

IPBES Belgian Uptake Event

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ETIENNE AULOTTE – GREEN SPACE DIVISION



BRUXELLES ENVIRONNEMENT

IBGE - INSTITUT BRUXELLOIS POUR LA GESTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Brussels context





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

fietsters 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)

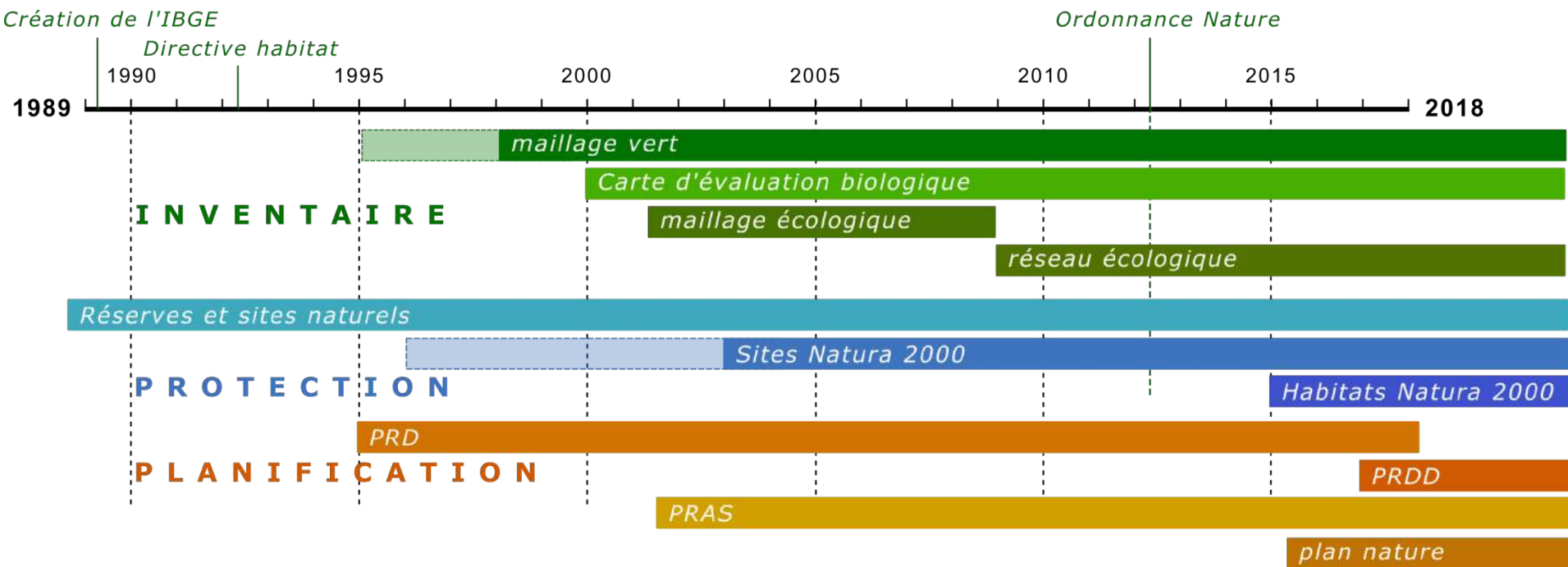


Source:
[State of the Environment
2011-2014](#)

