



LOTS OF LEUVEN

PHOTO SEARCH: “SUNNY SOUTHWEST”

With the 5th photo search of Lots of Leuven you walk through the south & southwest of the city. Follow the route on the map and the directions. Note: sometimes it is good to look for the inner paths. The numbers on the map refer to the places you learn about in the texts on pages 3 and 4. Along the route (approx. 3.7 km) you can find 24 photos, which can be seen from the street (there is no photo K). Place the photos in the correct order of the walking route, from the starting point (Sint-Antoniuskerk, Damiaanplein). Mail the correct order to lotsofleuven@gmail.com by September 21, 2022 at the latest. A winner will be drawn from the correct entries who will win a ticket for participation (2 p.) in a tour of your choice by Lots of Leuven: www.lotsofleuven.com



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In collaboration with “buurtwerking Groot Redingenhof”.

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Put the photos in the correct order according to the walking route, starting at the "St Antonius Chapel" on Damiaanplein, ending at the "Hollands College" also on Damiaanplein.

NAME: E-mail address:.....

Antwoord insturen naar **Lots of Leuven**: lotsofleuven@gmail.com tegen uiterlijk **21 september 2022**



SUNNY SOUTHWEST

Start: at the St Antoniuskapel, Damiaanplein. Take the Schapenstraat to the corner of the Redingenstraat.



1 In 1443 a certain Jean vander Merckt founded a “hospice des enfants trouvés” here in the Schapenstraat. Foundlings were taken care of in this house. The law provided that they had to be named. This was often linked to the location (Stoepmans, Trap) or to the time of year (November). Later the “hospice” moved to the Brusselsestraat, among other places. In addition to this initiative, there were also foundling slides (including Groot Begijnhof and Barbarastraat). Now it is stated in the Civil Code (art. 58) that anyone who finds a newborn child must hand it over to the civil registrar.

Follow the Redingenstraat, take a look at the remains of the first city walls next to the CAW.



2 In front of the CAW (no. 6) you see metal strips in the paving stones, which are illuminated at night. They mark the former Redingenpoort, named after the noble Van Redingen family who had their estate here. The gate was part of the first city wall of about 2.7 km long, built in the 12th century. To the right of the CAW building you can still see a remnant of that city wall. If the gate is open, you can go and have a look. On the facade of the Reynaerttheater you can see a plaque with a 17th-century drawing of the gate.

Find the little statue of the duck over the second bridge (and silently make a wish...). Retrace your steps and take the Dijlepad between the white house and the Dijle until you reach Dijle Park. Take a look at the pavilion, go over or along the blue bridge.



3 The Dijle Park is located on the island between the two Dijle arms. In 1856 the Leuven industrialist Janssens built a mansion in the Schapenstraat and embellished the accompanying park into a landscape garden (incl. pavilion). A (French-speaking) girls' pedagogy will later be built in that house. When the university split up in 1968, the French-speaking sisters left the building and in 1972 the Boerenbond became the owner. Part of the park becomes parking, part is neglected. In 1987, the city of Leuven concluded a loan agreement with the Boerenbond for its development into a public park. The city retains the atmosphere of the 19th-century

landscape park with the pavilion and the pond and with a new arch bridge. The park has been open since 1994 and is accessible via the Dijlepad.

Follow the Dijlepad to the Dijlemolens; you go through the entrance hall of the building until you reach the bridge over the Dyle on the side of the Zwartustersstraat.



4 Watermills have been located in Zwartustersstraat for centuries. The mill complex of the Dijlemolens is located on the site of the Zwartustersmolen already mentioned in 1304. The mill remained in use for centuries as a bark mill: ground oak bark was used for leather tanning. The mill burned down completely in 1818. The current mill complex dates from the 1930s and was in operation until 1979. The Huybrechts brothers produced the finest baker's flour. Since 1985, the mills have been repurposed into a residential, working and living community with 37 homes, a few small-scale companies and a lot of attention to sustainability.

Take the Zwartustersstraat on the right and the Redingenstraat on the left. At the corner, house no. 57, take the Volmolenlaan on the left until the tunnel. Go through the tunnel under the ring and on the other side (left) take a look at the Spui on the Dijle.



5 Upstream - on the south side of Leuven - there are 2 water gates. The Dyle entered Leuven via the Grote Spui, through the second ring wall, built in the fourteenth century. This complex was able to turn two grain mills: the Volmolen (hence the street name) and the Spuimolen. De Voer crossed the second ring wall at the Kleine Spui (you will pass there further on the route) to flow through Leuven along the Kapucijnenvoer.

Enter the sports center (the area, not the building) and follow the road straight ahead between restaurant De Spuyne and the Gymnasium.



