CLIENT: FLEMISH GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND MEDIA, FACILITAIR BEDRIJF, AGENCY FOR NATURE AND FORESTS

OPEN CALL FOR PROJECTS, WINNING PROJECT 2016/ OPENING 2022 GAASBE

RECEPTIC **KASTEELSTRAAT** 1750 GAASBEEK **BELGIUM**

ATELIER D'ARCHITECTURE PIERRE HEBBELINCK



ARCHITECTURE

Atelier d'architecture Pierre Hebbelinck **Collaborators** Julien Broers Céline Schnitzler

STABILITY ENGINEER BEG

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES ENGINEER, PEB AE+

ACOUSTICS Jean-Pierre Clairbois

LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN Catherine Hebbelinck

OPERATING ARCHITECT Kobe Van Praet (VersA)

> **ADVISOR Iwert Bernakiewicz**

BUILDING COMPANIES Vandezande Roels

PHOTOGRAPHER François Brix

CREATION OF PIERRE HEBBELINCK'S MODEL Mellens et Dejardin

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CATHERINE HEBBELINCK

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ARCHITECTURE

The entrance pavilion of Gaasbeek Castle and its eponymous country estate was designed in autumn 2015 by Atelier d'Architecture Hebbelinck as part of the Open Call for Projects. After being selected as the winner, the client requested modifications to the structure of the roof. This note describes the path followed by the project from initial design to final completion.

It draws part of its substance from observations made in the wider Pajottenland region, from the analysis of its landscapes and their depiction by Bruegel. (°) (1)

The topography of the village of Gaasbeek is characterised by hills where the village is coiled around a medieval church (1381) and its century-old Saturday farmers' market. (At 3 p.m., the church bell rings and the stalls all open together, only to close less than an hour later when the exclusively local products are all sold).

In its cemetery is the humble tomb of Maurice Roelants (2), former director of Gaasbeek Castle, designed by renowned architect Willy Van Der Meeren. This tomb takes the form of a simple concrete mould of the grassy area of the cemetery, expressing the original earth, engraved with only the names and years of birth and

death of Roelants (1895/1966) and his wife. Van Der Meeren also designed the Roelants house (1962).(3)

Two castles compete for dominance on the bluffs. Gaasbeek Castle stands on a promontory overlooking a lake. It was transformed at the end of the nineteenth century (1887-1898) by the Marquise Arconati Visconti, who was a lover of art, politics and history. (4) The garden-museum with its baroque parterres, its vegetable garden and its orchards is one of the finest in Europe. (5)







[2_Tombe Roelants]



[3 Roelants House]





Between the two castles (Gaasbeek and Groenenberg), we observe a small valley, separating their lands. The pavilion project

does not set out to make an architectural statement but to provide a bridge slightly above the connecting landscape. (6)



[6_scheme coupe territorial]

It forms a simple cover, too vast to shelte r just the internal uses of a pavilion, and also offers cover to the groups of visitors and leaves room for activities. It serves as an ambassador for the local community.

The roof was first designed

as a concrete imprint of the existing floor, which saves on formwork. The perimeter required for the covering surface is surrounded by vertical boards, the reinforced concrete is poured and then lifted by hydraulic jacks along perennial columns. (7,



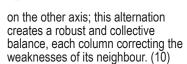
[8 Plaster model 2]

The small volume of the pavilion is then slipped under this shelter.

[8 Plaster model 1]

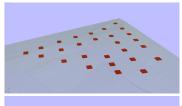
The pavilion includes an area designed to welcome visitors. a ticketing office, offices, the library and archives of the castle and a warehouse.

However, during the study phase, this idea of a concrete roof was abandoned in favour of a different concept. On a trip to Crete during the same period, when visiting the Palace of Knossos, I saw a temporary structure made, without plans, by archaeologists. (9) The simplicity and timelessness of the simple structure provided food for thought for the following proposition. We proposed to the engineer to work with slender steel profiles by alternating their performances. The IPE profiles perfectly take up the loads in one direction but are weak



In parallel to the design of this new structure, smooth, perfect, tense, we designed a volume made of the simplest and 'poorest' building material: a concrete block of 20 x 20 x40 cm. Its positioning makes use of the mortar of the joint, crushed under the weight of the block, protruding from the wall, giving it greater materiality, a hazardous texture, catching shadow and light.