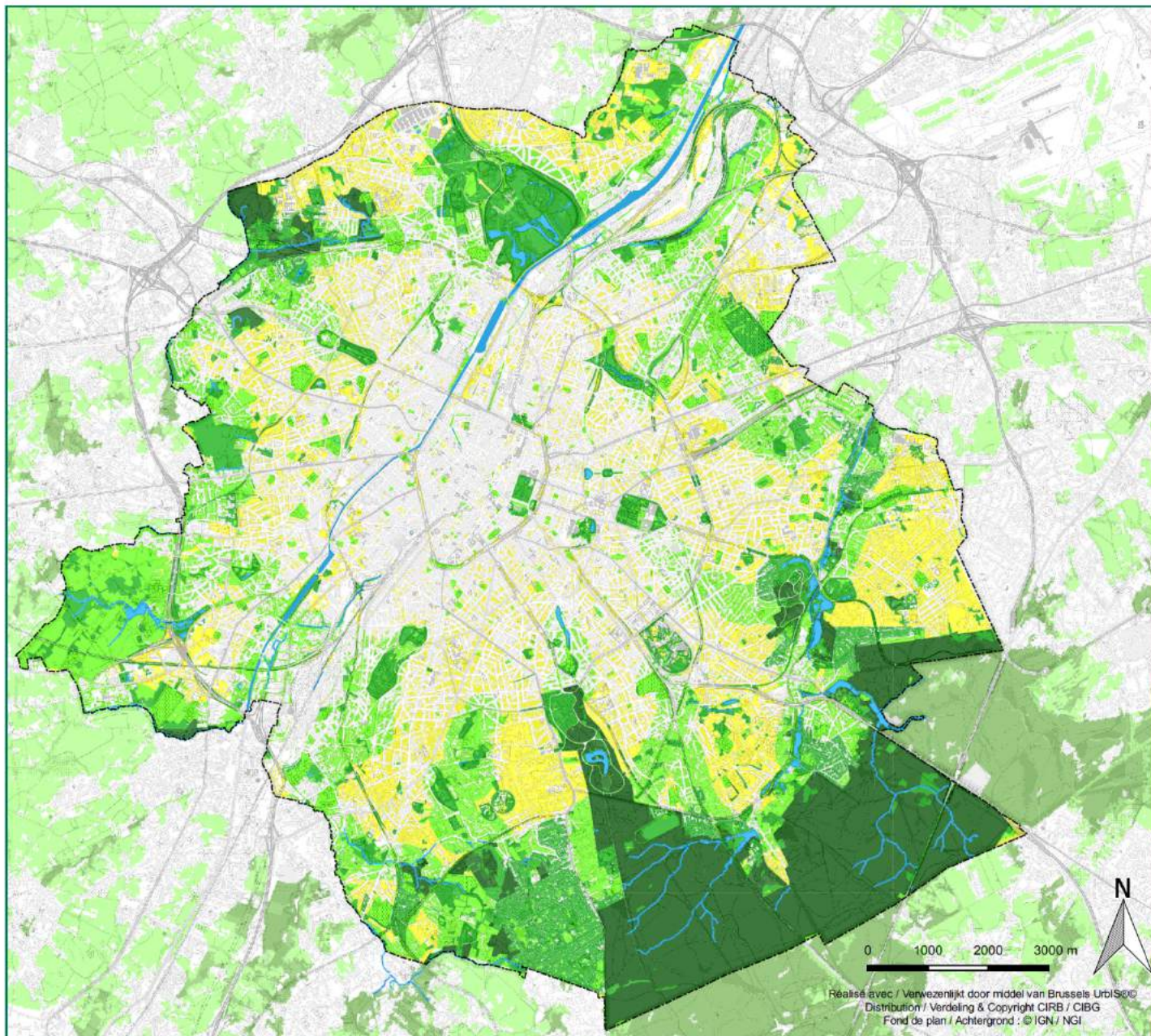
Existing strategies&Action plan



What has been done so far?



2016



PLAN NATURE - Carte O2_1

Consolider le maillage vert régional

Réseau écologique bruxellois

07/2015

Bruxelles Environnement
Sur base de Van den Balck (2011)

Réseau écologique bruxellois

- Zones centrales
- Zones de développement
- Zones de liaison

Autres zones de l'infrastructure verte régionale

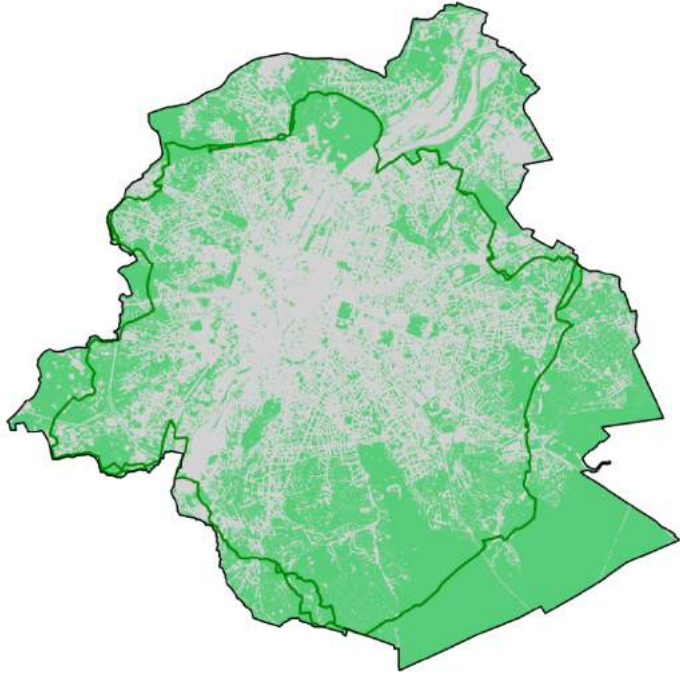
- Autres zones sous couvert de végétation

