

Water in Brussels



Pauline Place

MAY 2022

DIVISION AUTORISATIONS ET PARTENARIATS - DEPARTEMENT EAU



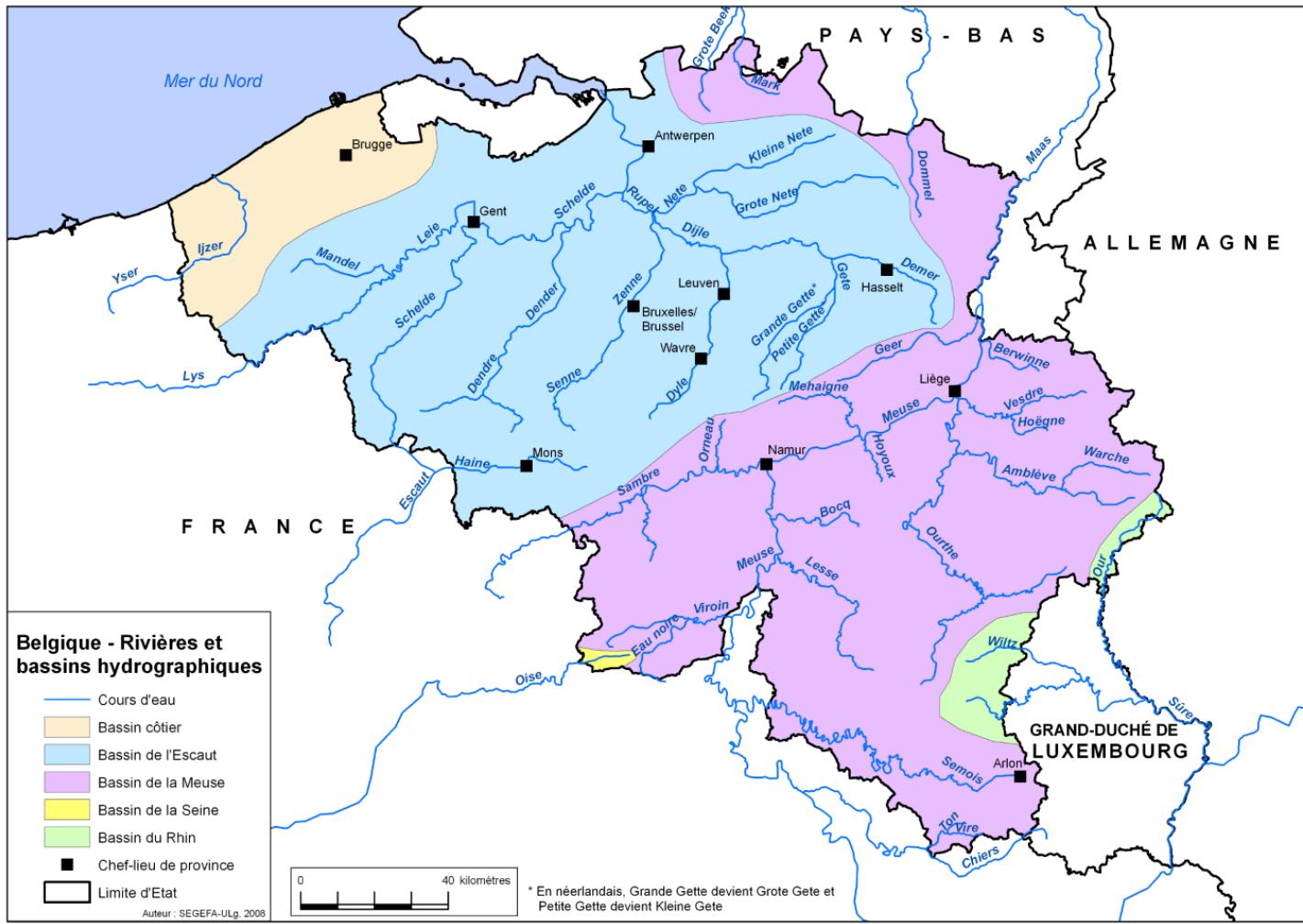