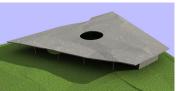
> Pierre Hebbelinck Liège 5 June 2022



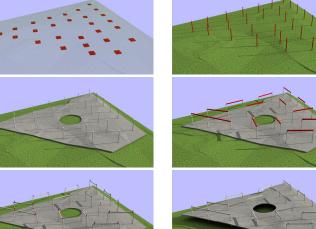


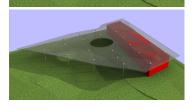






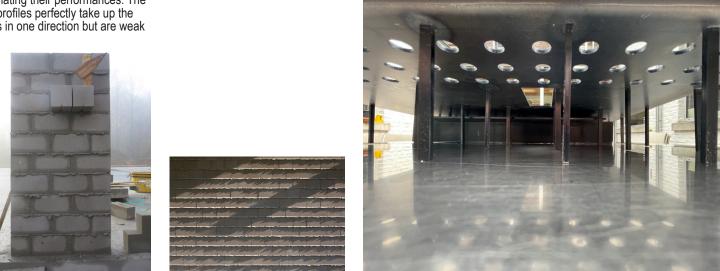








[9_Coverage of the archaeological site in Knossos]



[11_Final result]

[11_Moke up at the building site]

B

THE DESIGN GAVE RISE TO MORE THAN THIRTY MODELS (VARIOUS TYPES OF CARDBOARD, FOLDED PAPER, PLASTER,

MODELS



[Image 1 - Series]





[Image 2] [Image 3]







[Moule en platre de sol en terre, 2016]















[Cardboard model, parsley, plaster, 2017 draft, below]

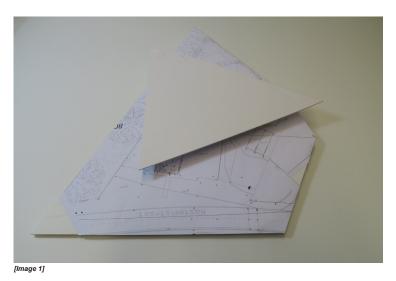


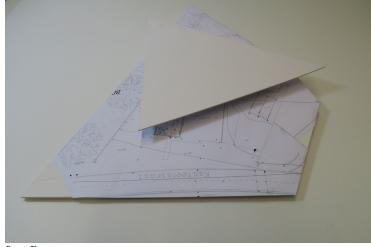




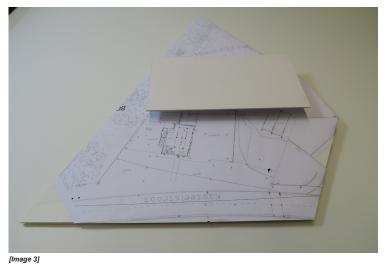


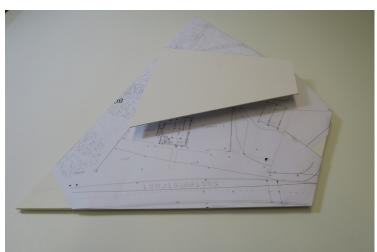
[View 4]



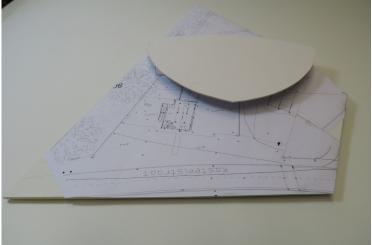


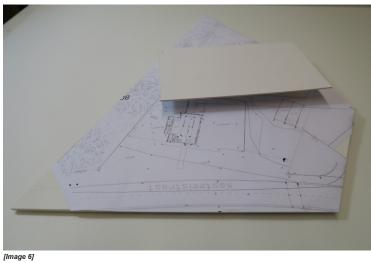
[Image 2]





[Image 4]