Infrastructure verte en périphérie de la Région

- Zones sous couvert de végétation ligneuse
- Zones sous couvert de végétation herbacée

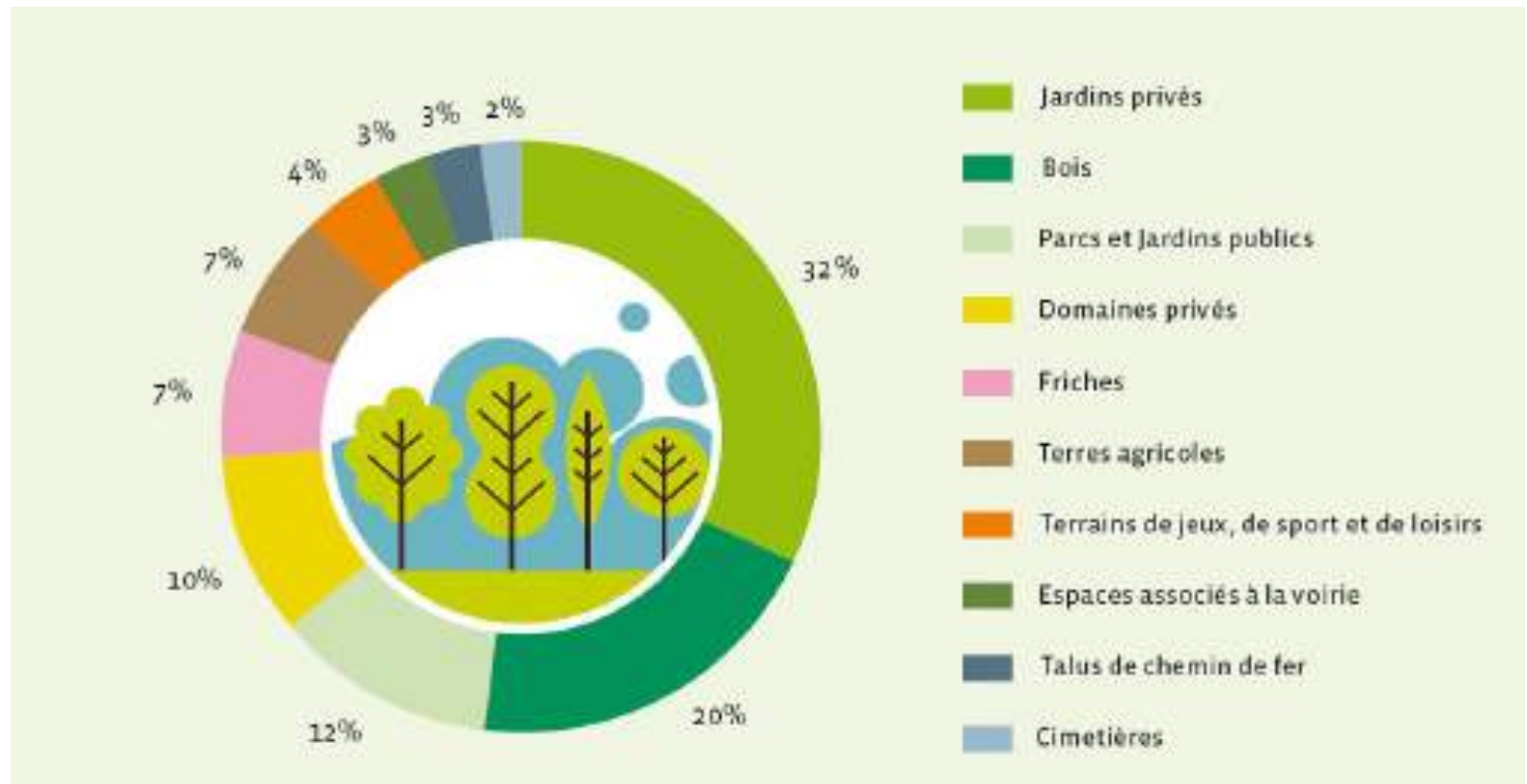
Réalisé avec / Verwezenlijkt door middel van Brussels UrbISOC
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Fond de plan / Achtergrond : © IGN / NGI

