

Europarc Annual conference 2021



The Life UrbanGreeningPlans project has received funding from the LIFE Programme of the European Union.

www.bruxellesenvironnement.be

GREEN SPACE DIVISION



BRUXELLES ENVIRONNEMENT

IBGE - INSTITUT BRUXELLOIS POUR LA GESTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT



BRUSSELS
CAPITAL
REGION

FLANDERS

WALLONIA

RÉGION FLAMANDE

Date des images : 11/04/2020 ou après

6 000 m Caméra : 48 km 50°46'23"N 4°3'





19 communes,

161 km²



1.163.486

habitants

2014, + 21,3 %
par rapport à 2000



540.440

ménages (2014), dont la moitié
correspond à des personnes
isolées



558.345

logements

2014, + 7 % en 10 ans



Une population qui
augmente d'1/3 lors
des jours ouvrables,
via les navetteurs
(estimés en 2014 à près
de 364.000 personnes)



Het wegverkeer telt
3,80
miljard voertuigen
km/jaar

2013, + 3 %
ten opzichte van 2000



365
miljoen bus-,
tram- of
metroritten (MIVB)

2014, + 114 %
ten opzichte van 2000



260
fietsers per spitsuur
(gemiddeld)

2014, + 420 %
ten opzichte van 2000



690.000

emplois en 2013

+ 2 % par rapport à 2009



Un taux de
chômage élevé :
18,5 % de la population
bruxelloise disponible
sur le marché du travail (2014)



Un secteur tertiaire
(bureaux, services...)
dominant
(92,8 % des emplois
en 2013)



Et des habitants moins
riches que la moyenne
nationale : le revenu moyen
des Bruxellois est
12 %
moins élevé que le revenu
moyen national (2013)