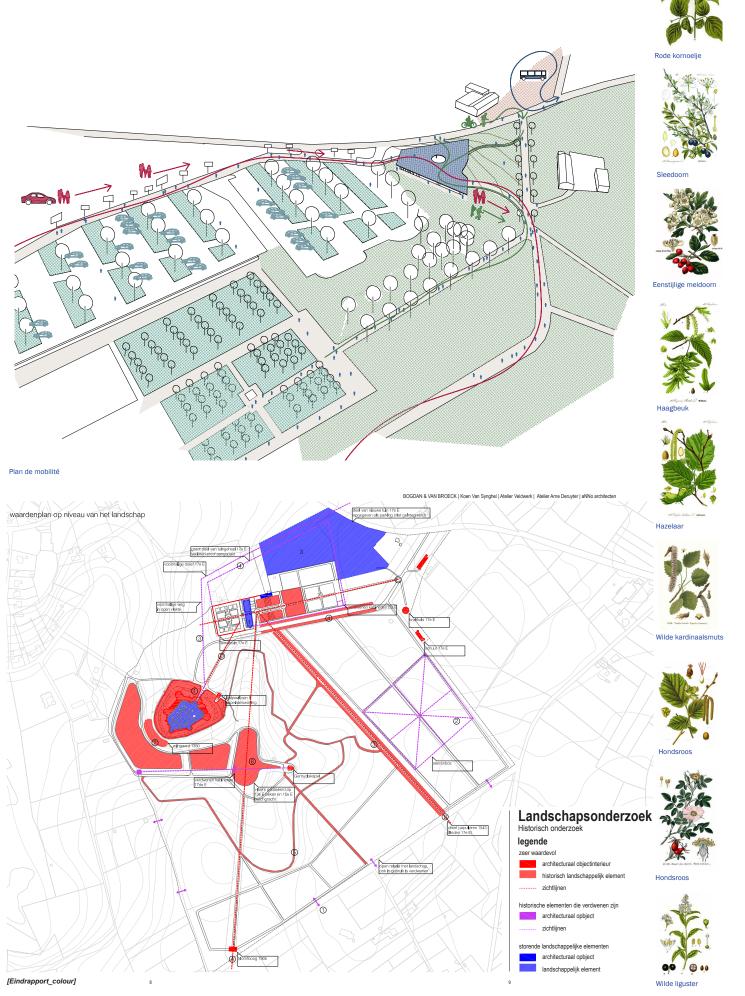




CAME UP WITH THE IDEA OF EXPLOITING
THE LOCATION'S PEDAGOGICAL CAPITAL BY
ARRANGING A BOTANICAL NARRATIVE PATH
WITHIN THE VAST CAR PARK

THE LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN, CATHERINE HEBBELINCK

3. TOEGANGEN



D

THE CONSTRUCTION SITE PROVIDES
OPPORTUNITIES TO TEST SOME PLASTIC
ASPECTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION AT FULLSCALE: MOCK UP OF BLOCKS, FACTORY TEST
FOR THE FRAMES, ...)

MOKE UP





[Moke up blockwork with backflow joint / sculpture support]



THE COLLABORATION BETWEEN LUC VANACKERE, DIRECTOR OF THE CASTLE, AND THE ARCHITECT PIERRE HEBBELINCK WILL CREATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PLACE WORKS FROM THE COLLECTION BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE PREFABRICATED CONCRETE VOLUME.

