 29th September 2013

Brussels



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EUROPEAN
★ ★ ★
HISTORIC HOUSES

Conference & Post Tour



Dear Governors,

*Please bring this document with you
during the complete length of your stay.*

European Historic Houses Association team

General Agenda

Thursday, September 26, 2013

Arrival of the participants at the **Hotel STANHOPE**, Brussels, Belgium
Address: 9, rue du Commerce, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium

16:30 Executive Committee Meeting (only Board Members)
Rue de Trèves, 67 Brussels, B-1040

20:00 Informal dinner (optional), Hotel Stanhope

Friday, September 27, 2013

7:00 Breakfast in the Hotel STANHOPE

8:30 Meeting in the foyer of the Hotel STANHOPE (for Partners)

8:45 Partners' departure to Leuven

9:00 Meeting in the foyer of the Hotel Stanhope (for Governors)

9:30 Governor's General Assembly

Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the EU [Closed Meeting, for Members only]
77, rue Wiertz – B- 1000 Brussels

12:30 Governors' Lunch

14:00 CONFERENCE - Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the EU

*“Developing business models to meet the challenges of the
21st Century”*

*19:45 Gala dinner at Salon du Coudenberg, Place des Palais, 7 –Bruxelles 1000
Dark Suit*

*We will be delighted and honoured to have the presence of His Royal Highness
Prince Lorenz, Prince of Belgium.*

Saturday, September 28, 2013

8:00 Breakfast in the Hotel STANHOPE

8:45 Meeting in the foyer of the Hotel STANHOPE

9:00 Departure for **Vêves Castle**, hosted by Comte de Liedekerke Beaufort
Rue de Furfooz, 3 Houyet – 5561

10:15 Arrival at Vêves Castle

11:45 Departure for the visit of **Scy Sanssouci Castle**, hosted by Mr. Speeckaert
Scy Sanssouci, Scy-5361

12:30 Lunch at Scy Sanssouci Castle

14:30 Departure for the visit of **Haltinne Castle**, hosted by Mr. Lamarche and Mrs. Marie-
Nöelle Cardon de Lichtbuer
Haltinne (Gesves) - 5340

15:00 Arrival at Haltinne Castle

17:00 Departure for the visit of **Flawinne Castle**, hosted by Vicomte de Spoelberch
Rue Château de Flawinne, Flawinne- 5020

17:30 Arrival at Flawinne Castle

19:30 Dinner at Flawinne Castle

22:00 Departure for Brussels

Sunday, September 29, 2013

8:45 Breakfast, **check-out, departure with luggage**

9:15 Meeting in the foyer of the Hotel STANHOPE

9:30 Departure for the visit of **Jodoigne-Souveraine Castle**, hosted by Comte de Taux de
Wardin
Le Château, Jodoigne-Souveraine - 1370

11:45 Departure for **the Abbey of La Ramée**, hosted by Mr. Mortelmans
Rue de l'Abbaye, 19, Jodoigne -1370

13:15 Lunch at **the Abbey of La Ramée**,

14:45 Departure for Brussels Airport

15:30 Arrival at the Airport

Note: If your flight is before 17:00, please refer to the organisation team

Partners' program

(For those who are not attending the General Assembly on Friday morning)

8:00 Breakfast in the Hotel STANHOPE

8:45 One Coach departs for Leuven

9:30-9:45 Begijnhof: introduction

9:45-10:15 Begijnhof church

10:15 Café Faculty Club

10:45-11:00 Begijnhof, walk through to the next visit

11:15 Hollands College, Pater Damiaanplein 9

12:00 Departure from Damiaanplein

12:30 Lunch at the Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the EU

14:00 **Conference:** "Developing business models to meet the challenges of the 21st Century"

Conference

“Developing business models to meet the challenges of the 21st Century”

27th of September 2013

Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the European Union
(Rue Wiertz 77, 1000 Brussels)

2:00 pm **Welcoming remarks**

Dr. Philipp STIEL, Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the EU
Rodolphe de LOOZ-CORSWAREM, President of the European Historic Houses Association

2:10 pm **Keynote speech: Eric PHILIPPART**, Acting Head of Unit, Tourism and cultural instruments, Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry

Moderator: James HERVEY-BATHURST, Historic Houses Association Past President

Panel 1: The place of private cultural heritage in the EU (2:30 pm)

- *“Heritage Lobby in Europe: are we making any progress?”*, **Sneška QUAEDVLIEG-MIHAILOVIC**, Secretary General of Europa Nostra
- *“Translating public affection into Government action – the paradox of heritage”*, **Nick WAY**, Historic Houses Association, Director General (UK)
- *“Historic buildings: Asset or burden? Perspective of the young generation”*, **Francesco KINSKY dal BORGIO**, Secretary General of Young Friends of the Countryside (YFCS)

Concluding remarks: Karel BARTAK, European Commission, Head of Unit, DG Culture and Education

3.45 pm- 4.15 pm **Questions and answers**

Panel 2: What kind of economic and business models for historic houses? (4:15 pm)