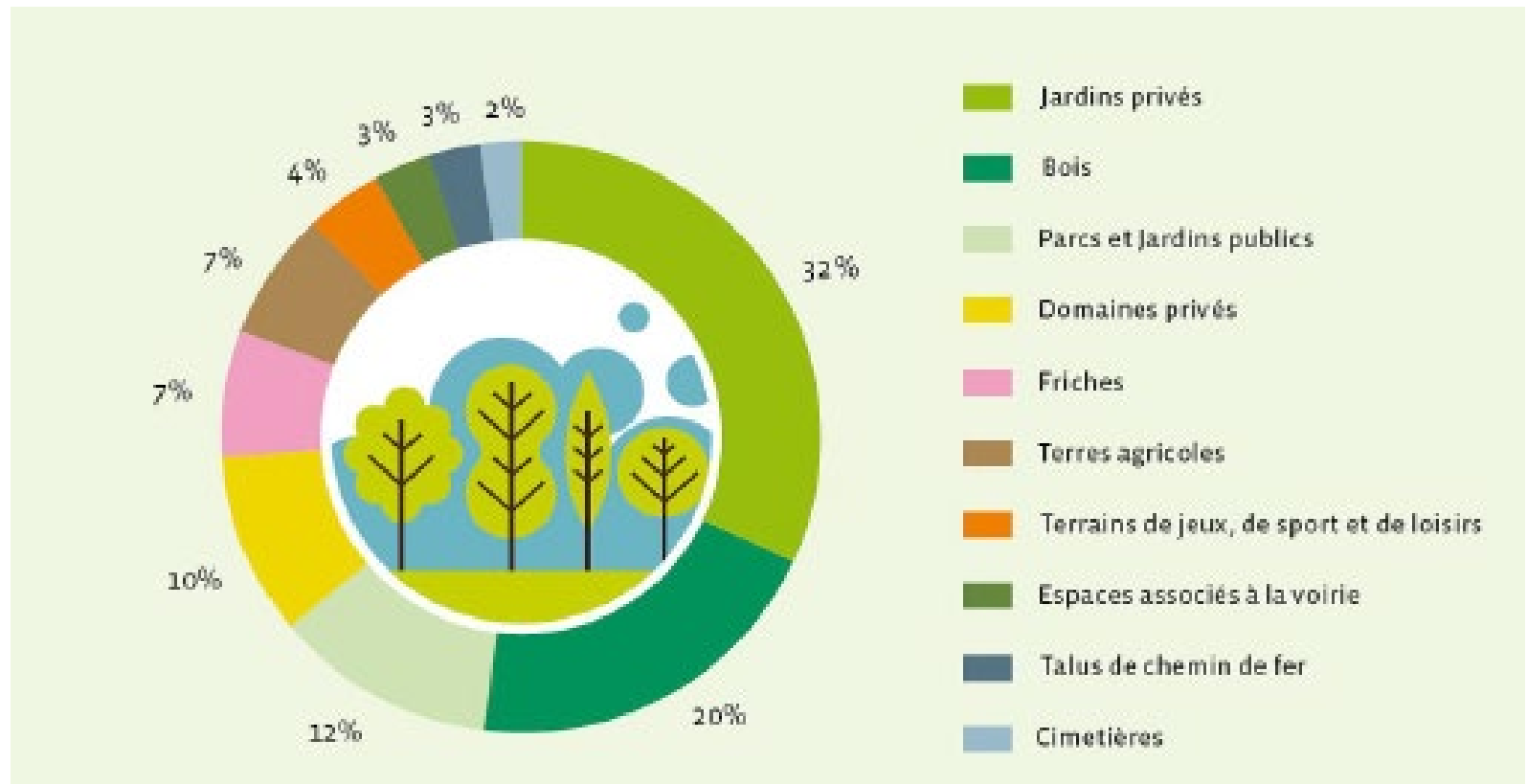


Source:
[State of the Environment 2011-2014](#)

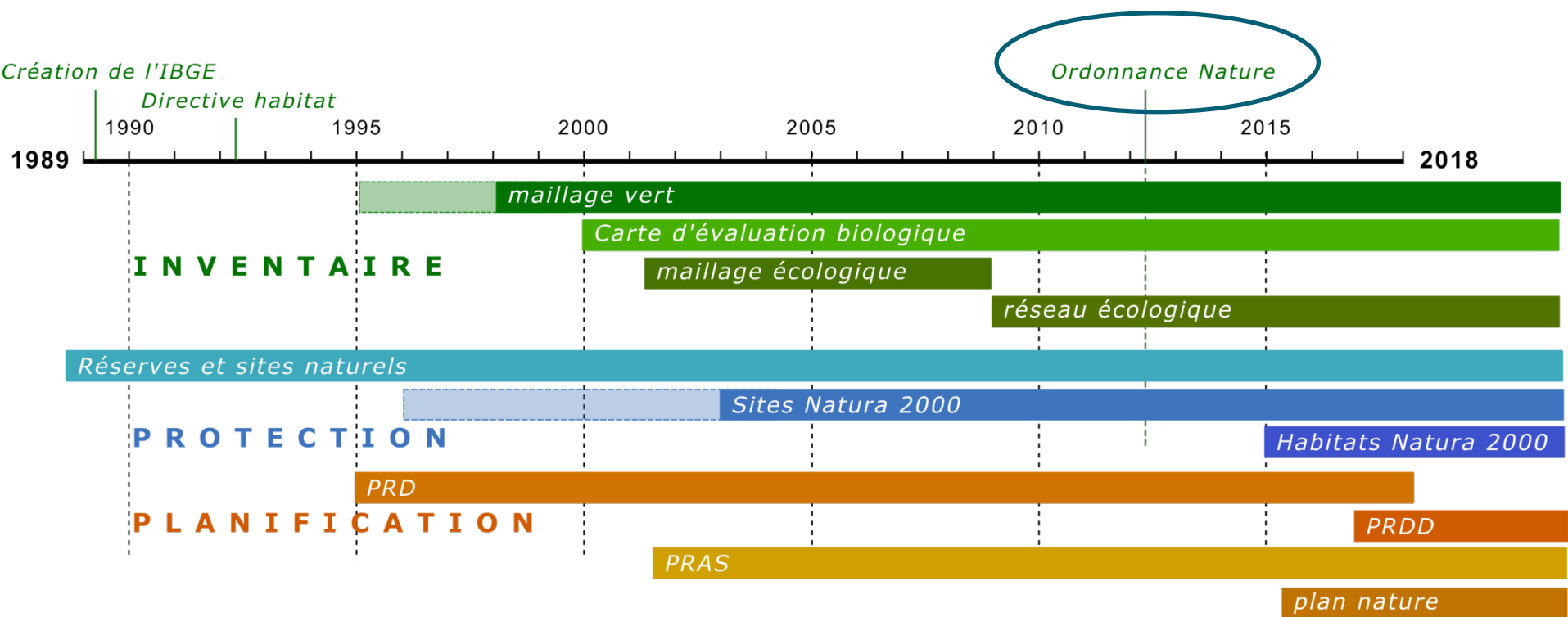
Weakness of existing nature strategy



Green spaces covering about 50% of the region. Yes, but...