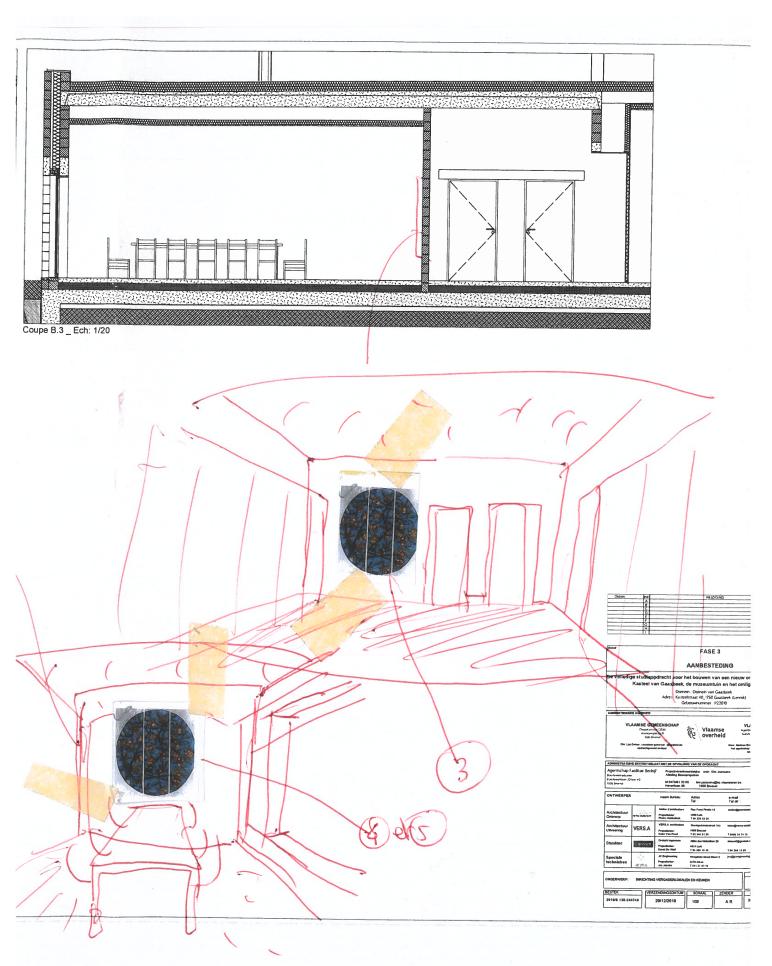
THE INSIDE OUTSIDE WORKS



[Carved head, medieval stone]



[Test of placement of Midievale stone sculptures on wall/in garden (collage on pencil drawing)



[Test work in collective office (collage / bic on paper)

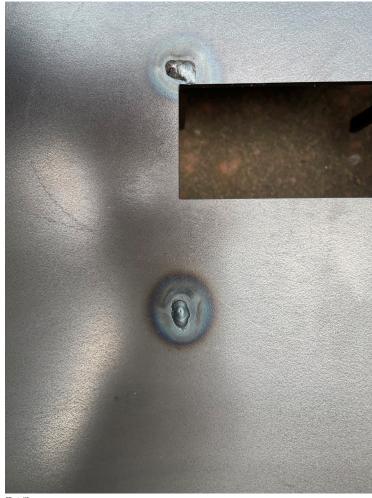
F

HIDDEN IN A DISCRETE PLACE, CONVEYING A FORM OF INITIATION. THIS PRACTICE COMES FROM THE OBSERVATION OF THE ITALIAN CHURCHES OF THE XIITH CENTURY WHERE THE MASTER BUILDER OFFERED A STONE MODEL TO HIS CLIENT. IT IS ALSO INSPIRED BY THE POEMS MOULDED IN THE SUMERIAN BRICKS AND WHICH DISAPPEAR IN THE THICKNESS OF THE WALL.

PIERRE HEBBELINCK PLACES A MODEL IN ALL OF HIS PROJECTS



[Fabrication atelier Mellens et Dejardin]



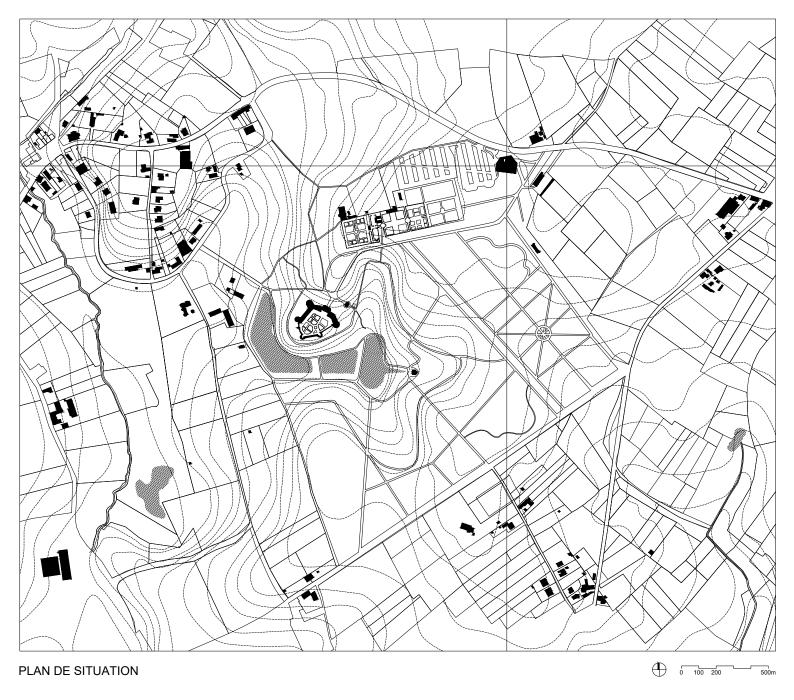
[Detail]