« The green walk »



Source : Guide la promenade verte, Bruxelles Environnement

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



Strengths and weaknesses of current initiatives





LINKED TO NATURE REGULATION

Nature regulation (Ordonnance Nature)

- ▶ N2000 and Natural Reserve strongly protected
- ▶ Other species and plants of regional importance protected
- ▶ Ecological network not protected excepted for central zone

Pesticides regulation

- ▶ Strong regulation
- ▶ Public areas – strictly forbidden (01/01/2019)
- ▶ Private areas – forbidden in sensitive areas (proximity of fresh water, schools, hospitals, etc.)



LINKED TO URBANISTIC PRESSURE

Regional Urbanistic regulation

- ▶ More demographic oriented
- ▶ Very low protection status (green roofs if $> 100\text{m}^2$, trees and hedge protection for « inside garden », etc.)
- ▶ Promote biodiversity in garden + maintain 50% of non covered soil

Soil use regulation

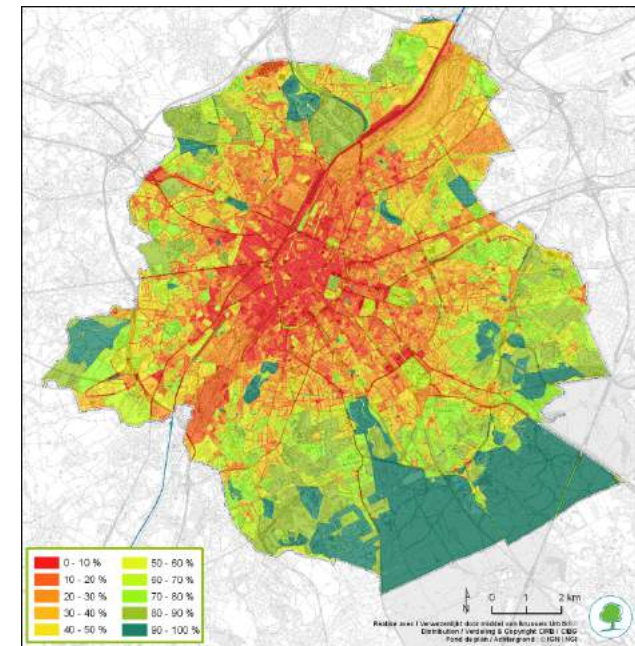
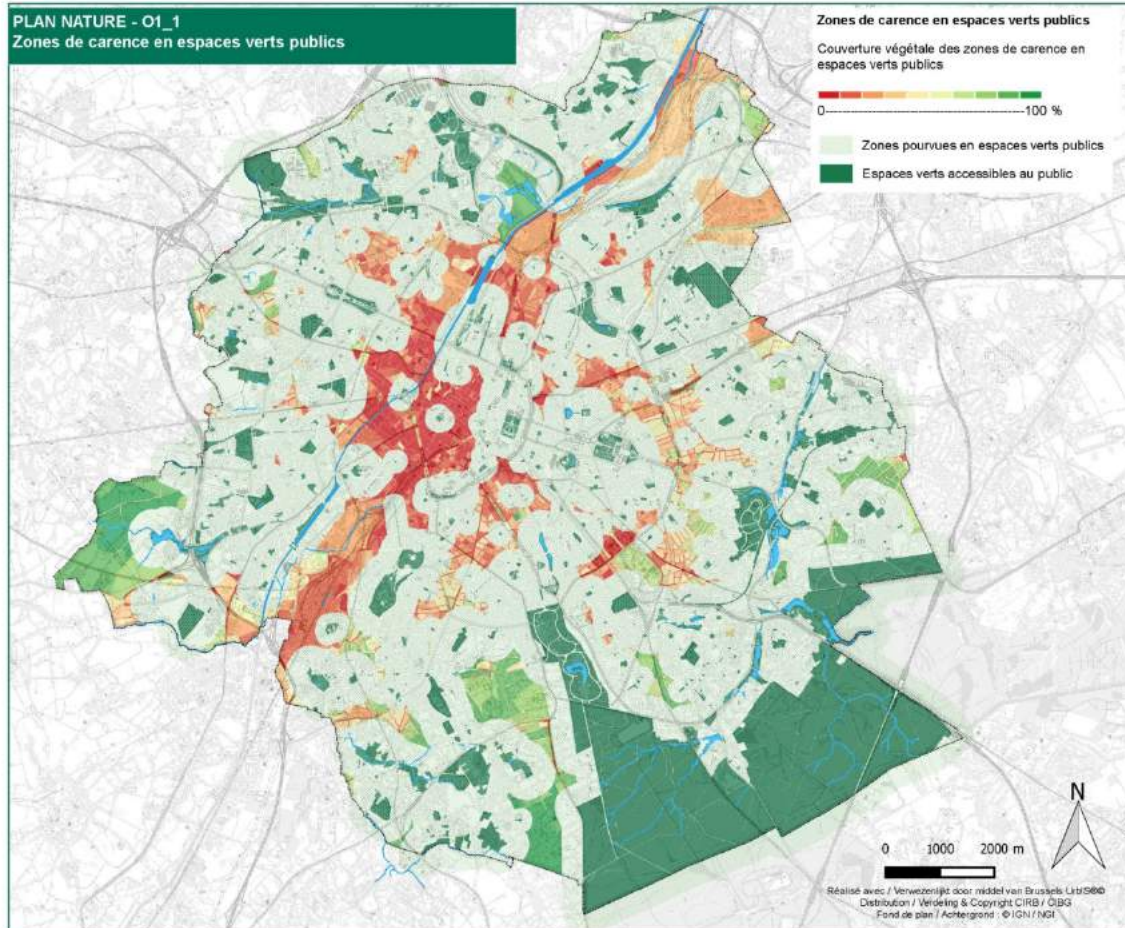
- ▶ Green spaces and areas of high biological value protected
- ▶ For the rest, nothing mandatory (promotion of landscape and biodiversity value, etc.) and nothing quantitative