6 You are now in the University Sports Center KUL, or Sportkot. These sports facilities are used by students of the Faculty of Movement and Rehabilitation Sciences. The history of the Sports Center is closely linked to that of this faculty and the Arenberg campus. In 1939 the Institute for Physical Education (ILO) started in the current gymnasium building. This building has largely remained in its original state to this day.

Before the football field, follow the asphalt road to the right. Note: after a few tens of meters you step right through an opening with brackets to reach the parallel road. Follow it to the left until you reach the Voer (brook).



Follow the Voer to the right until the Bakala Academy and the ring.

7 The Bakala Academy wants to develop a 'Center of Excellence' on an international level. In addition, the Academy wants to optimize sports performance through innovation and training, by transferring accurate knowledge to trainers, coaches and athletes in the field. That is why it works together with a number of partners such as the KBVB, OHL, the Belgian Red Flames and Belgian Cycling. The know-how and the facilities are also at the service of recreational athletes to promote "fitness and health".

Be careful here for cyclists and cars coming from many directions. Cross the intersection to Kapucijnenvoer. On the other side you can follow the open Voer for a while, until you reach the Adolphe Bastinstraat.



8 This former working-class district with a residential block was built between 1930 and 1933 according to a design by the Jotthier brothers by the Cooperative Society for Cheap Housing in Leuven. A total of 58 homes were built as part of the slum clearance. The new neighborhood was named after the Brussels philanthropist Adolphe Bastin. Long ago, this street had a bad reputation, but in 2020 it was awarded the prize as "Warmest street in Leuven" by the city and radio station "Studio Brussel".

Follow the Kapucijnenvoer, take the Arthur De Greefstraat on the left, the Heilige-Geeststraat on the right (be careful with the street works), the Bankstraat on the left, walk past the "Kartuizerij" until almost at the top of the Bankstraat.



9 We are standing here at a gate of the monastery "Saint Mary-Magdalena-under-the-cross" or "Chartreuse van Leuven", a former Carthusian monastery (1489-1783), the only one in the Netherlands built within city walls. The Carthusians, who belong to the strictest monastic order, live in silence and solitude. Each

Carthusian therefore has its own cell to shut off from the world and focus on God. Common are only celebrations and meals on Sundays and public holidays. During the French administration (1794-1815), the monastery became a depot for gunpowder, resulting in an explosion and partial destruction. In 2006, KU Leuven started renovation works and a campus for children with specific concerns was created: "Child Convent".

Take at your right hand side the direction of the square and down the beautiful Voorzorgstraat.



10 In the 19th century, workers lived in alleyways, with large families in tiny houses in appalling hygienic conditions. To prevent this, after the First World War, they started building garden districts on the outskirts of the city. Here people could live together healthily in the green. Every house would have a front and back yard. This neighborhood, built in the 1920s, housed 64 such homes. However, these spacious homes turned out to be (too) expensive and in subsequent projects they switched back to terraced housing.

At the end of Voorzorgstraat, turn left onto Heilige-Geestraat until you reach the "Kruidtuin". Stroll through this Botanical Garden. There are several paths, but you have to leave by the Gatehouse. [Note: the Botanical Garden closes at 8 p.m.]



11 Welcome to the Leuven herb garden or "den Botanieken Hof", the oldest botanical garden in Belgium. It was created in 1738 by the University of Leuven for the Faculty of Medicine. What started as a herbal collection for medical students has now grown into a 2,2 hectare garden with all kinds of trees and shrubs. It is still a place associated with science, but it is also an oasis of calm in the middle of the city, where people come to read a book or students come to prepare for their exams.

Cross the Kapucijnenvoer and follow the Minderbroedersstraat. Approx. 150 meters further, you turn right via Refugehof into the Janseniuspark. At the pavilion, follow the path on the left until the Jansenius and Justus Lipsiustoren.



12 A brand new district consisting of 2 parts: the Janseniushof, which with its 100-tal apartments and houses is the first residential area in Flanders to be heated with a geothermal network, reducing CO2 emissions to zero. Then the Jansenius Park with walking paths, benches, sports fields and toys. This 7,000 m2 piece of greenery exposes a wonderful piece of medieval Leuven: the "Janseniustoren" and the "Justus Lipsiustoren" formed the water gate on the city walls in the Middle Ages, through which ships entered Leuven. The 17th-century theologian Jansenius, founder of Jansenism, which rejected papal infallibility and was persecuted especially in France, lived in this Jansenius Tower.

Follow the path over the two bridges, through the firebreak between two schools to the Hollands College on Damiaanplein. This is where this photo quest ends.

(Note: very occasionally that gate is closed. Then you go back to the pavilion and follow the road on the left there. When you come out of the Jansenius Park, you can follow the Janseniusstraat on the left. It also leads to Damiaanplein).