Context & Challenges



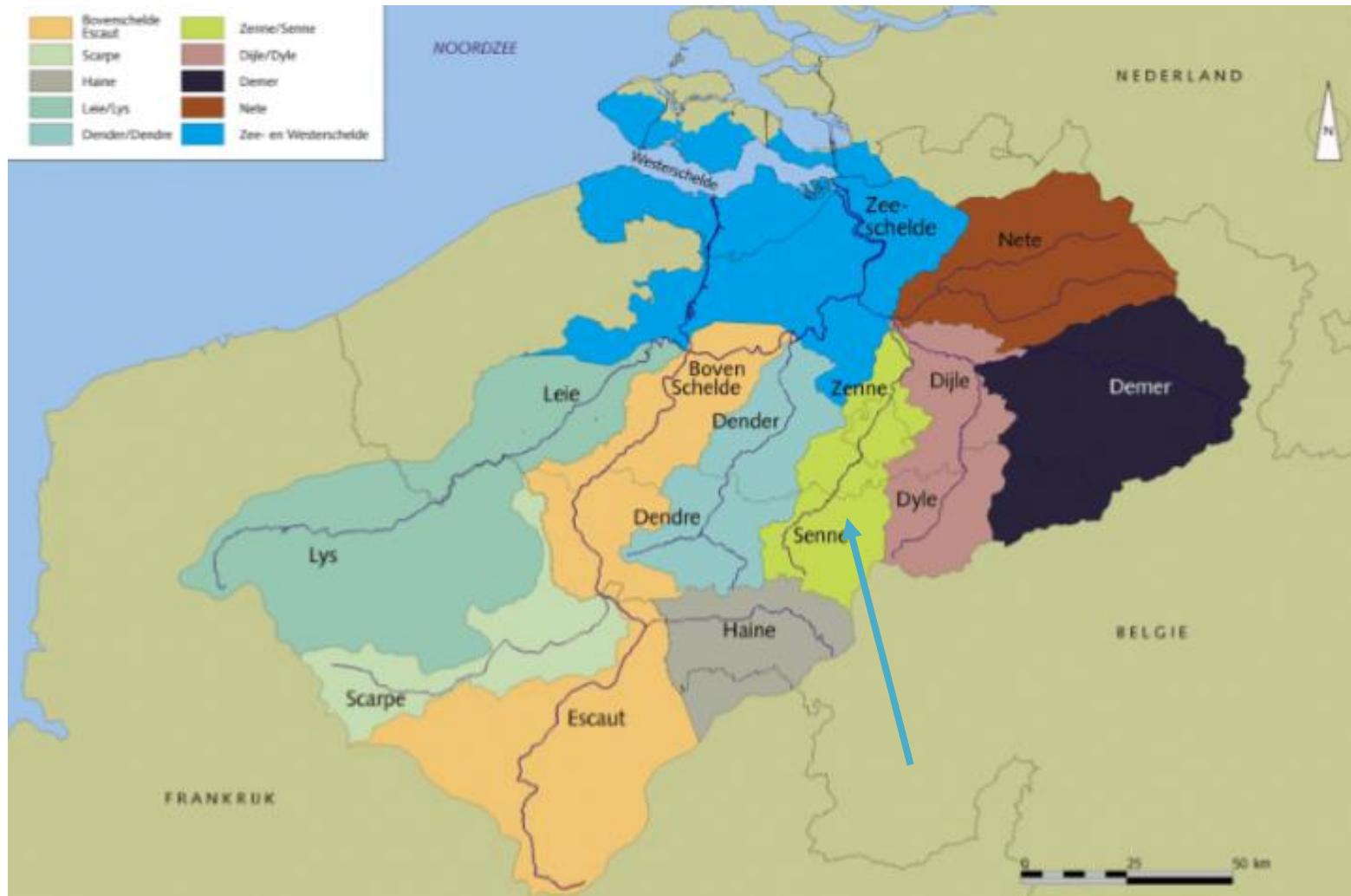
International Scheldt river basin district