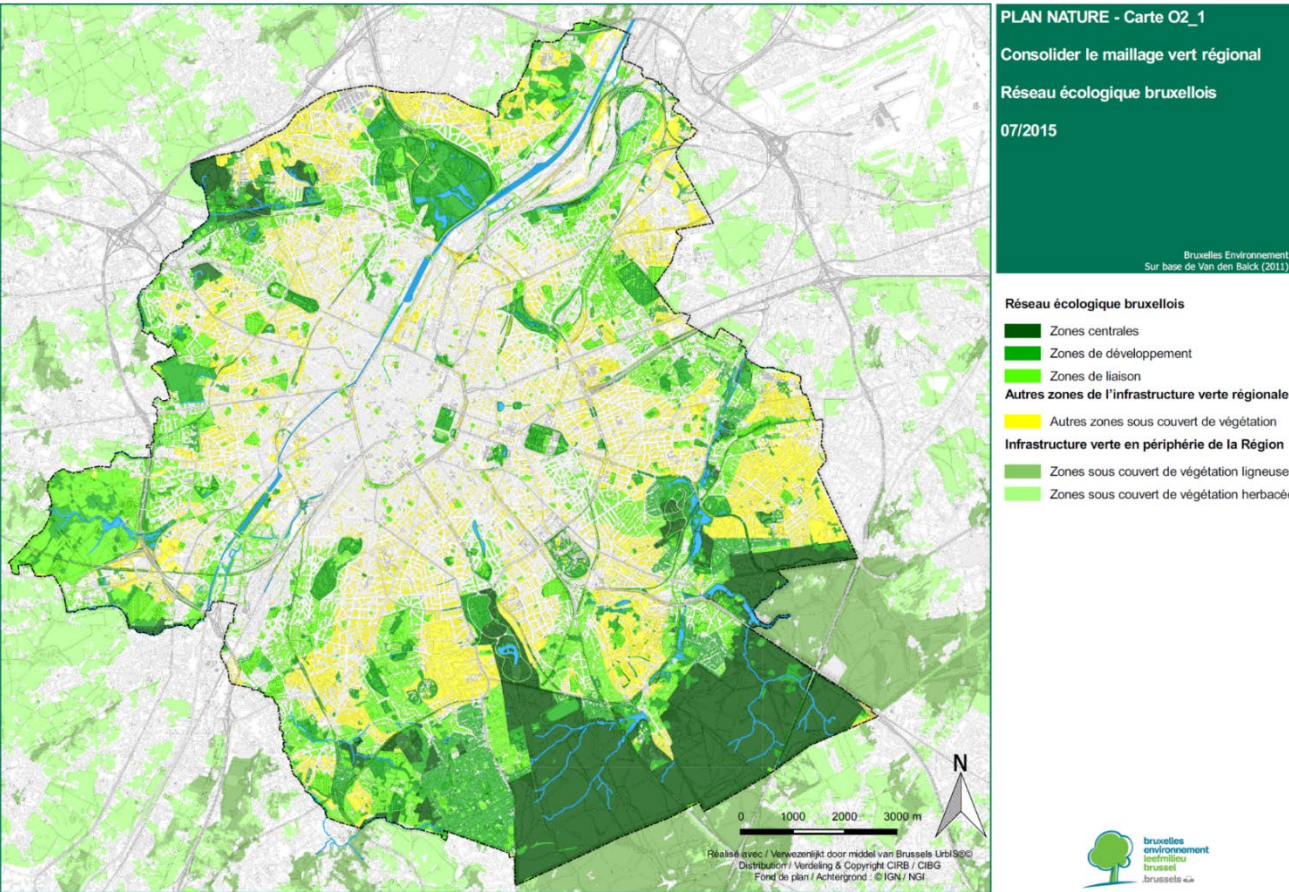


THE RECENT « NATURE LAYER » HAS TO FIND HIS PLACE...





... WITH A BRUSSELS ECOLOGICAL NETWORK STILL NOT MANDATORY...



1. Improve **access to nature** for the people
2. Consolidate the regional **green network**
3. **Integrate nature issues into plans and projects**
4. Extend and strengthen the **ecological management of green spaces**
5. Reconcile the need to accommodate **wildlife with urban development**
6. Raise **awareness** and mobilise the people of Brussels in favour of nature and biodiversity
7. Improve **governance** in the field of nature



... AND WITHIN OLDER URBANISTIC REGULATION NOT AUTOMATICALLY « NATURE ORIENTED »

Regional Urbanistic regulation

- ▶ More demographic oriented
- ▶ Low protection status (green roofs if $> 100\text{m}^2$, trees and hedge protection for « inside garden », etc.)