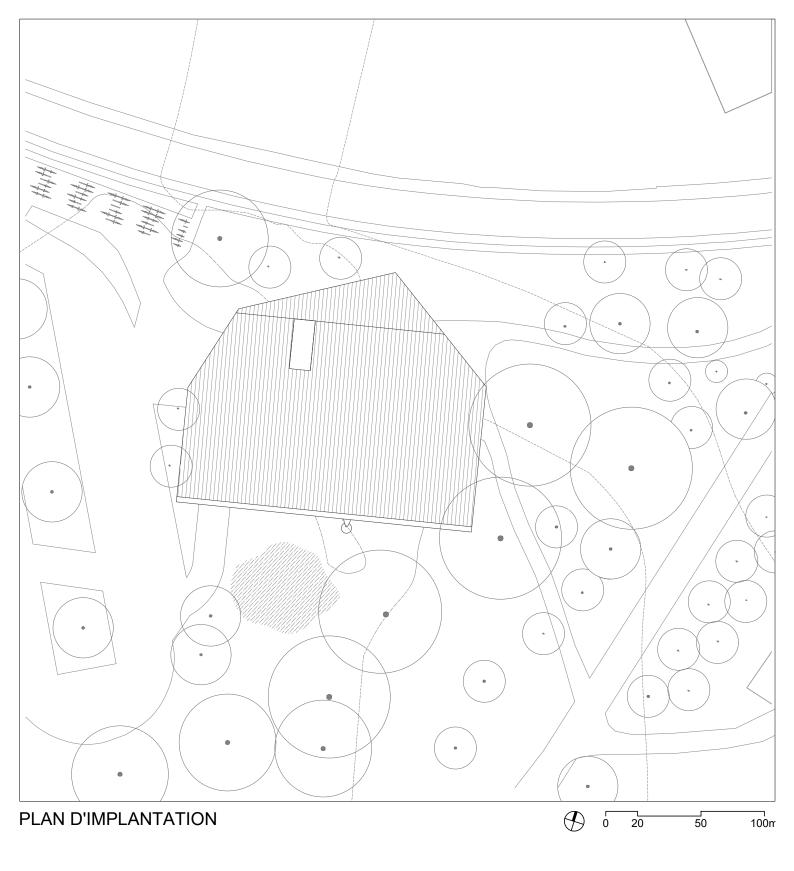




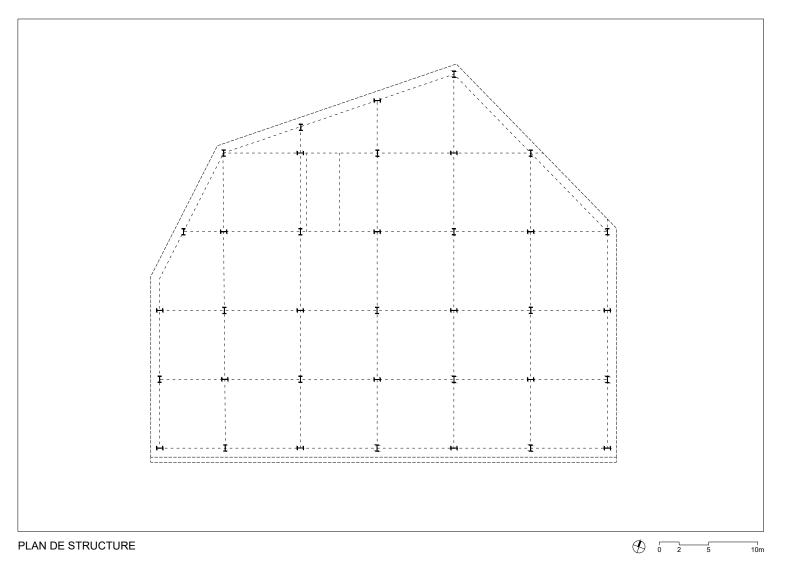
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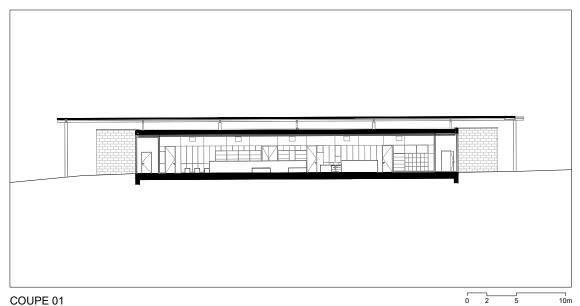
PLANS

