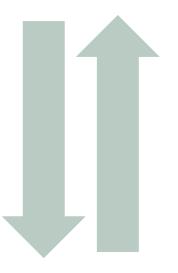


Nature

Urban greening

Nature-based solutions
Demineralization
SuDS

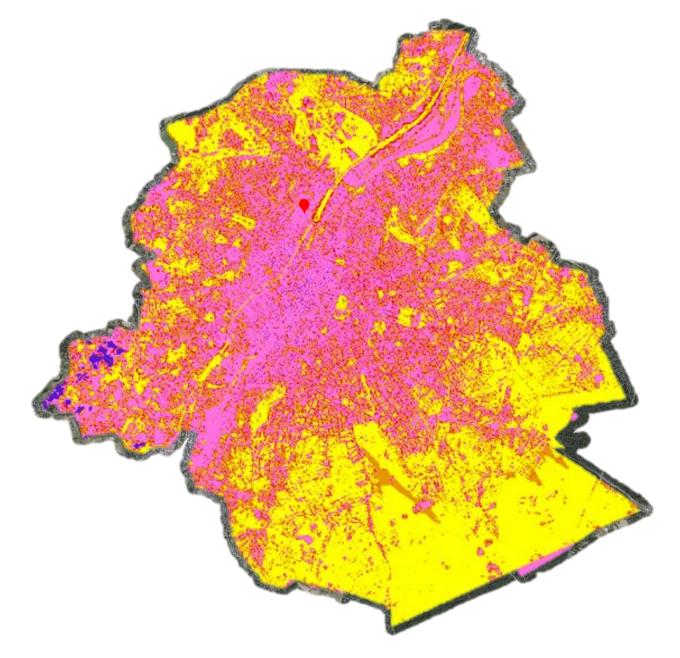
Green network
Socio-recreational function