- *“Financial situation and future for historic buildings”*, **Bertrand LE NAIL**, property expert and board member of “Demeure Historique”
- *“Highlighting the importance of younger generations’ involvement in family properties”*, **William CARTWRIGHT-HIGNETT**, Co-chair « Next Generation Group », Historic Houses Association- UK
- *“Bourdaisière testimony: The establishment of a micro farm in permaculture”*, **Louis-Albert de BROGLIE**, Private owner of Château de la Bourdaisière

Concluding remarks: Christoph FREIHERR SCHENCK ZU SCHWEINSBERG, EUHEF director/ HMM Heritage Media & Marketing

5.30 pm – 5.55 pm **Questions and answers**

6.00 pm **End of the conference**

SPEAKERS

Eric PHILIPPART



Mr. Philippart joined the European Commission in 2003, and has been responsible for cultural tourism since October 2012. He was previously in charge of the Impact Assessment team of the Directorate General for Enterprises and Industry, the EU programme for the reduction of administrative burden and various aspects of the “better regulation” action plan. He also occupies the function of Associate professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, teaching how to evaluate EU policies. He was a Professor at the College of Europe between 1999 and 2012. He was also a Senior Associate Fellow at the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS). He collaborated with the think tanks of the Dutch and French prime Ministers. He did his post-doctoral research at Cambridge University. He is the author of books and articles on new modes of EU governance and EU external relations.



James HERVEY-BATHURST



An alumnus from Cambridge University and the owner of Eastnor Castle, Mr. Hervey-Bathurst has been a trusted member of the European Historic Houses for the last seven years, as Vice-President. Currently holding the title of Regional Chairman, in the Landed Estates Division at Coutts, Mr. Hervey-Bathurst is also in the Chairman's Office and Heritage & Taxation Advisory Service at Christie's and has been there since 2011. He is also the director of Eastnor Castle Estates Company since January 1971. Another noteworthy mention, Mr. Hervey-Bathurst was a Trustee at World Monuments Fund Britain from 2009 to June 2013.



Sneška QUAEDVLIEG-MIHAILOVIĆ



Mrs. Quaedvlieg-Mihailovic was born in 1963 in Belgrade (former Yugoslavia) where she obtained a degree in International Law. After having obtained a post-graduate degree in European Law and Politics at Nancy (France), she worked for the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee in Brussels and then for the European Commission Delegation in Belgrade. She was one of the founders, and the first Secretary-General of the European Movement in Yugoslavia. In October 2000, she was appointed as Secretary General of Europa Nostra, where she had been working since 1992. During 2006 and 2007 she was closely involved with the coordination at European level of the European Heritage Days, a joint action by the Council of Europe and the European Commission. She has contributed to many European and international committees and networks covering the wider fields of heritage and is a co-founder of the European Heritage Alliance 3.3. She has

cooperated closely with the EU Institutions, the Council of Europe and UNESCO on heritage and culture related matters. She is a regular speaker at European and international conferences. She has written many articles on Europe and cultural heritage. She was a co-editor of the book "Heritage and the Building of Europe" (Kulturstiftung Haus Europa, Berlin 2004) and a contributor to the books "50/20 Sketches and essays" to mark twenty years of the International Cultural Centre, Krakow 2011 and "Retour Brussel, Erfgoed en Europa" (published by Erfgoed Nederland, Amsterdam 2011).



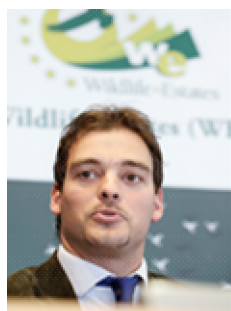
Nick WAY



Mr. Way is the Director General of Historic Houses Association, in the United Kingdom, and has occupied this function since 2005. An alumni from Cambridge University, Mr. Way's experience with heritage and historic houses is very vast. From December 2005 onwards, he has been, notably, the Secretary for the Heritage Conservation Trust (a charity to restore paintings in historic houses), a Board Member of Heritage Link and of the Attingham Trust, which supports the academic study of the fine arts in and the architecture of country houses. Over the years, he has also been active in diverse organizations, such as the Country Land and Business Association (CLA), the English Rural Housing Association, as well as taking part in the Steering Group in the Prince of Wales's Affordable Rural Housing Initiative and being a member of the Advisory Council to the School of Rural Economy and Land Management, at Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester. From 1978 to 1989, he also work in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, specialising in EU and international policy.



Francesco KINSKY DAL BORGO



Born on the 26th September 1983 in Pisa (Italy), Mr. Kinský dal Borgo has Italian, American and Czech roots. He studied agriculture sciences (Bsc) at the university of Pisa, and then went on to do a Master degree at Wageningen university in environmental science. He has been working for the European Landowners' Organization since 2011 as a Policy officer and was elected Secretary General of the Young Friends of the Countryside. He has been managing several projects for the ELO in Czech Republic, and in 2012 he moved to this country, also to become more involved in the management of the family estate. After the fall of the Communist regime, his family was given back their properties in the Czech Republic. In 1992, the company Kinský dal Borgo was founded in order to manage the 7200 ha of forest, Karlova Koruna castle, Kost castle, 600 ha of farm land and other assets owned by the Kinsky dal Borgo family.