River basin districts in Belgium



Our river basin – The Senne

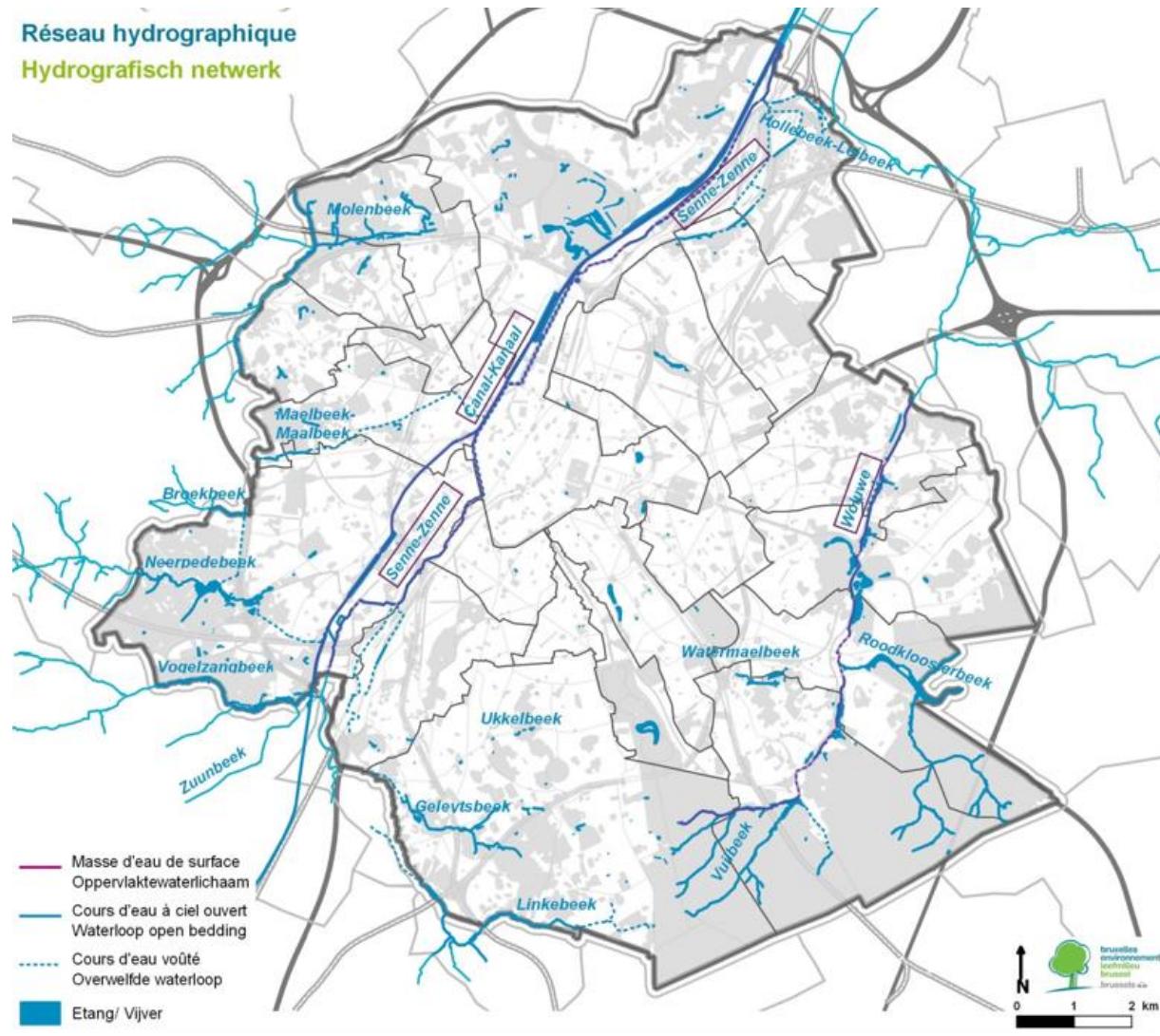


Bassin de la Senne

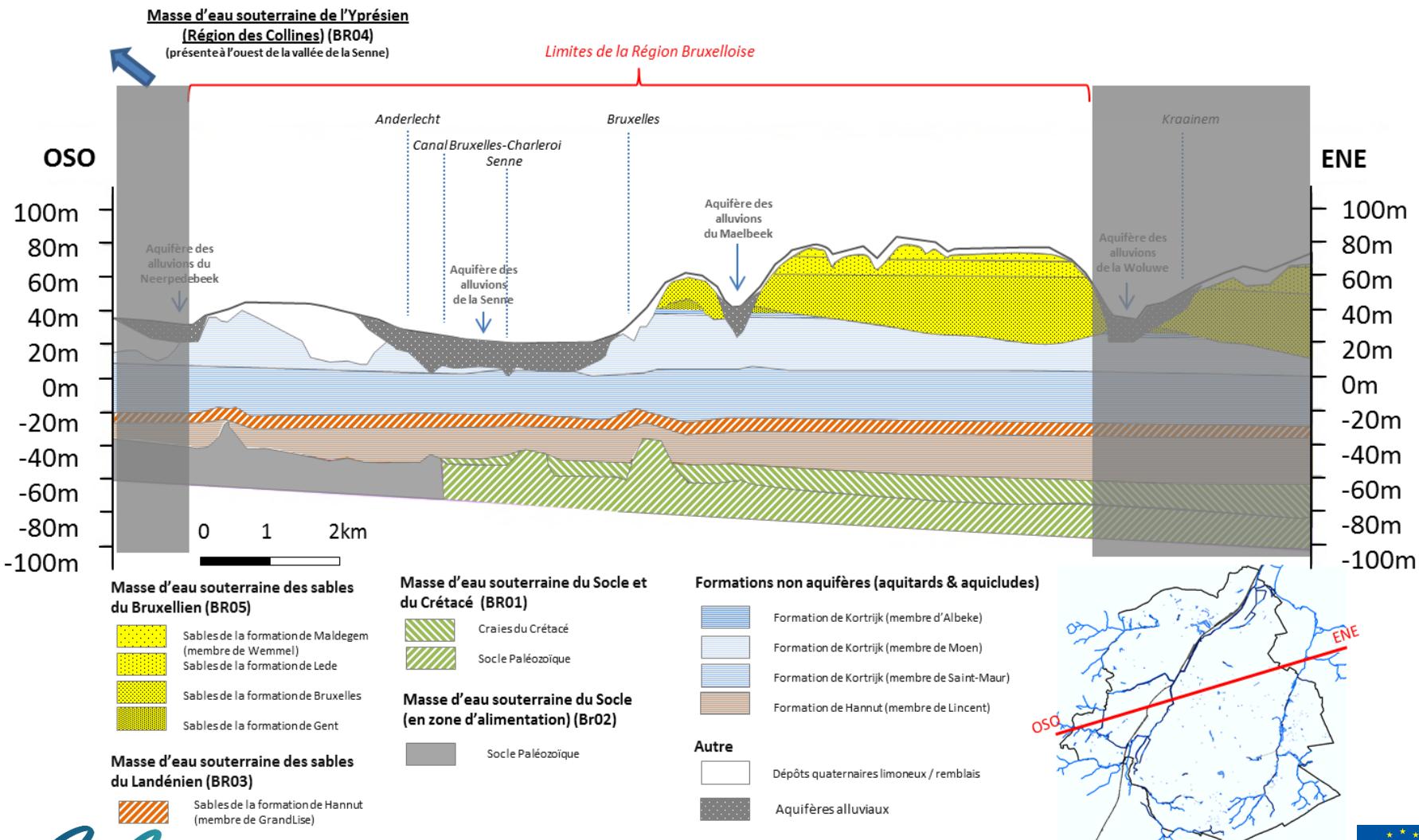
Zennebekken



3 main surface water bodies



5 groundwater bodies



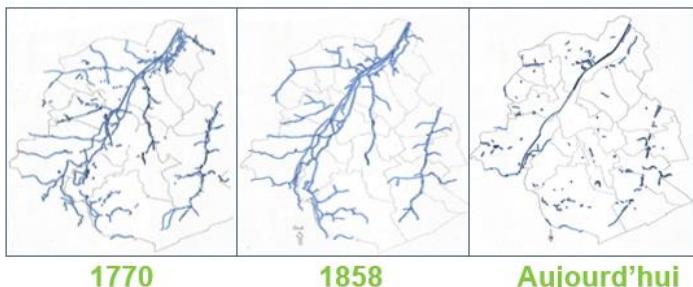
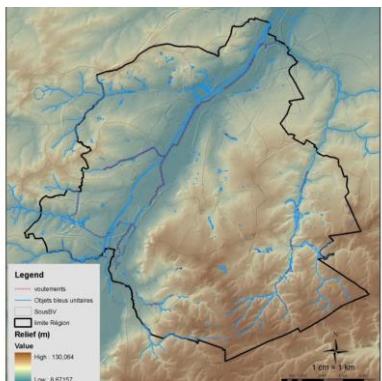
ISSUES SPECIFIC TO THE BRUSSELS REGION

- **Multiple general pressures on water system:**

- Region-city // High population density
- Heavily urbanized
- Transport infrastructure
- Road traffic (> 50% employees are commuters)

