

1945	End of the Second World War: 2.5% of the world's population decimated, a world to be rebuilt
	UN & UNESCO: United Nations (UN) established on 24 October, UNESCO on 16 November 1945
1946	Law on urbanisation: The Decree-law of 2 December 1946 on urbanisation sets out the legislation governing urban planning
1947	IISAA: Creation of the Institut International et Supérieur d'Urbanisme Appliqué (IISAA) by Gaston Bardet (later ISURU, Ateliers Saint-Luc)
	CIAM VI: International Congress of Modern Architecture in Bridgewater
1948	De Taeye Law: The Catholic-inspired (CVP) Alfred De Taeye Law of 29 May 1948, on subsidies for the construction and acquisition of low-cost housing and small landholdings, promotes home ownership and the construction of single-family homes in suburban areas.
1948-57	Preliminary draft of the Alpha plan: Preliminary draft of the regional development plan by the Groupe Alpha
1949	Council of Europe established by the Treaty of London on 5 May 1949, headquarters in Strasbourg
	CIAM VII: International Congress of Modern Architecture in Bergamo
	Brunfaut Law: Inspired by socialist principles, the Fernand Brunfaut Law of 15 April 1949 creates the Fonds National du Logement (National Housing Fund) and encourages the construction of social housing
	Demolition of the Saint-Jean hospital (Henri Partoes, 1837-43)
1950	Demolition of the Hôtel Aubecq (Victor Horta, 1899-1902)
1951	ECSC: The Treaty of Paris of 18 April 1951 creates the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the precursor to the EEC
	CIAM VIII: International Congress of Modern Architecture in Hoddesdon
1952	North-South Junction: On 4 October, King Baudouin opens the Central Station and the North-South Junction
1953	Taeve II Law: Subsidies to municipalities for the demolition of slums, social housing becomes a tool for urban renewal
	CIAM IX: International Congress of Modern Architecture in Aix-en-Provence
	Brussels Defence Group: Creation of the Ligue Esthétique Belge and the Brussels Defence Group to protect the historic centre
1954	Ganshoren, Berchem-Sainte-Agathe and Evère join the Brussels Agglomeration
1956	Brussels Crossroads of the West (Bruxelles Carrefour de l'Occident) Ministry of Public Works
	Demolition of the Halles Centrales (Léon Suys, 1870)
	CIAM X: International Congress of Modern Architecture in Dubrovnik
1956-72	Laeken model city
1957	Inner Ring road (Petite Ceinture): Partial opening of the inner ring road on 28 September 1957 by the Minister for Public Works, Omer Vandaudenhove
	EEO & Euratom/the Europe of Six: The Treaty of Rome of 25 March 1957 creates the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community
	Interbau Berlin
1958	Brussels becomes headquarters of the European institutions
	Expo 58: The 1958 Brussels World's Fair is held at the Heysel plateau from 17 April to 19 October attracting nearly 42 million visitors
	The Green Plan: Ministry of Public Works
	Ravenstein Gallery
	National airport: Opening of Zaventem national airport on 5 July
1958-83	State Administrative City
1959	CIAM XI: International Congress of Modern Architecture in Otterlo
1960	PPA Îlot Sacré: The Special Development Plan for the Grand-Place and its surrounding areas is approved on 24 August
	BBL Marnix: Headquarters of Banque Lambert, now ING (SOM, Gordon Bunshaft)
	Republic of Congo: The Republic of Congo, formerly Belgian Congo, declares independence on 30 June 1960
1960-62	City Centre Master Plan: The City of Brussels commissions the urban planners of the Groupe Tekhnê to reshape the city centre, with objectives including the creation of a traffic circulation scheme and the housing reorganisation
1961	Berlin Wall
1962	Urbanism Law: The Organic Law of 29 March 1962 on urbanism and territorial planning establishes territorial planning with functions to be assigned to the land, divided into sector plans
	Gilson Law: The Gilson Law of 8 November 1962 defines the linguistic borders, surface area and bilingualism of the Brussels Agglomeration
1962-67	Tour du Midi
1962-65	Second Vatican Council
1963	Bilingual: Official recognition of a bilingual French/Dutch Brussels Agglomeration comprising 19 municipalities on 2 August
	Creation of the Order of Architects on 26 June
1964	ICOMOS Venice Charter
1965	Demolition of the Maison du Peuple (Victor Horta, 1899)
1967	Berlaymont, opening of the European Commission headquarters, on the site of the former convent of the Dames de Berlaymont (1864).
	NATO: NATO headquarters is established in Brussels
	Presentation of the Alpha Plan: Preliminary draft of a sector plan for the Brussels Agglomeration by the Groupe Alpha
	Manhattan Plan: Groupe Structures establishes a resolutely functionalist plan for the redevelopment of the North District: 54 towers across 53 hectares
	Innovation department store fire: Rue Neuve on 22 May 1967 (261 dead)
1968	Woluwe Shopping Centre
	Sint-Lukasarchief: Creation of the Sint-Lukasarchief by Alfons Hoppenbrouwers, Jos Vandenbreeden
	Arlon 53, Brutalist-style office complex in Ixelles designed by architect Jean Verschuere
	Student protests sweep across Europe
1969	CGAM: Creation of the Comité général d'action des Marolles by Father Jacques Van der Biest. The 'Battle of the Marolle' in the summer of 1969
	ARAU: Creation of the Atelier de Recherche et d'Action Urbaines by René Schoonbroodt, Maurice Culot and Father Jacques Van der Biest
	AAM: Creation of the Archives d'Architecture Moderne by François Terlinden and Maurice Culot
	Premetro: Opening of the first premetro line between Schuman and De Brouckère
	Completion of the Mont des Arts: The Palais des Congrès (Jules Ghobert) and the garden (René Pechère) are opened in 1958 and the Royal Library in 1969 (Maurice Houyoux)
1970	VUB: Foundation of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) on 28 May 1970
	La Royale Belge: Inauguration of the new headquarters of La Royale Belge in Watermael-Boitsfort (Pierre Dufau, René Stapels, Jean Delogne, Claude Rebold)
	PPA Louise: Special Development Plan for Avenue Louise by architecture firm URBAT
	State reform: On 24 December 1970, the first state reform creates the three Communities (Flemish, French, German-speaking) and divides the country into three administrative Regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels Agglomeration)