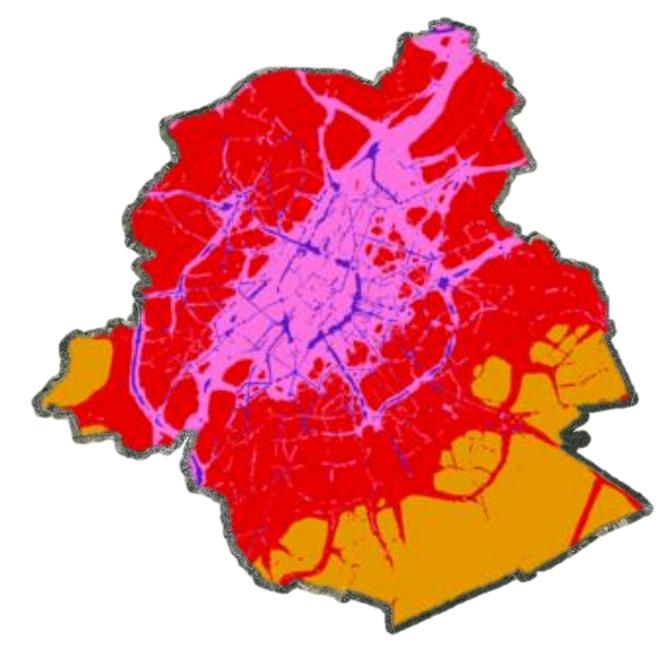
Restoration & Reconnection

Conservation zones
Protected species & habitats
Natura 2000
Ecological network

Adaptation - Resilience

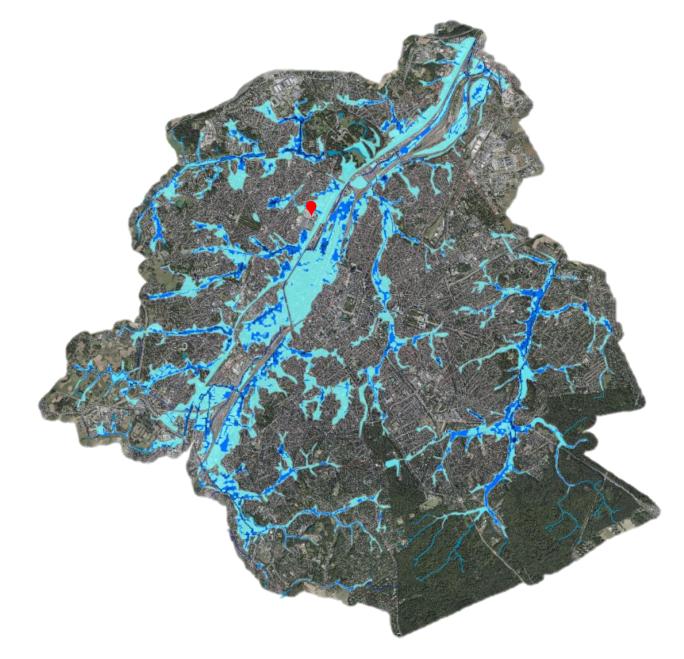


Air quality



Air quality

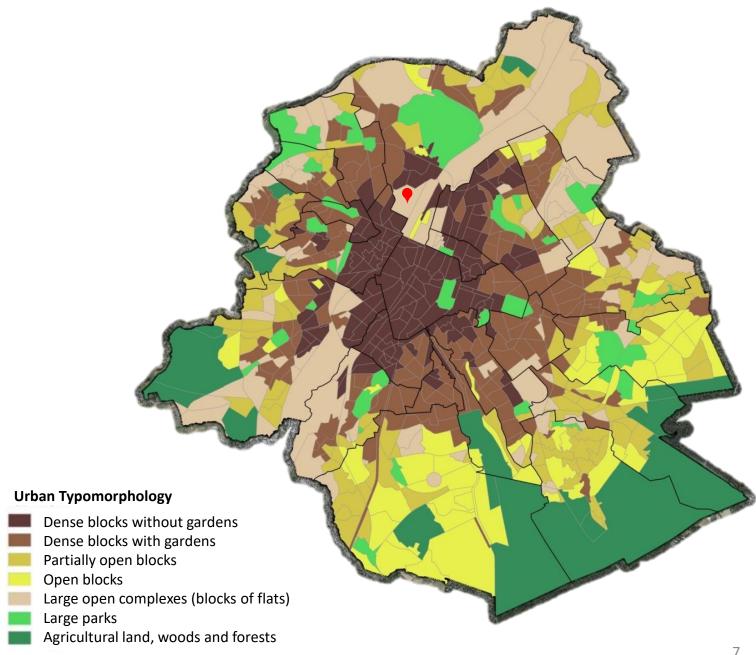
Flood risk



Air quality

Flood risk

Urban typology

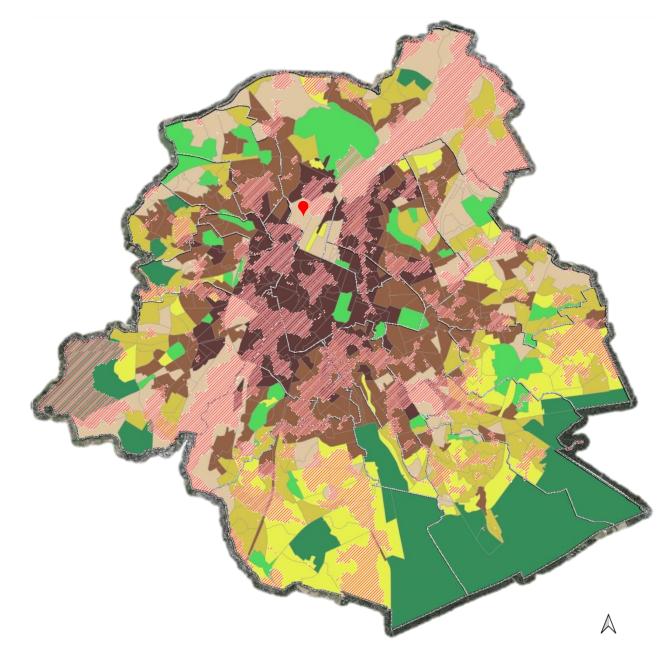


Air quality

Flood risk

Urban typology

Lack of green spaces