ISSUES SPECIFIC TO THE BRUSSELS REGION

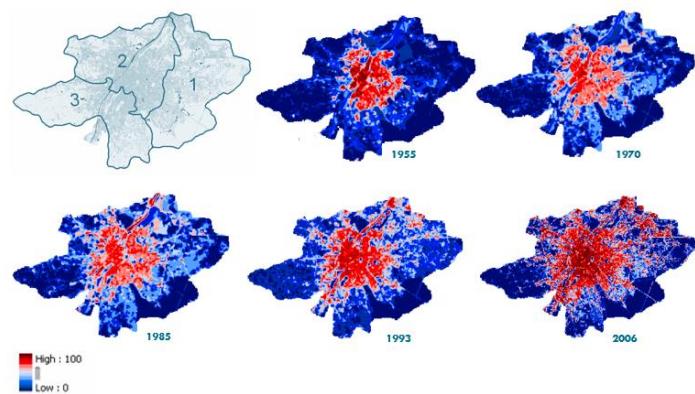
- 1) Disappearance of the natural water cycle
- 2) Disappearance of the hydrographic network
- 3) Increase in the rate of impermeability
- 4) The natural landform
- 5) Uniform and outdated sewage system



Assèchement des étangs,
transformation des rivières en égouts à ciel ouvert,
puis voûtement



Le taux d'imperméabilisation a doublé en 50 ans





Val des Seigneurs WSP
2018



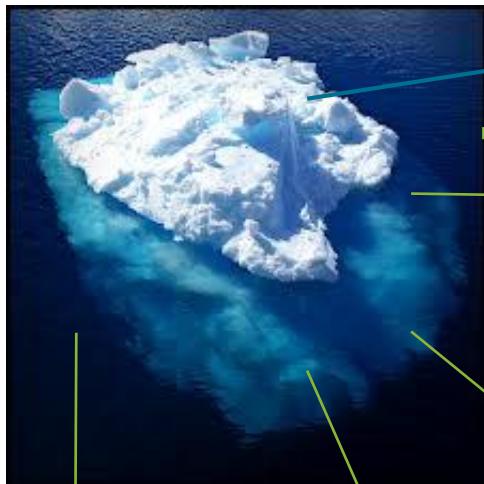
Anderlecht 2018

Impacts



IMPACTS

Without nature based solutions



Loss of quality of life in the city

- ↳ Urban heat island ↗
- ↳ Conviviality ↘
- ↳ Lack of a fundamental balancing element in the urban environment

Floodings



Overloading of the sewer system

- ↳ Degradation of costly infrastructure + power consumption
- ↳ Discharge → pollution of receiving waterways

Wastewater: mix of clear water with waste water

- ↳ Dilution of the water to be treated treatment efficiencies ↘
- ↳ Waste of the "clear water" resource consumption of potable water ↗

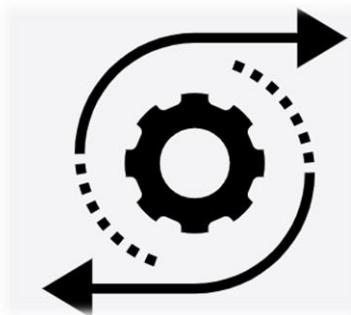
Lack of clear water recharge

- ↳ Of soils (→ soil balance and quality in natural environments ↘)
- ↳ Of groundwater(→ long-term consequences)
- ↳ Of natural rivers or wetlands(→ biodiversity ↘ during the summer)