Karel BARTAK



Mr. Bartak is currently the Head of the Culture Programme Unit in Directorate-General for Education and Culture (EAC) of the European Commission, and he has been so since June 2013, after having managed the Communication Unit for six years and the Youth Policy unit in the same directorate-general before that. Before joining the Commission in 2006, Mr. Bartak worked as a journalist and media manager in the Czech Republic, France, Russia and Brussels. He was based in Brussels as a European correspondent for the Czech News Agency since 1995.



Bertrand LE NAIL



Mr. Le Nail is a real estate expert, an agricultural engineer as well as a forester. Born in Toulouse, France, he is also the owner of two historic monuments. He created in 1973 a real estate firm that specializes in the transmission of castles in France, called the Cabinet Bertrand Le Nail. Located in the Western part of France, the firm has acted over forty years on a little more than 5000 files of castles, manors, mansions, castles, abbeys, ... etc ... on expertise, shares, sales, project development. His firm, one of the first in France, has extensive experience in this specific area of detention and transmission of this exceptional heritage. Other than these activities,

Mr. Le Nail is also a farmer and forester, and presides over a Technical Studies Center on forests.



William CARTWRIGHT-HIGNETT



William Cartwright-Hignett lives at Iford Manor, near Bath, England, where he farms and manages his family estate in partnership with his parents. The Iford Estate's diversified business ranges from mixed farming to motocross, property lettings to opera performances.

Educated at Eton, Cambridge and the Royal Agricultural College, William has experience of developing small businesses in a number of fields, including retail, real estate and imports. William is co-Chairman of the Next Generation Group of the HHA in the UK.



Louis-Albert de BROGLIE



Prince Louis Albert de Broglie was born into an illustrious French family. He began his career as a banker at Paribas (1985-1992). During this period, he also travelled extensively, lived two years in India and spent several months in Latin America, particularly Mexico. In 1992, he bought the Bourdaisière Castle, located in the heart of the Touraine Loire Valley Castles and historic monument. He began to collect and plant a collection of tomatoes in 1992 which became, in 1996, the National Conservatory of Tomatoes - where are cultivated to date nearly 650 varieties.

Concerned by the issues of ecology and sustainable development, Louis Albert de Broglie, nicknamed "the Prince Gardener" has developed activities built on environmental and societal challenges by combining its core concerns to the notions of hedonism and aesthetic activity illustrated by the beauty of nature. He bought Deyrolle in 2001, wishing to restore this legendary institution founded in 1831, as well as its educational purpose. After a fire in 2008, Louis Albert de Broglie did not lose a moment to begin rebuilding this mythical place, and the collections were replenished quickly.



Christoph FREIHERR SCHENCK ZU SCHWEINSBERG



After studying law at the universities of Heidelberg, Lausanne, Edinburgh and Munich, Christoph v. Schenck began his professional career at the media company Bertelsmann. In 2002, Schenck founded his own company, the HMM Heritage Media & Marketing GmbH, which operates in the field of cultural heritage and monument conservation as a publishing house and communications agency. Schenck is the editor of the annually published guidebook and Internet portal SCHENCKS Castles & Gardens that focuses on historical houses and gardens across Germany and Europe, as well as of the periodical publication HERITAGE. The HMM Heritage Media & Marketing GmbH additionally organises the EUHEF in

Vienna and Wiesbaden, one of the leading international trade fairs for monument conservation, restoration and cultural heritage. Since 2012, Schenck is responsible for the Castles & Mansions business area at the Hamburg real estate firm Engel & Völkers. As the director of his family-owned forestry in Hessen, Christoph v. Schenck is also especially dedicated to the cause of preserving natural resources and protecting nature. In addition to entrepreneurial activities, Schenck is engaged with a number of organisations on an honorary basis. His primary interest lies with the preservation of cultural heritage and traditional and classical architecture.

List of participants of the Conference

	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
Mrs.	Christine	Adrien	Vieilles Maisons Françaises (VMF)	FR
Mrs.	Nina Giorgia	von Albertini	Domus Antiqua Helvetica	CH
Mr.	Christian	Albrecht	Sachsen-Verbindungsbüro Brüssel	DE
Mrs.	Catherine	von Arnold	Swedish Landowners Association	SE
Mr.	Otto	von Arnold	Swedish Landowners Association	SE
Mr.	Karel	Bartak	Speaker – European Commission	CZ
Mr.	Gerald	Beigbeder -Veljkovic	Vieilles Maisons Historiques de Serbie	SRB
Mrs.	Katarina	Beigbeder-Veljkovic	Vieilles Maisons Historiques de Serbie	SRB
Mrs.	Dana	Beldiman Karlsons	Latvian Castles & Manor Houses Association	LV
Mrs.	Lucie	Benquet		
Mrs.	Sarah	Benveniste		
Mr.	Petr	Blizkovsky	General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union	CZ
Mr.	Tanguy	de Bock	Young Friends of the Country Side	BE
Mr.	Gaëtan	de Briey		BE
Prince	Louis-Albert	de Broglie	Speaker - Château de la Bourdaisière	FR
Princesse	Louis-Albert	de Broglie	Château de la Bourdaisière	FR
Conte	Ippolito	Calvo di Bergolo	Associazione Dimore Storiche Italiane (ADSI)	IT
Contessa	Antonella	Calvo di Bergolo	Associazione Dimore Storiche Italiane (ADSI)	IT