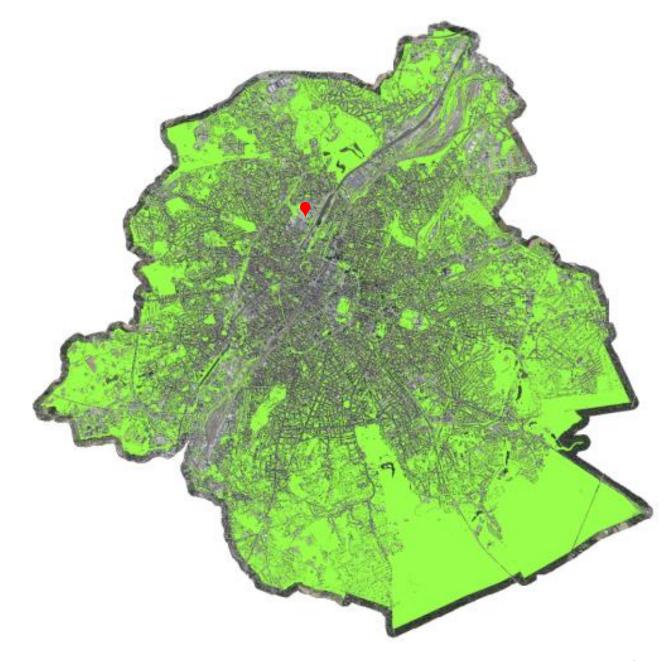
Air quality

Flood risk

Urban typology

Lack of green spaces

Vegetation / Tree cover



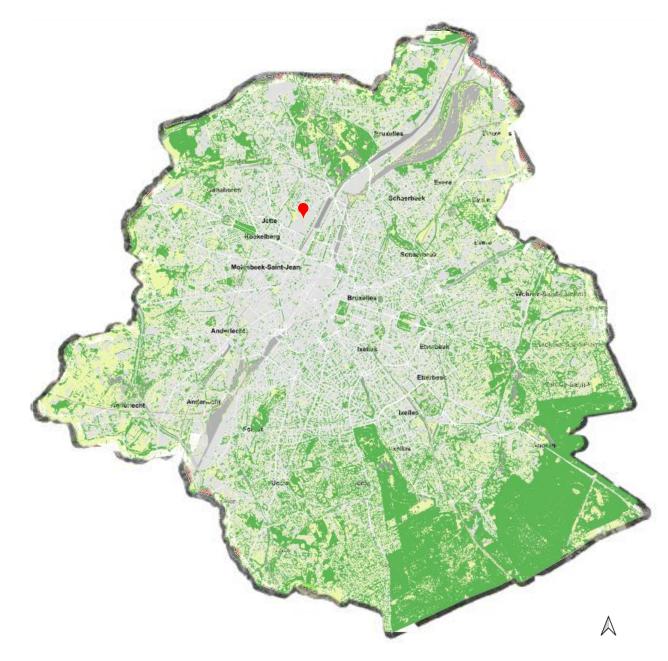
Air quality

Flood risk

Urban typology

Lack of green spaces

Vegetation / Tree cover



Air quality

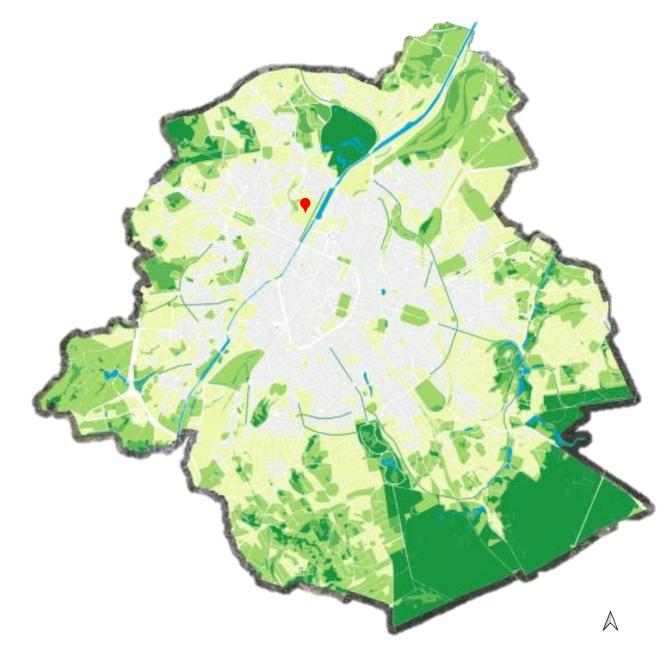
Flood risk

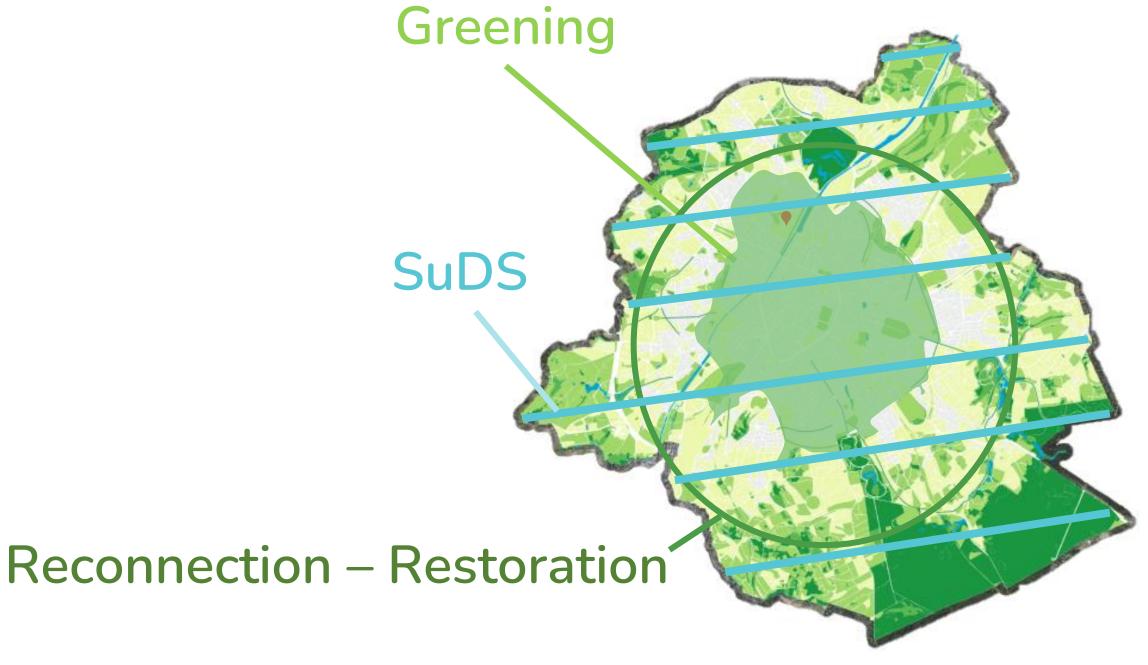
Urban typology

Lack of green spaces

Vegetation / Tree cover

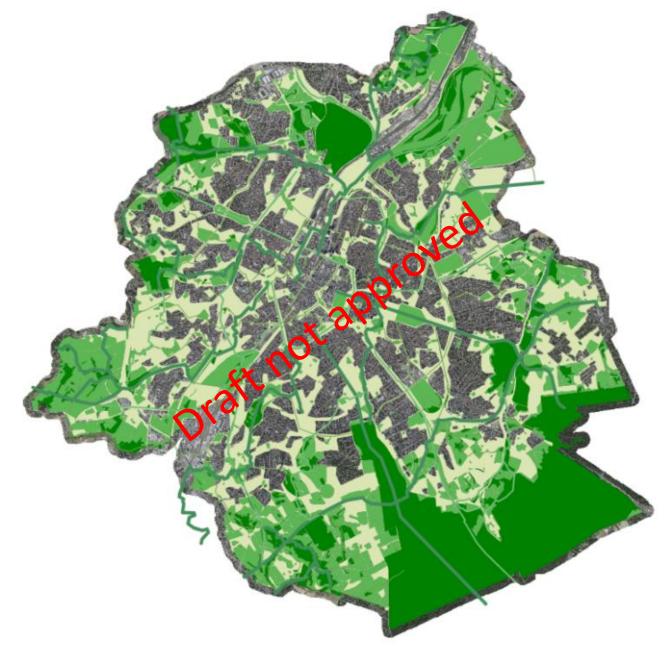
Biological quality





Green network

Ecological Recreationnal



4 landscapes of the « Nature-City »



Countryside City

Rural influence

Biodiversity of open and hedged farmland Butterflies - Rabbits, ferrets - Starlings, partridges..



Dense City

Urban influence

Biodiversity associated with buildings House sparrow - Swift - Swallows - Falcon...



Water City

Biodiversity of (semi-)aquatic environments Amphibians - Dragonflies - Yellow iris - Water birds warblers, etc.