Patrimonial regulation

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



LINKED TO HUMAN PRESSURE AND DISPARITY FOR ACCESSIBILITY TO GREEN AREAS



Main challenges

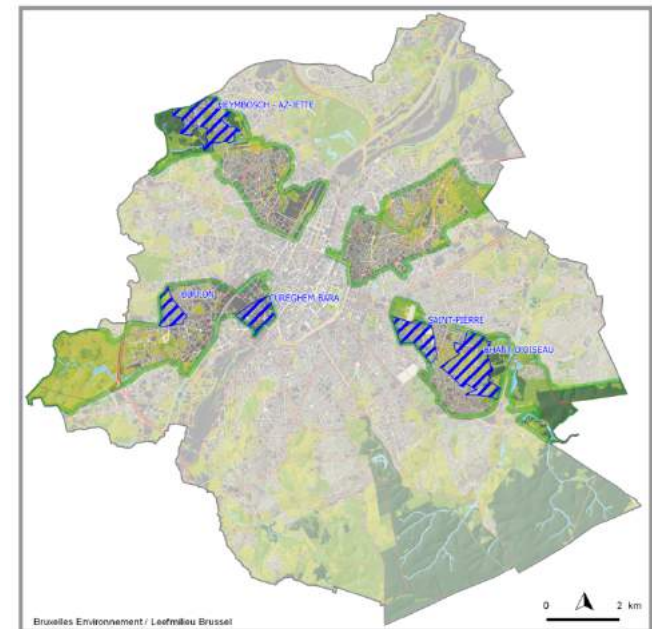




URBANISTIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC EXPANSION ARE THE CURRENT PRIORITIES

- ▶ Pressure on green areas are exponential (see picture - parc cinquantenaire – summer day)
- ▶ We do not speak the same language
- ▶ The need for an urbanistic entry door
- ▶ Practical tools to implement nature solution for urbanistic designers

Réseau écologique
Transect et quartiers stratégiques



Fond de plan / Achtergrond : Brussels UrbIS 980 - CIRB-CIBG - © IGN-NOI



A NEED FOR MULTIFUNCTIONAL DESIGN

- ▶ Green spaces need to fully expressed their ecosystem services (not only biodiversity)
- ▶ ES/NBS versus practical implementation – currently too theoretical
- ▶ How to practically measure success and to prove social and economic benefits in order to convince decisioners?
- ▶ How can we integrate ES/NBS into existing regulation?

From a very industrialized zone...