Baron	Daniel	Cardon de Lichtbuer	Association Royale des Demeures Historiques & Jardins de Belgique	BE
Mr.	William	Cartwright-Hignett	Speaker - Co-Chairman of the Next Generation Group of the HHA	GB
Mrs.	Hortense	de Castries	International Business Development chez Viablue	FR
Mrs.	Regina	Cleary		IE
Baron		Collinet		BE
Mr.	Richard	Compton	Historic Houses Association (HHA)	GB
Mrs.	Lucinda	Compton	Historic Houses Association (HHA)	GB
Mr.	Thomas	Cosby	Irish Historic Houses Association	IE
Mr.	Mihai	Costea	Adviser - BROmotion	
Mrs.	Claudia	Dassen	Young Friends of the Country Side	BE
Mrs.	Marina	Deserti	Associazione Dimore Storiche Italiane (ADSI)	IT
Baron	Joseph	de Dorlodot	Association Royale des Demeures Historiques & Jardins de Belgique	BE
Mr.	Giannicola	Forte	Young Successor	IT
Mr.	Thomas	Frankenhaeuser	Finnish Landowners' Organisation	FI
Mrs.	Peggy	Frankenhaeuser	Finnish Landowners' Organisation	FI
Mr.	Javier	Gimeno Brio	Associació de Castells i Edificis Catalogats de Catalunya	ES
Mr.	George	Gossip	Irish Historic Houses Association	IE
Mrs.	Patricia	le Hardy de Beaulieu	Architecte	BE
Mr.	James	Hervey-Bathurst	Historic Houses Association (HHA)	GB

Mrs.	Birthe	Iuel	Bygnings Frednings Foreningen (BYFO)	DK
Mr.	Piet	Jaspaert	Member of the Board Europa Nostra	BE
Mr.	Tõnis	Kaasik	Estonian Manor Association (Eesti Mõisate Ühendus)	EE
Mr.	Francesco	Kinsky dal Borgo	Speaker – European Landowners’ Organization	CZ
Mr.	Alexander	Kottulinsky	Österreichischer Burgenverein	AT
Comte	Jacques	de Lalaing		BE
Comtesse	Jacques	de Lalaing		BE
Mr.	Jean	de Lambertye	La Demeure Historique	FR
Mr.	Francis	Lannoy	Europa Nostra Belgium	BE
Dr.	Robert	Leach		
Mr.	Bertrand	Le Nail	Speaker – Cabinet Bertrand Le Nail	FR
Marquis	Robert	de Leotoing d’Anjony	La Demeure Historique	FR
Marquise		de Leotoing d’Anjony	La Demeure Historique	FR
Comte	Rodolphe	de Looz-Corswarem	European Historic Houses Association	BE
Mrs.	Heidi	Meissnitzer	Permanent Representation of Austria to the EU	AT
Mr.	Albert-Henri	de Mérode	Architecte	BE
Mr.	Robert	McCabe	Governor for European Historic Houses	EL
Mrs.	Constantina	McCabe	Governor for European Historic Houses	EL
Mr.	Kestukis	Mozeris	Lithuanian Association for Castles and Manor Houses	LT
Don	Hugo	O’Neill	Associação Portuguesa das Casas Antigas (APCA)	PT

Doña	Carmen	O'Neill	Associação Portuguesa das Casas Antigas (APCA)	PT
Mrs.	Joan	Prat y Coll		ES
Mr.	Patrick	Perceval Maxwell	Young Friends of the Country Side	IE
Mr.	Eric	Philippart	Speaker - European Commission	BE
Earl	Johann	Podstatzky-Lichtenstein	Czech Association of Castle and Manor House Owners	CZ
Mr.	Toussin	Pooters	Young Friends of the Country Side	BE
Mrs.	Sneska	Quaedvlieg-Mihailovic	Speaker - Secretary General of Europa Nostra	SRB
Mr.	Philippe	de Radzitzky		
Marchese	Niccolo	Rosselli del Turco	Associazione Dimore Storiche Italiane (ADSI)	IT
Mrs.	Marie-Paule	Roudil	Chef du Bureau de liaison de l'UNESCO à Bruxelles et Représentante de l'UNESCO auprès de l'Union européenne	FR
Mrs.	Claudia	Scharl	European Union Prize for Literature	
Mr.	Christoph	Freiherr Schenck zu Schweinsberg	Speaker HMM Heritage Media & Marketing GmbH	DE
Mrs.	Martina	Scheper	Associació de Castells i Edificis Catalogats de Catalunya	ES
Mr.	Lazar	Secerovitch	Vieilles Maisons Historiques de Serbie	RS
Mrs.	Donatienne	de Séjournet	Membre de ARDHJB	BE
Mr.	Imre	Sooäär	Estonian Manor Association (Eesti Mõisate Ühendus)	EE
Mr.	Peter	Stevens	European Manager - Hiscox	
Mr.	Christian	Stoffel	Domus Antiqua Helvetica	CH