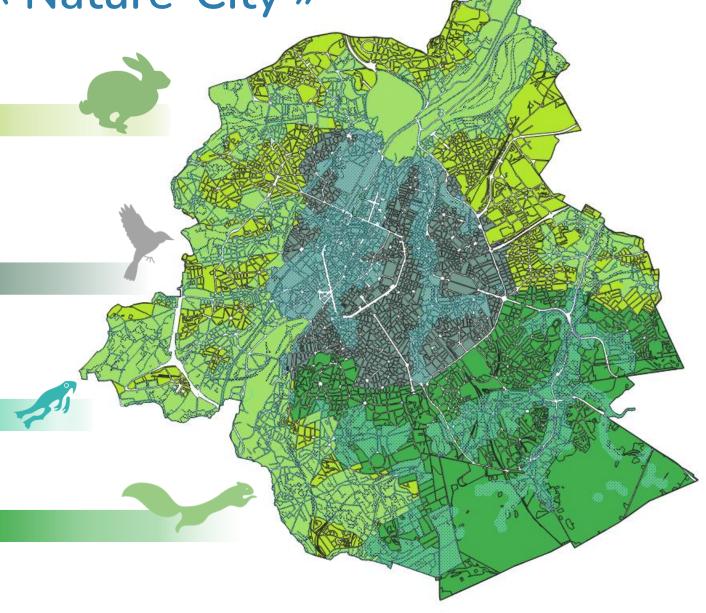
Wetland influence



Forest City

Influence forestière

Biodiversity of woods & forest edges
Squirrels – Stag beetles - Goshawks - Woodpeckers,
nuthatches...













Conservation







≯diversity in biotopes → **≯**diversity of species



















Species of plants

Species of indigenous amphibiens



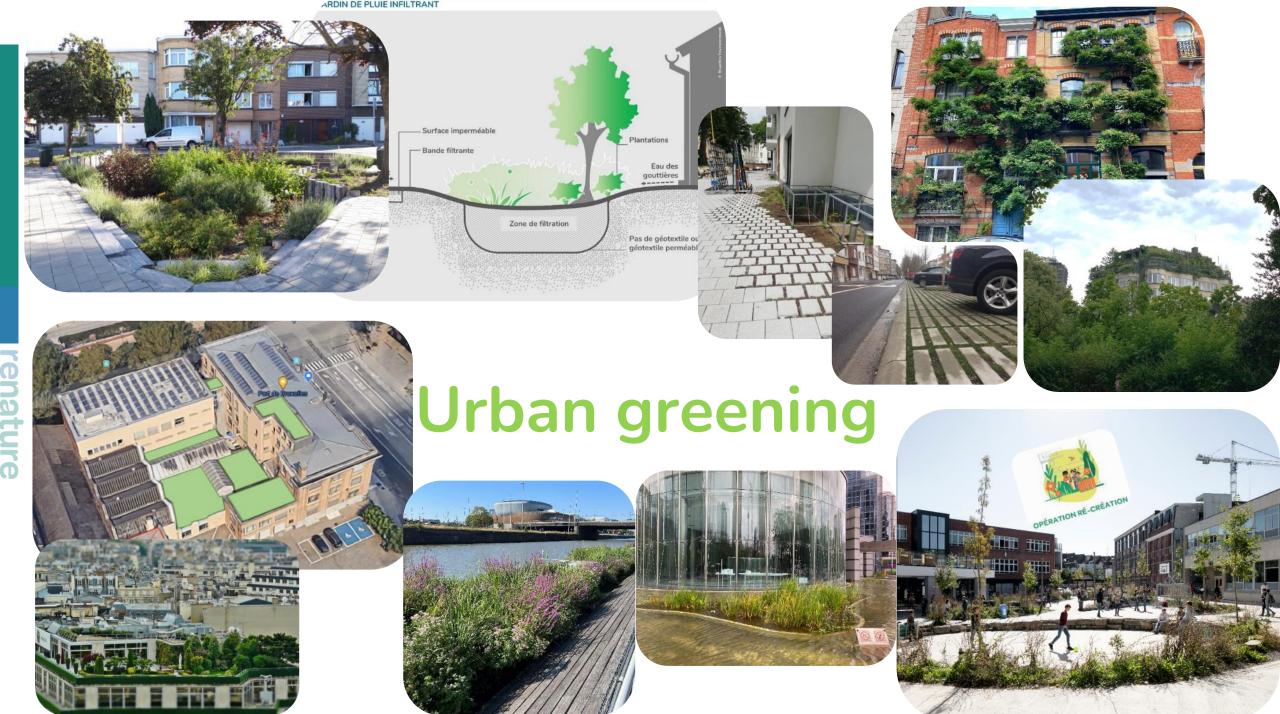
1665 ha 🐥

Covered by forests

14 %

of the territory is a Natura 2000 site









Passez à l'action V

Hôtel des espèces V

Nature Academy

Bottin

Ensemble, pour plus de nature en Région bruxelloise!