Soil use regulation

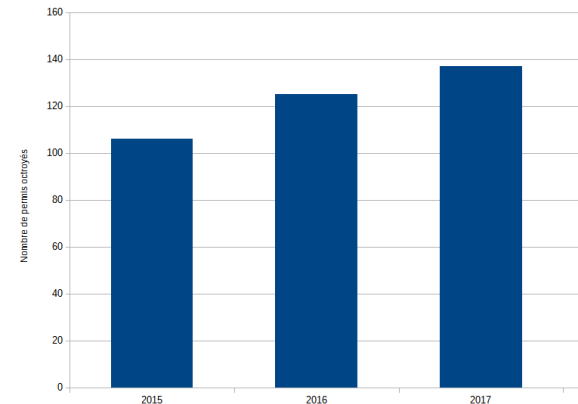
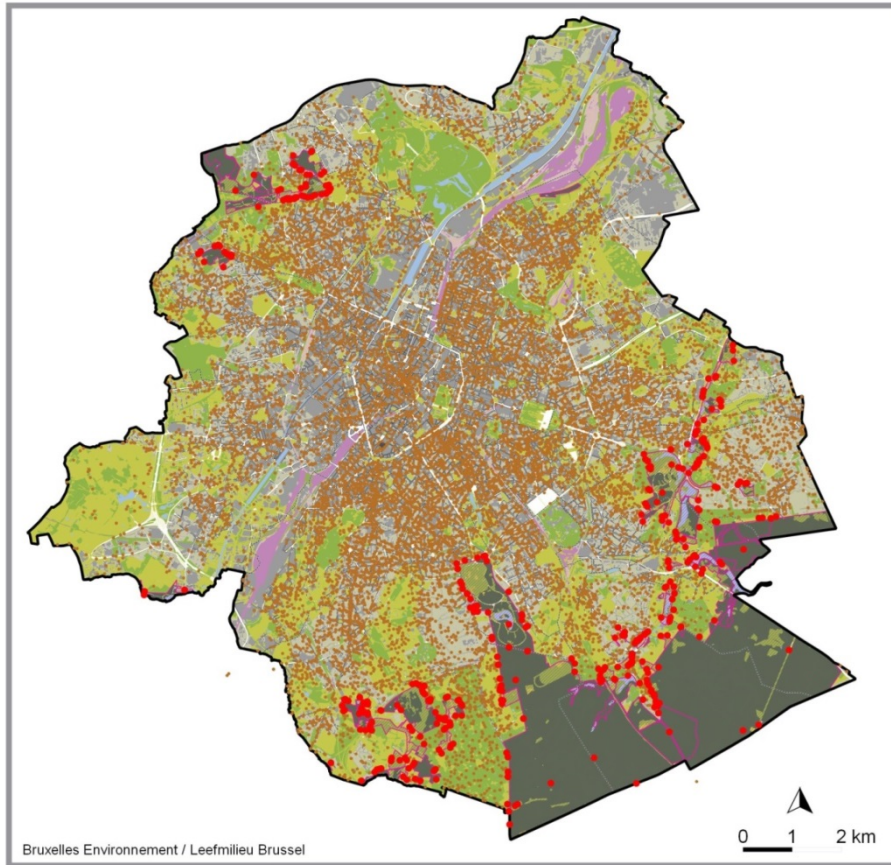
- ▶ Green spaces and areas of high biological value protected
- ▶ For the rest, nothing mandatory (promotion of landscape and biodiversity value, etc.) and nothing quantitative

Patrimonial regulation

- ▶ Remarkable trees protected
- ▶ Green areas of landscape and nature value classified (Royal Park, Egmont Park, etc.) = green network reinforced



AND THE STILL ONGOING AND INCREASING HUMAN PRESSURE FOR ACCESSIBILITY TO GREEN AREAS





SO BRUSSELS DECIDED TO OPT FOR:

- ▶ The elaboration of an urbanistic common language in order to promote nature (i.e. technical prescriptions inserted into urban call for tenders)
- ▶ Practical and ready to use tools to implement nature solution for designers (Be Sustainable tool, CBS+)
- ▶ Signature of voluntary agreements + incentives with the most representative public land owners to promote nature connectivity and set examples





QUESTIONS FOR BREAKING SESSION

- What innovative tools/methodology are available in your country for mainstreaming Nature into other regulation ?
- What is the best way to mainstream Nature into other politics ?

A photograph of a brick industrial building with a river in the foreground. The river is covered in green algae. The text "Thank you!" is overlaid in the center.

Thank you!