Mr.	Christoph	zu Stolberg-Stolberg		DE
Mr.	Jean-Jacques	Torck	Eurochâteaux	
Marquis	Olivier	de Trazegnies	Association Royale de Demeures Historiques & Jardins de Belgique	BE
Comte	Ghislain	d'Ursel	European Historic Houses Association	BE
Mrs.	Honorine	d'Ursel	Dorotheum	BE
Mr.	Philippe	Valéry	Saint-Just	BE
Mrs.	Valérie	Vandenabeele	Young Friends of the Country Side	BE
Mrs.	Sandra	van de Walle de Ghelcke	BTW - Bundesverband der Deutschen Tourismuswirtschaft	DE
Mrs.	Ilse	Verlé	Architecte	BE
Mrs.	Viliana	Brescan	Student - University of Architecture and Urbanism "Ion Mincu", Bucharest, Romania	RO
Mr.	José Luis	Vives y Conde	Associació de Castells i Edificis Catalogats de Catalunya	ES
Mr.	Hermann	Von der Kall	Hermann von der Kall Versicherungsmakler GmbH	DE
Mr.	Nick	Way	Historic Houses Association (HHA)	GB
Mr.	Noé	Youssouroum		



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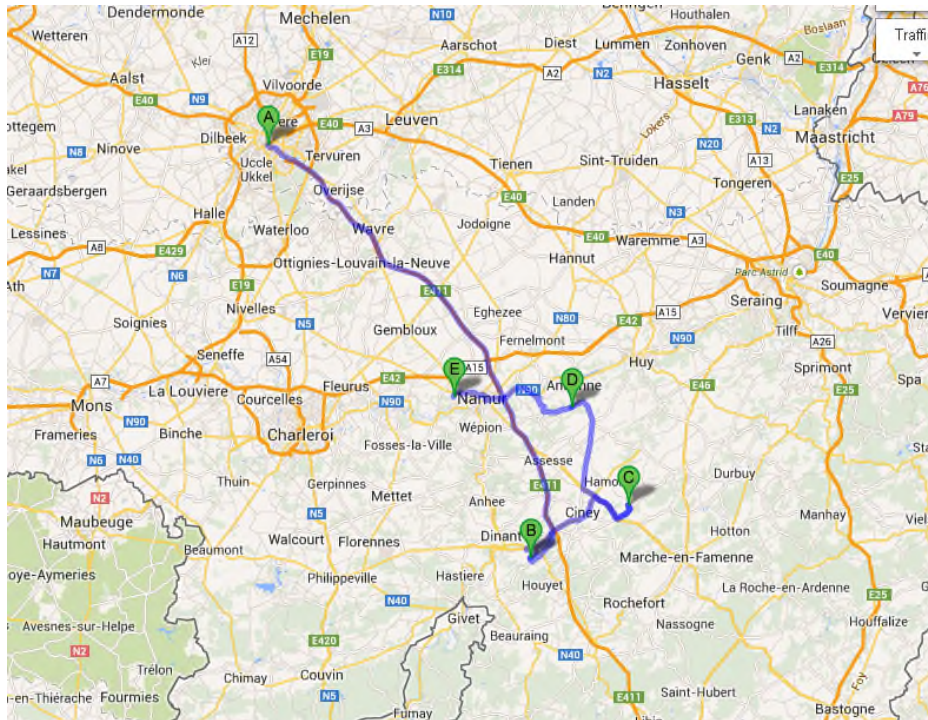
Visits of Belgian Historic Houses