Modernism, International Style & Functionalism

Academic and monumental modernism

Structuralism

Brutalism

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1971-----Merging of the municipalities: The Law of 23 July 1971 brings about a general consolidation from 2,359 to 589 entities, with the exception of the eight municipalities of Greater Antwerp and the 19 municipalities of Brussels

-----Breyne Law: The Breyne Law of 9 July 1971 regulates the construction and sale of homes, off-plan sales and turnkey contracts

-----Brussels Agglomeration: The Law of 26 July 1971 officially creates the Brussels Agglomeration

1973-----WTO I: Opening of the first World Trade Center tower in the North District, which would grow to eight towers (WTO II 1974, WTO III 1983) (Groupe Structures, Jean and André Polak, René Stapels, Claude Emery, A+U)

-----1st oil crisis

-----The Europe of Nine

1974-----UCL: UCL's Faculty of Medicine moves to Woluwé-Saint-Lambert

-----IEB: Inter-Environnement Bruxelles, founded by René Schoonbroodt, unites the neighbourhood committees and associations to protect nature and heritage.

-----Inauguration of WTO II

1975-----European Architectural Heritage Year (Council of Europe)

1976-----Metro: King Baudouin opens the first metro line on 20 September 1976 (line 1A with 16 stations)

-----Léon Krier, Rational Architecture

-----La Mémé: Housing for medical students on the UCL campus in Woluwé-Saint-Lambert (Lucien Kroll)

1974-77 -----Les Venelles: Residential quarter in Woluwé-Saint-Pierre (groupe AUSIA)

1978-----Ring: Commissioning of the complete outer ring road

-----VUB: Rectorate in Ixelles (Renaat Braem)

1979-----2nd oil crisis

1980-----Brussels Declaration: Condemnation of Brusselisation, rejection of functionalism, advocating for a city rebuilt with respect for the existing urban fabric (AAM, ARAU)

-----Venice Biennale: The Presence of the Past

1981-----The Europe of Ten

-----Wittockiana in Woluwe Saint-Pierre (Emmanuel de Callataÿ)