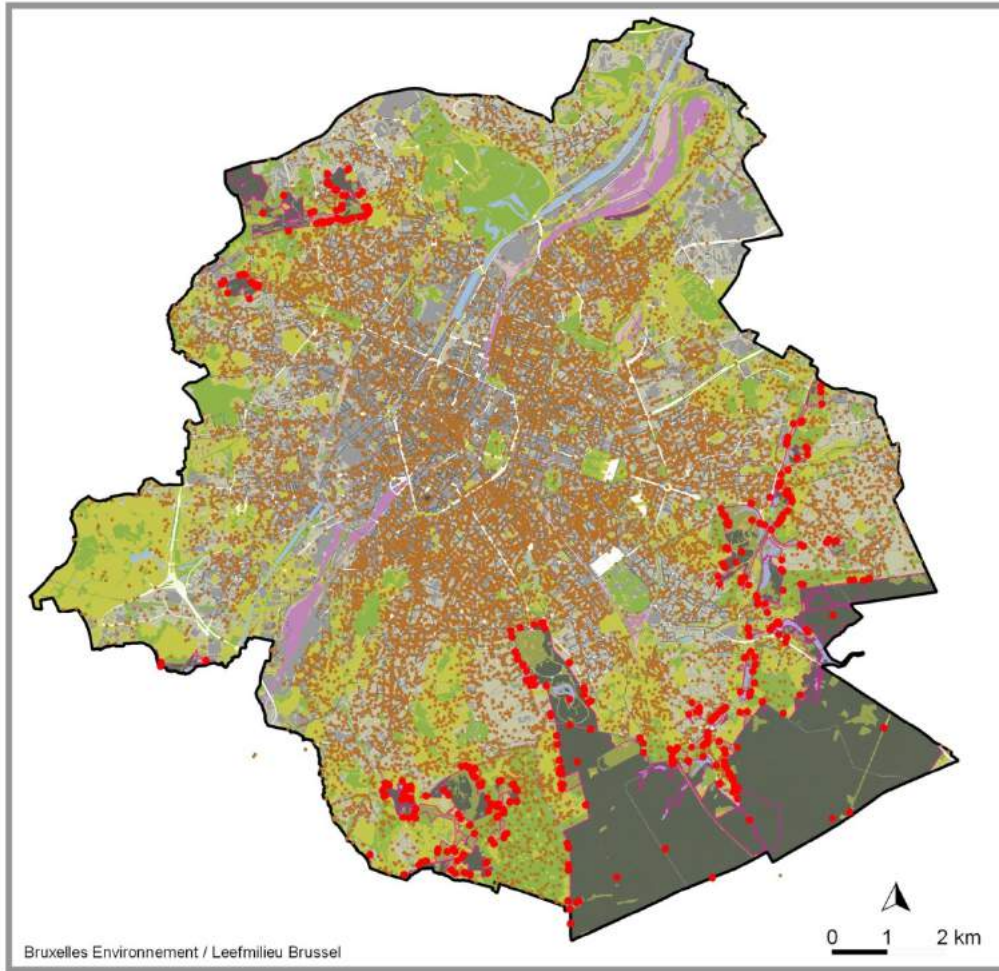


... to sustainable multifunctional areas



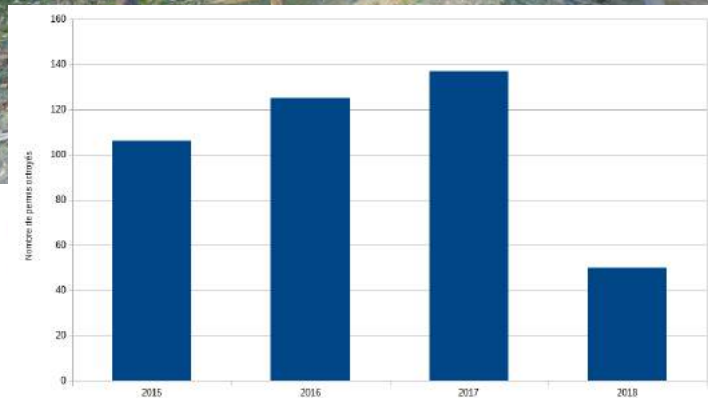


FRAGMENTATION IS AN ONGOING & UNPREDICTABLE PROCESS

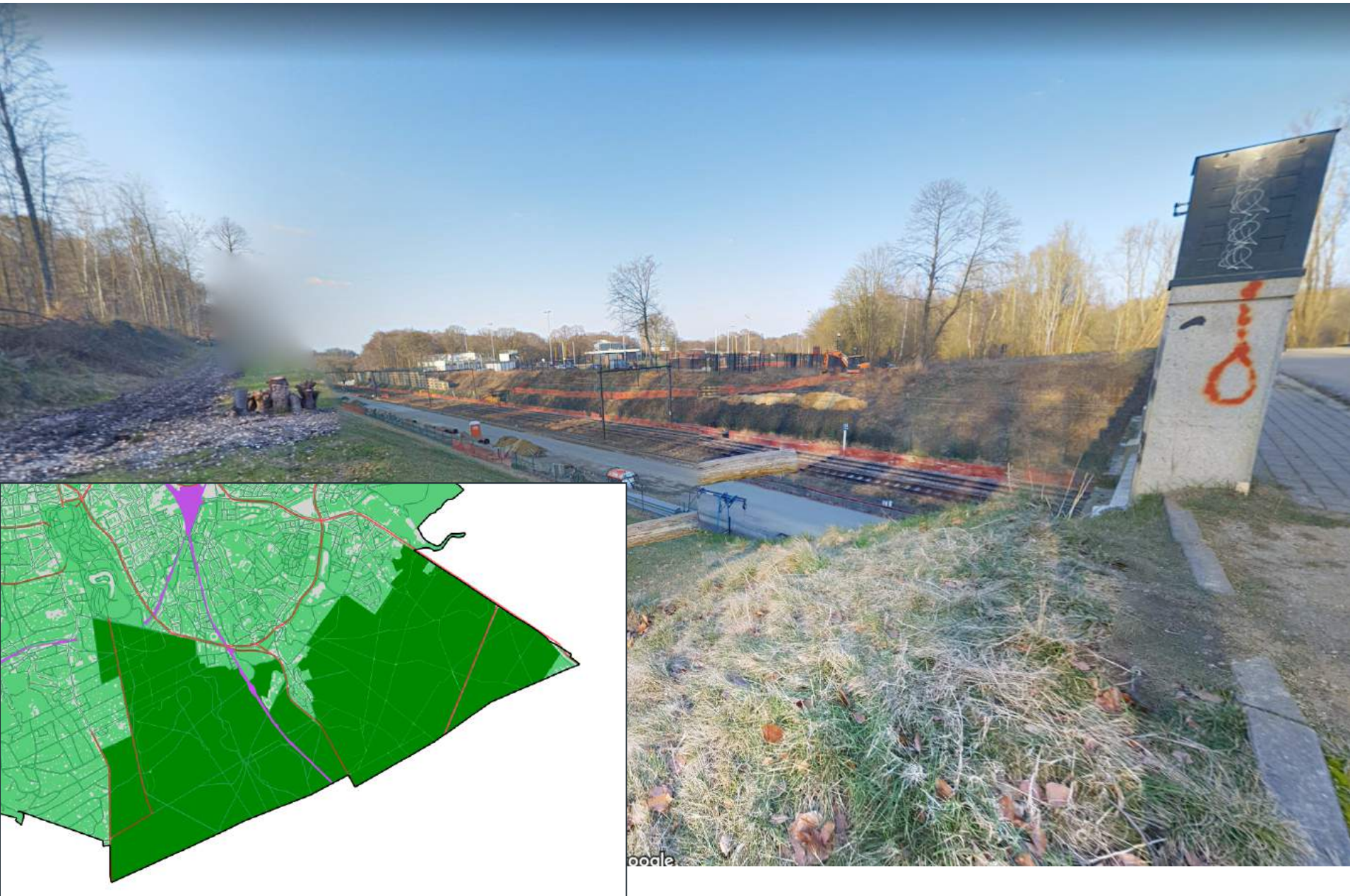


Permis d'urbanisme et espaces protégés

- Permis d'urbanisme*
- *Permis octroyé après le 1er juillet 2014 à moins de 60 m d'une zone Natura 2000 ou d'une réserve naturelle
482 permis au total
- Autres permis



Infrastructures, physical barriers and edges



A photograph of a two-story brick building with multiple windows, situated behind a dense thicket of green bushes and trees. A river flows in the foreground, reflecting the sky and surrounding greenery. The scene is set on a sunny day with some clouds visible in the sky.

Thank you!