September 28th and 29th 2013

*Province of Namur
Belgium*



Saturday, September 28, 2013



A : Bruxelles

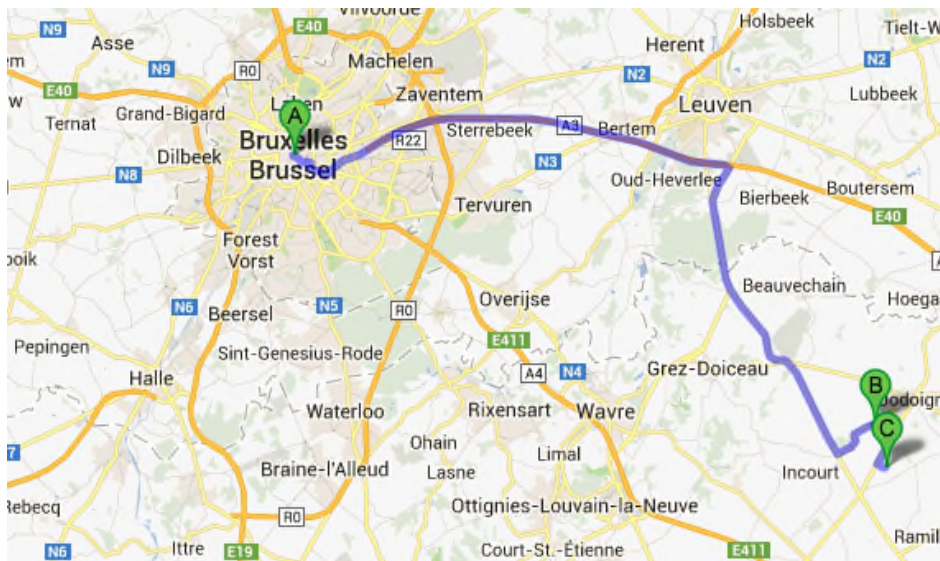
B : Vêves

C : Scy

D : Haltinne

E : Flawinne

Sunday, September 29, 2013



A : Bruxelles

B : Jodoigne Souveraine

C : La Ramée

VÊVES CASTLE IN CELLES (HOUYET)

HISTORY

The Castle of Celles, also called Vêves, classified as an outstanding monument since 1941, is one of the most remarkable examples of military architecture of the XVth century.

The foundations of the original castle date back, according to tradition and chronicles, at the time of Pepin of Herstal (670-714), attracted to such places by the neighboring Saint-Hadelin and the favorable situation of the hill dominating the region.

Destroyed in 1200, rebuilt in 1230, the building burned in the early fifteenth century and was restored after the fire. The castle remained a fortress until the end of the Middle Ages. From the twelfth century, the history of the Castle of Celles-Vêves merged with that of the Sires of Beaufort and their descendants, the Earls of Liedekerke Beaufort of Celles.

At the time of the Renaissance, a complete transformation of the buildings was performed; and later, under Louis XV, further changes were carried out primarily on the interior design, wood paneling, alcoves and windows. The plan forms an irregular triangle flanked by four large towers and two smaller ones. The main tower, which is higher than the others, has a diameter of 8 meters and a height of 36 meters. It is also one of the oldest parts of the castle.

In the early 1970s, major restoration works, carried by the architect Francis Bonaert, were made to render the castle fit to live in. The contrast between the exterior of the fortress and the intimacy and softness of the interior parts surprises visitors.

The castle is open to the public (recreational activities, reception rooms).

STRENGTHS

- The large living room furnished with styles from Louis XV and Louis XVI
- The armory with its ceiling, XVIth century fireplace and the pavement in sandstone from Spontin and Chevetogne, as well as blazons-decorated mosaic.
- The room and its Louis XVI furniture.
- Important collections of furniture, paintings, clothing, porcelain and engravings.



Addition of a double gallery in the XVth-XVIth century with a beautiful timber-processed cross of St Andrew.



Sources :

- Website: www.chateau-de-veves.be
- François-Emmanuel de Wasseige, *La route des Châteaux*, Itinéraires du Patrimoine Wallon, p. 128-131.

SCY - "SANSOUCI" CASTLE

HISTORY

Scy is an ancient seigneurie and was successively owned by Marie d'Artois in 1342, the Dukes of Burgundy (1421) and the kings of Spain. Following various sales, it finally became the property of Viscount Jean-Guillaume de Propper in 1767 and was transmitted by inheritance or gift ever since, without knowing any dismemberment or sharing.

The oldest known document mentioning the Castle is the Ferraris Map (1777), on which can be observed the existence of a castle or a farm on the west side (the location of the pyramid), as well as water plans of a longitudinal shape.

The second castle called "the great castle of the Earls of Espiennes" was built around 1815. Badly damaged, it had to be destroyed in 1963. The park was then left as it was, without major construction, for close to 30 years.

The estate has been owned by the family Cornet d'Elzius since 1940.

The present house was achieved between 1993 and 1995 according to the architect Emmanuel Callataÿ's plans. This new building is directed towards the South and erected on the highest point of the park so to give the owners a pleasant in-depth view of the landscape. Two remnants of the old castle have been reintegrated into the park. The barn of the castle, burned in 1992, has been preserved as a romantic ruin and the family vault, which was under the chapel, was restored and covered by a pyramid symbolizing the respect due to the creators of this park.

The old canal in La Drève des Tilleuls was reopened in 1995.

A temple was built in 1998, with the idea of creating an optical illusion, along the pond in the axis of the large central drève of the park.

A pool in the shape of an orangery was carried out in 2003 and the gardens surrounding it in 2005.

Many restoration and plantation projects remain to be done in the coming years.

This castle is a private property.

STRENGTHS

- The Castle is tightly integrated in the village, in the spirit of the old castle which made its appeal.
- Its park, where the Bocq stream finds its source, has been rehabilitated since 1993 with the help of landscape architect Benoît Fondu.



Source : Documentation transmitted by Mr. Eric Speeckaert, owner.

HALTINNE CASTLE

HISTORY

The first mention of Haltinne, as a chivalrous land, dates back to 1329 when Jean de Flandre, Earl of Namur, traded several territories with Jehan de Ferme, including the so-called "des Fossés" where the actual castle was later edified. The de Ferme family kept this fief until 1450, at which point it was sold to Jean de Gosne. At that time, the castle was a tower or a dungeon, whose few fragments remain 500 meters away from the actual castle.