1982-----Fondation pour l'Architecture founded by Philippe Rotthier

1983-----Inauguration of WTO III

1983-87 -----EHSAL: Economische Hoge School Sint-Aloysius (now Odisee) is integrated into the historic heart of Rue d'Assaut and Rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères (Alfons Hoppenbrouwers)

1985-----Heritage Days: The Council of Europe launches Heritage Days

1985-86 -----La Monnaie: Renovation and increased height of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (Charles Vandenhove, A2RO, URBAT)

1986-----The Europe of Twelve

1985-89 -----Institut supérieur Saint Luc: The Institut supérieur d'architecture Saint-Luc in Saint-Gilles, today Forum Jean Cosse (Jean Cosse, Brigitte De Groof, Willy Serneels, Henri Doyen)

-----Le Marquis: Flemish Community administration building (Atelier d'Architecture de Genvai, ELD Partnership)

1988-90 -----Rue Belliard, extension to the European Parliament and footbridge linking the buildings on either side of Rue Belliard (Groep Planning, now SumProject, sculptures by Jean-Paul Laenen)

1989-----Brussels-Capital Region: The Brussels-Capital Region is officially created on 12 January 1989

-----First Heritage Days in Brussels

-----Call to young European architects to rebuild part of the Rue de Laeken

-----Fall of the Berlin Wall

1989-94 -----European Parliament and Espace Léopold (Atelier Espace Léopold & Michel Boucquillon, Association des Architectes du CIO)

1991-----OOPU: First regional urban planning legislation: the Organic Ordinance on Planning and Urban Development of 29 August 1991, replacing the 1962 Organic Law

-----Development of Place Saint-Lambert in Woluwé-Saint-Lambert (Charles Vandenhove)

1992-----Pro Velo

1993-----Neighbourhood Contracts: The Ordinance of 7 October 1993 introduces Neighbourhood Contracts

-----Brussimmo, European Quarter (Philippe Samyn & Partners)

1994-96 -----Proximus Towers, North District (Michel Jaspers & Partners)

1995-----PRD I: The first Regional Development Plan sets out the Region's development objectives and priorities, based on economic, social, environmental and mobility needs

-----Division of Brabant: The province of Brabant, with Brussels as its capital, is divided into two parts: Flemish Brabant with Leuven as its capital and Walloon Brabant with Wavre as its capital

-----The Europe of the Fifteen

1996-----TGV: The arrival of TGV, Thalys and Eurostar trains leads to the remodelling of the neighbourhood around the Gare du Midi station; renovation of the Midi Tower

1997-----Recyclart

1998-----Grand-Place UNESCO: Grand-Place listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List

1999-----CIVA: Centre international pour la Ville et l'Architecture, Ixelles (Jean-Philippe Garric, Bernard Quirot, Valérie Nègre, Joseph Altuna)

2000-----Horta at UNESCO: Four major works by Victor Horta are listed as UNESCO World Heritage sites

2001-----PRAS: The Regional Land Use Plan comes into force on 23 June 2001, setting out land use for the entire Region

-----Demolition of the Rogier/Martini Tower (Jacques Cuisinier, Serge Lebrun, 1958)

2002-----AG De Brouckère: Headquarters of AG Insurance, Boulevard Emile Jacqmain (Michael Graves, Michel Jaspers & Partners, Atelier d'Art Urbain)

-----PRD II

2004-----CoBAT: The Ordinance of 26 May 2004 adopts the Brussels Land Use Code

2004-----The Europe of Twenty-Five

2005-----Rotor

2007-----The Europe of Twenty-Seven

2008-----Les Brigittines: Extension to the former Brigittines chapel (SumProject, Studio Andrea Bruno)

2003-12 -----LUCA: Former Institut Saint-Luc, now Campus Sint-Lukas - LUCA School of Arts in Schaerbeek (PoPONCINI & Lootens)

2013-----The Europe of Twenty-Eight

2018-----PRDD: The Regional Sustainable Development Plan defines the regional sustainable vision to 2040

2020-----Brexit: the Europe of Twenty-Seven

Illustrations: Axel Serveaux • Design : Julien Lelièvre • Legal deposit: D/2024/6860/013 | Responsible editor: Bety WAKNINE, Director General, urban.brussels (Brussels Regional Public Service Planning and Heritage), Mont des Arts 10-13, 1000 Brussels



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