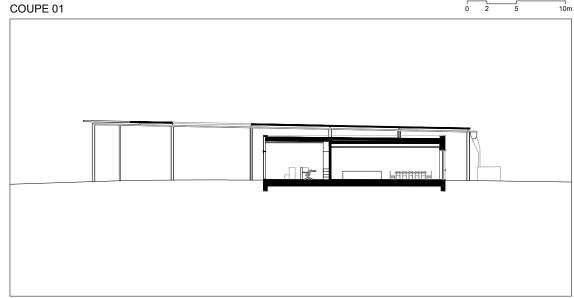


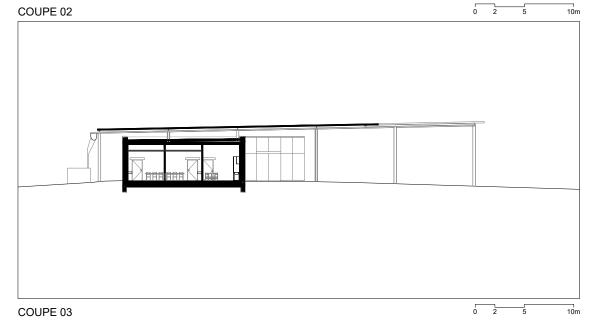


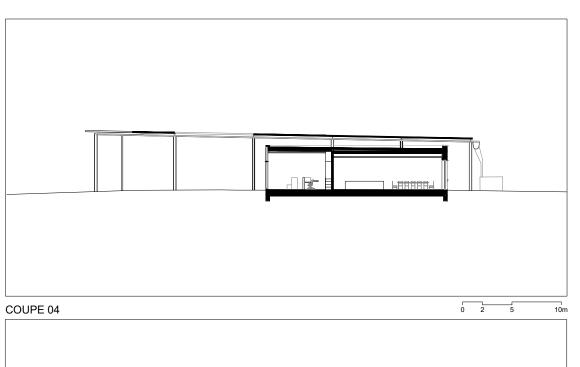
JUNE 2022

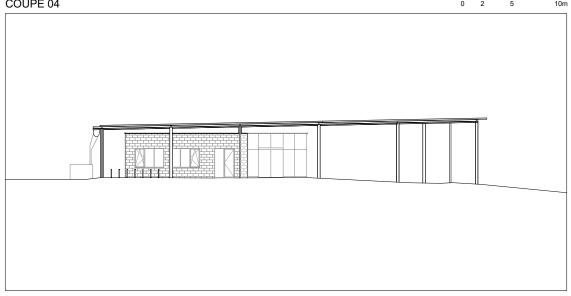


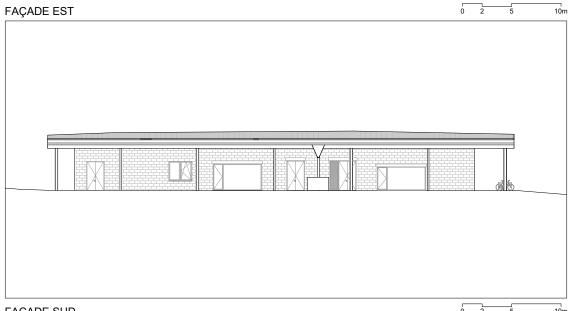


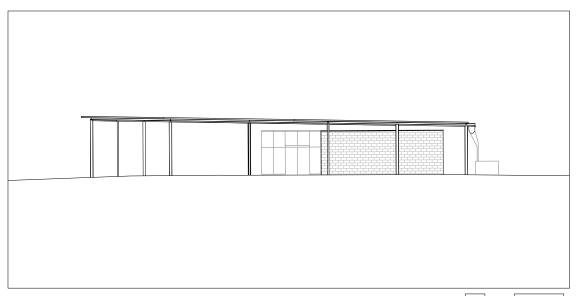


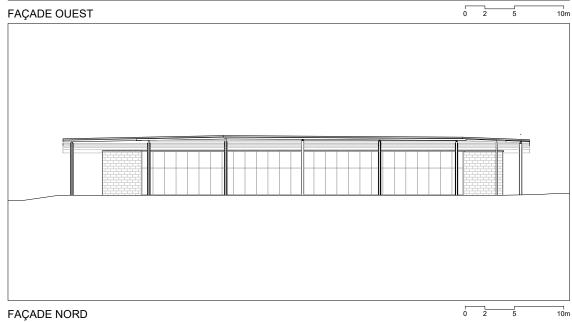