The territory was then sold a few times, until it became the property of the Baron Gérard de Groesbeek and his wife Marguerite de Waha in 1635. They undertook important renovations in the castle. The land « des Fossés » was partially demolished and integrated into a new castle, shaping an homogeneous set of traditional and typical architectural style of the Castle-Farms in the Condroz region.

Although the castle has been at the hands of different owners and suffered fires in 1674 and in 1684, it is one of the few castles that has been able to keep its ancestral shapes and volume.

In the years 1690 until 1703, Rémy de Goër restored the castle and built the farm in order to separate the residential area (south wing) from the farming. It is therefore during the XVIIIth century that most of the openings of the castle were enlarged. The Goër family kept Haltinne during 123 years.

In 1814, the Earl Ferdinand d'Aspremont-Lynden bought the castle only to be sold again by his son Guillaume in 1889. Since then, the castle has belonged to Gustave Dumont's successors who bought it just over 120 years ago.

Miraculously, Haltinne has managed to keep its features from the XVIIth century, though the actual owner is currently conducting a vigorous restoration. The castle is almost perfectly rectangular and entirely surrounded by water. Built in bricks on a very high substructure made of limestone and sandstone, the castle rises up two floors, under sloping roofs covered with slates based on ledges stone corbels. The house is characterised by its four protruding corner towers; they rise up two and half floors. Access to the house is done first through a beautiful wrought iron gate suggested to Léopold II for Ciergnon Castle but finally refused.

Nowadays, this castle is a private estate and has been classified since 1981 (as Wallonia's exceptional heritage).

STRENGTHS

- The front façade (east) has 17 spans (with towers), which is exceptional.
- A wrought iron gate.

- The monumental stairway in blue stones in the style of Louis XIII
- The decoration with stucco in the hall and other rooms, including the pink living room.



The façade and its entrance with the porch-tower. The stone bridge, dating back to 1889, has replaced the ancestral drawbridge.



Sources :

- Website www.valleedusamson.be
- François-Emmanuel DE WASSEIGE, *La route des Châteaux*, Itinéraires du Patrimoine Wallon, p. 33 à 35.
- Jean-Louis JAVAUX, « *Le patrimoine exceptionnel de Wallonie* », Division du Patrimoine de la Région wallonne, p. 538-540.

FLAWINNE CASTLE

HISTORY

Overlooking a wide landscape of ridges, between which we can imagine the valley of the Sambre, emerges an imposing white building, the Castle of Flawinne, also called at times "Castle David" and its domanial farm. The castle is a large one-floor building consisting of a main body and two wings.

At the end of XVIIth century existed on the land an old farm, called the "Red Cense." On May 26th 1692, Louis XIV, who had laid siege in Namur, established his headquarters; in 1695, William of Orange, King of England, also set up his headquarters while waiting for the neighboring French garrison to capitulate. It is likely that the construction of the present castle began at that time. In 1711, the lord owner of the domain, Albert-Nicolas Hinslin, completed the castle as it is known today and was able to build five splendid terraces, with a granted authorization to use the land taken for the construction of the new Citadel in Namur.

It was also at Flawinne Castle that the conference was held, on April 6th 1790, between the Belgians revolted against Joseph II. In 1814, Russian troops occupied the property and committed serious depredations. After the battle of Waterloo, serious confrontations between the retreating French and their English pursuers took place in the vicinity of the castle. In 1903, excavations unearthed the skeleton of a British soldier who was identified as having belonged to the 13th British Infantry regiment that fought in the Battle of Waterloo. The lime trees along the drève still wear, embedded in their trunks, cannonballs launched during the fighting. During the 1914-18 war, the Germans settled in Flawinne. Without any moat or drawbridge, even though this mansion witnessed many military events, its appearance is that of a small leisurely castle which opens to an inner courtyard. Unfortunately, the castle has endured substantial changes in the XIXth c. that have burdened its primitive composition. A wing was added to the right and a set in the shape of an L against the rear, where a neo-Gothic chapel was affixed. Several other annexes were also added to the back of the castle.

The domanial farm, made exclusively in limestone blocks, strikes by the high volume of its dwelling.

The castle is owned by the Viscount Olivier de Spoelberch.

STRENGTHS

- The grand staircase with wrought-iron ramps, presumably from the early years of the XIXth century.
- Several stone fireplaces carved from, it seems, the neighbouring farm, Red Cense
- One of the parlours in the Louis XVI style

- The French gardens with terraces (five connected by stairs), ornamental garden in the south courtyard of the castle created by garden architect Philippe Boncourt and Sybille de Spoelberch

RESTORATION

Restoration supervised by the actual owners.



Source : *Bulletin du Touring Club de Belgique*, 1928
Photos taken on the Internet

JODOIGNE-SOUVERAINE CASTLE

HISTORY

The history of Jodoigne-Souveraine Castle is intimately linked to that of the House of Glymes, settled in Jodoigne since the Middle Ages. It was built in 1764 on the ruins of a farmhouse, originally owned by the Earls of Glymes. It is an elegant building in a U shape, in a Hesbignon style that is fairly typical of the eighteenth century in this region.