Favoriser la biodiversité, accueillir les oiseaux, soigner les arbres, végétaliser la ville, gérer les eaux de pluie, préserver des sols vivants, s'adapter au changement climatique...

Découvrez comment agir au quotidien pour déployer la Ville-Nature!

Voir toutes les fiches actions



À ne pas manquer

management, creating biotopes, selecting appropriate plants, and taking actions to support wild animals.

10 actions pour aider la faune sauvage



Faites partie du **Bottin!**

Professionnels, your souhaitez your engager pour plus de nature à Bruxelles?

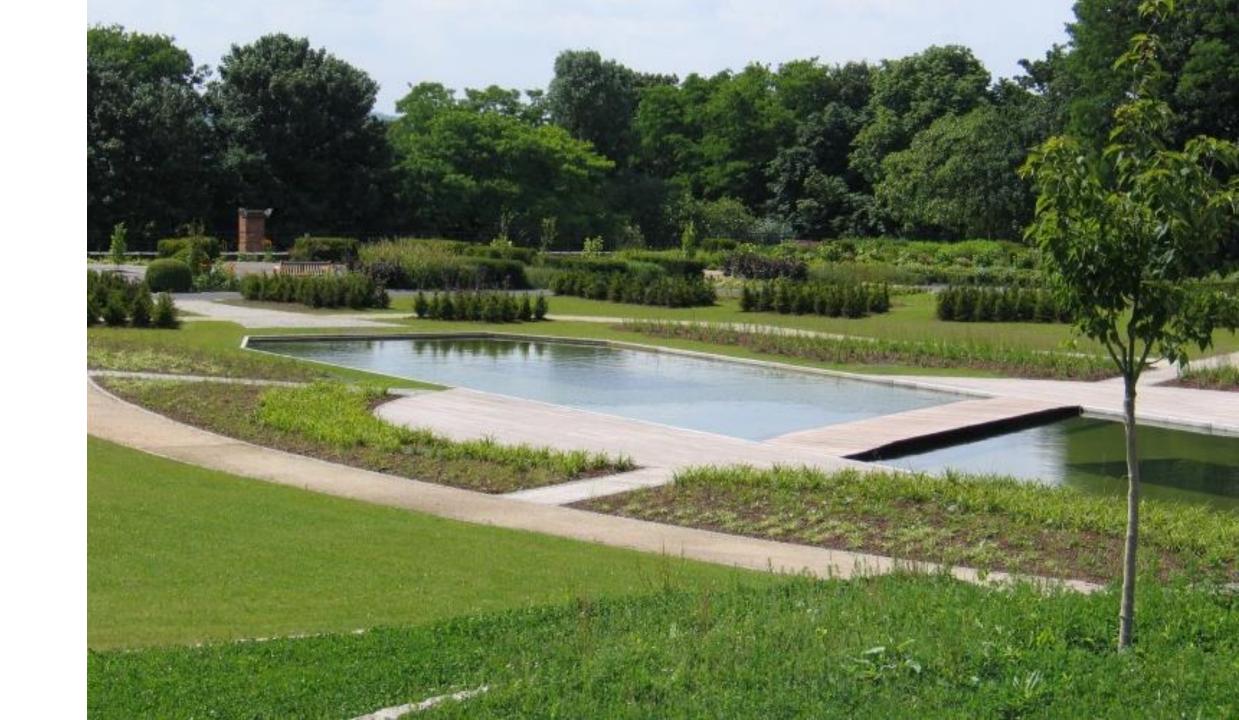
Chercher























Challenges?

- >22 institutions (19 municipalities + BE + BM +...)
 - Different departments in those institutions (publics works, green spaces, environment, urban planning)
 - Different views, objectives, practices, methods, tools...
 - Lack of common databases (particularly for trees)
- Fairly widespread lack of skills and expertise
 - Hiring of "gardeners" with little or no training, "on-the-job" training
 - Social integration/reintegration job
 - Public works/road works oriented

Challenges?

- Trees are subject to urban planning regulations in the same way as buildings and street furniture
 - Little/no consideration given to biological/ecosystemic character
 - Permit-by-permit approach (no urban forestry approach)
 - 20 different authorities
- Heritage regulations more stringent than nature-related aspects
 - Several blockages and delays in greening projects, changing/diversifying tree species, choosing more sustainable materials, more extensive management practices, renaturation process, etc.