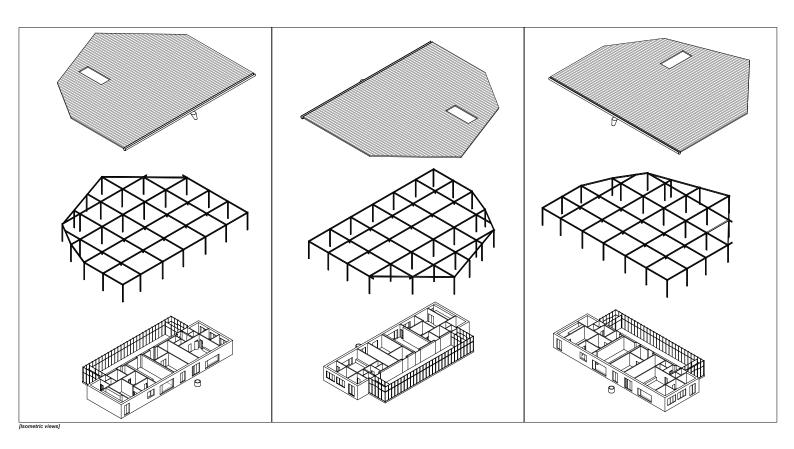


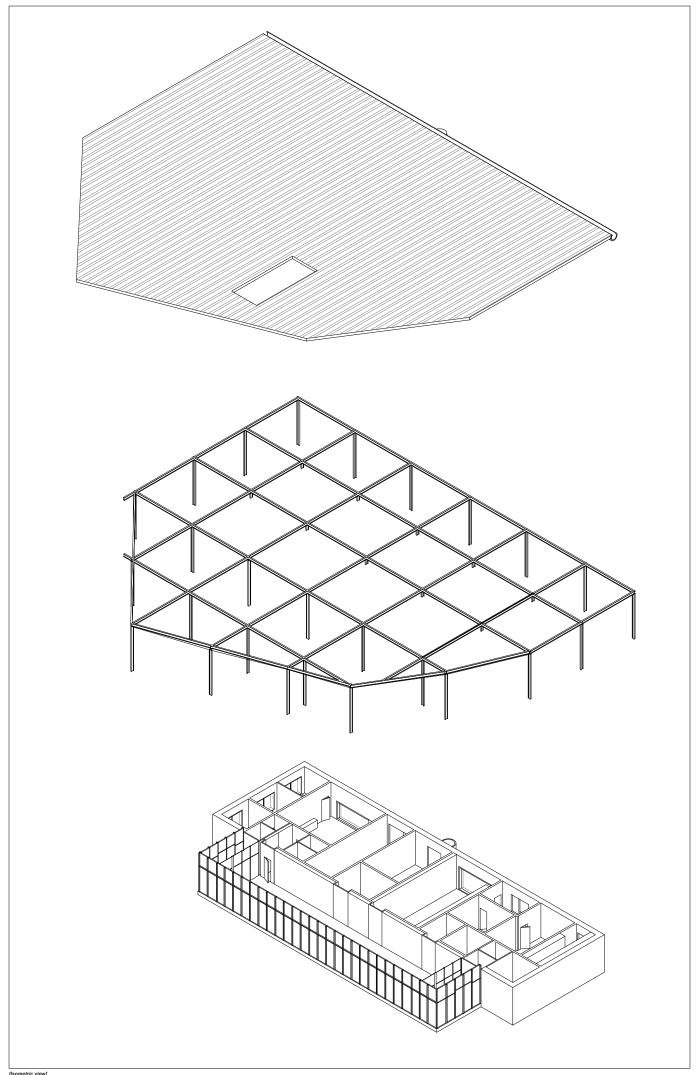








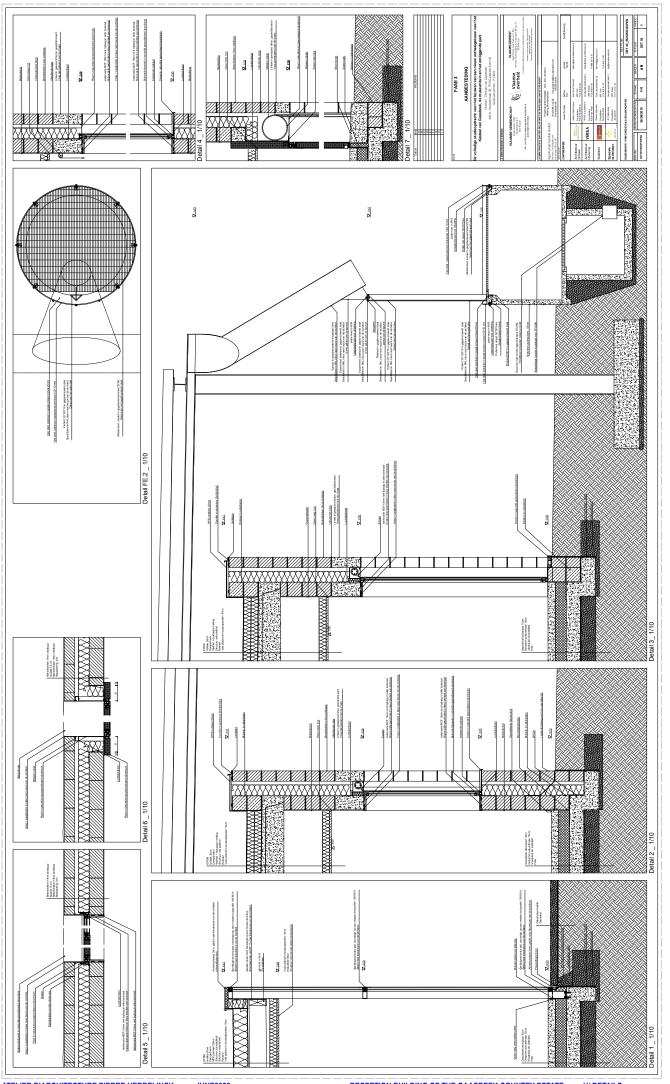




[Isometric view]

Н

DETAILS



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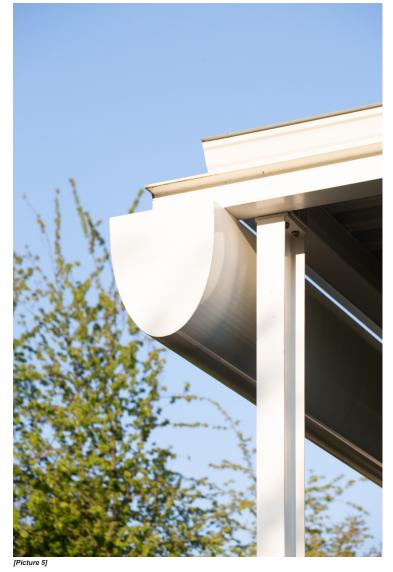






[Picture 3]





[Picture 4]
ATELIER D'ARCHITECTURE PIERRE HEBBELINCK