Originally, the castle was divided into two parts:

- The North-Eastern part housed the farm, which was reached by passing under a monumental tower.
- The Southern part, a manor house, was surmounted by a pediment with the coat of arms of the Glymes and the Spangen.

Between 1880 and 1910, the wall separating the two parts of the property was cut down, giving the beautiful architecture the harmony as we know it today. Significant interior modifications were also made at this time to improve the comfort of the house.

The park was also embellished: the turf-covered terraced court, the water mirror, the paths of the park and the beautiful staircase in Gobertange stones that adorns the yard.

Between 1910 and 2000, the works made on the castle were mostly those of maintenance.

In 2000, a disastrous fire completely ravaged the south wing of the castle that was occupied by the family de Traux de Wardin. Only the chapel was spared by the fire which caused major damage as well from fire as from the amounts of water that were discharged to extinguish it.

Then began a long period (12 years) of work devoted at first to the demolition of the damaged parts, and then to the identical reconstruction of the parts destroyed by the fire, using techniques of the eighteenth century.

This was followed by the complete renovation of the entire castle, which was decaying more and more over time.

In North Wing, the support beams, which were falling into ruin, were replaced in 2001. Following this work, the wing was converted between 2002 and 2009 into three modern and comfortable apartments, available for rent.

The barn has been converted into a bedroom and the Tower into lofts.

In parallel with the reconstruction of the wing that was burned down and the complete restoration of the building, extensive landscaping was undertaken around the Castle: creating a "French" garden in front of the terrace, restoration of the ironwork from the seventeenth century, the complete redevelopment of the inner courtyard, of the pond's surroundings...

STRENGTHS

- The important renovations, both of the interior and the exterior, done after the fire of 2000.
- The stylish dovecote.



View from the South Wing
after the fire

The Renovated Castle



Source : Documents given by the Earl and Countess de Traux de Wardin, owners, in the context of receiving the Alexandre de Merode Award, granted in 2013 by the Royal Association of Historic Houses and Gardens of Belgium.

ABBEY OF LA RAMEE

HISTORY

Around 1215, a community of women affiliated to the Cistercian order was implanted in the valley of the Great Gette in Jauchelette. It would grow and become an abbey that bore the name of La Ramee. This religious presence lasted more than five and a half centuries. Of the abbey remains mainly the large domestic farm and the abbey district built in the eighteenth century.

The medieval history of La Ramee is poorly documented, therefore little known, as sources were mostly found from 1500 onwards. Religious strife and endemic warfare marked the last quarter of the sixteenth century, which made La Ramee an easy target for the troops crossing the Brabant Hesbaye. Several times, the area was devastated and the religious order was forced out of the abbey. But we know little about the buildings before the eighteenth century, only that they consisted of a church with a single nave and a three-sided apse, a cloister and monastic buildings.

The eighteenth century, under Austrian rule, meant a period of spiritual and temporal prosperity. The large farm and its impressive barn were built between 1715 and 1741. Following the invasion of French troops, the abbey was suppressed in 1796 and the nuns were expelled. Put on sale in 1798, the property of the abbey was dismantled: the farm and mills changed ownership without changing function, but the monastic buildings passed into the hands of several owners. In 1855, the industrialist Charles Favart bought the entire domain and decided to live there permanently and develop the site to its taste. He established a romantic park with a pond by landscape architect Aegis Rosseels. He divided the farm and the park with a cross-wing building (with two pavilions) and a large greenhouse with metal frame, transforming La Ramée into a country estate. However, by succession, in 1903, the castle and the park were conferred to a religious congregation and thus welcomed the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. They built a new building with a large chapel on the ground floor and bedrooms upstairs.

During the eight centuries of its history, La Ramee has always been known as a bipolarity: an abbey and a farm until the late eighteenth century, a leisure residence and a farm in the nineteenth century, a convent and a farm in the twentieth century.

In 2007, after negotiations were conducted by the president of the Royal Association of Historic Houses, the religious order sold the convent of La Ramee and its surrounding park to Mr Jacques Mortelmans' company, who already owned the abbey's farm; so after more than two centuries, the area was reunified. The chapel was deconsecrated.

The site of La Ramee became an "accommodation center" hosting numerous seminars.

STRENGTHS

- Three components of a large farm, of an uncommon size, gives it an original shape: the porch, the dovecote tower and a monumental barn, 20 meters in height, dating back to 1722.
- The unity of the ensemble resulting from the homogeneity and chromatic materials (brickwork, Gobertange stones, slates roof, ...)
- The farm is one of the great landmarks of the rural heritage of Wallonia.



Source : *Le Patrimoine exceptionnel de Wallonie*, Division du Patrimoine DGATLP
Pictures taken on the Internet

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Notes

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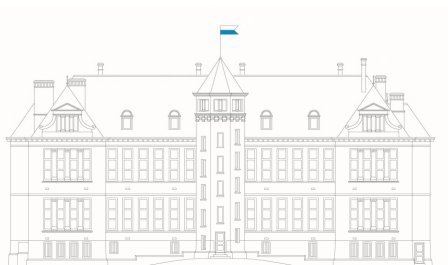
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