[Picture 8]



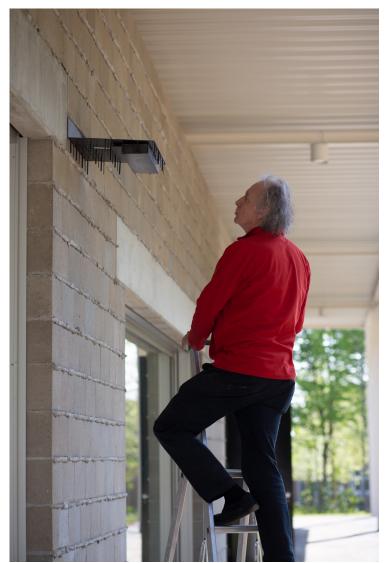
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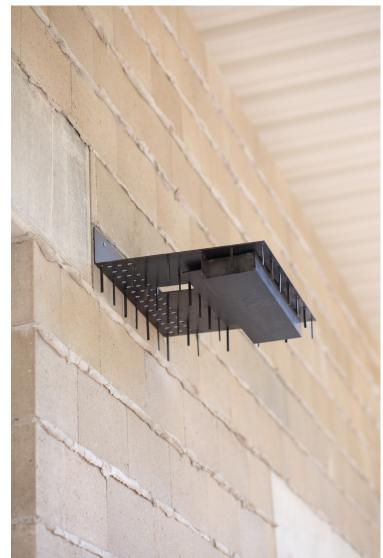


[Picture 10]



[Picture 11]





[Picture 12] [Picture 13]





[Picture 15]



[Picture 16]



[Picture 17]



[Picture 18]



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