Impact on property and people
Deterioration of the natural environment

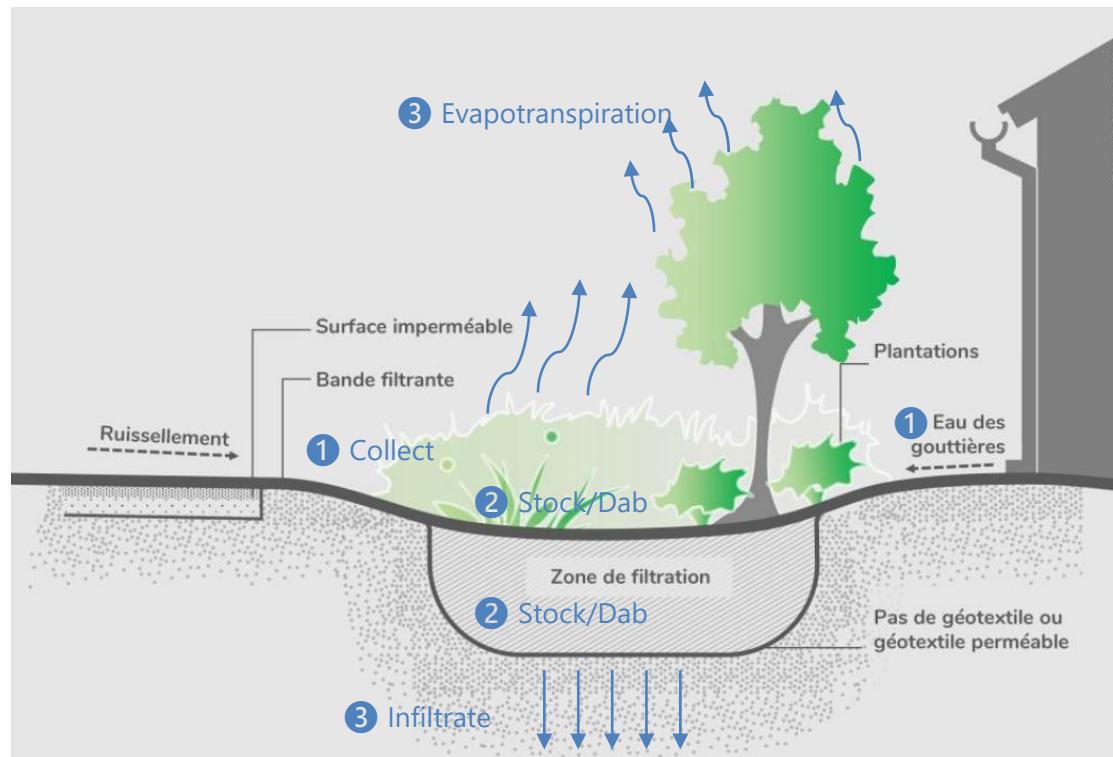
A paradigm change Everyone's responsibility

IRWM





Design the city as a sponge



INTEGRATED RAINWATER MANAGEMENT, AN ELEMENT OF THE RAIN NETWORK.

Rain Network: Any sustainable rainwater management

1st choice : meets all challenges

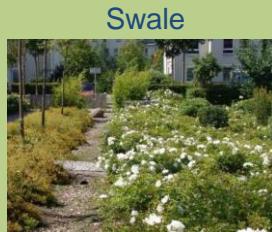


INTEGRATED RAINWATER MANAGEMENT

- In Situ
- Infiltration
- Greening
- Integrated/Multifunctional

outflow

Sponge soil
+
Atmosphere



Green Roof



Permeable floorings



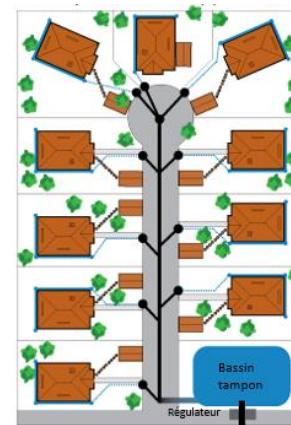
2nd choice : meets few challenges



- Separate
- Collection of runoff
- Limited flow, buffering

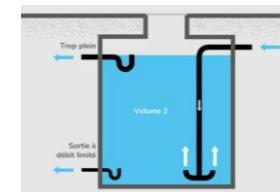
outflow

a network
of rivers
of rainwater
of sewage



Rivers, lake, ...

Individual storm water tank



Waterway





« Everything in the sewers »



Zero rejection to the sewers



Zero rejection outside the plot

Source : Meli Melo/le Graie



IRWM, an integrated & multifunctional solution

IRWM aims at using urban spaces and built elements developed for a primary function and to give them an **additional function** : managing rainwater where it falls.



TOOLBOX

UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

11. The reservoir pavement structure
12. The infiltration trench
13. The infiltration pit
14. The underground basin



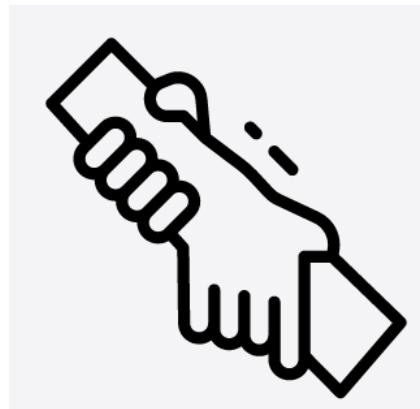
NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

1. Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)
2. Urban parks and green spaces
3. Raingarden
4. SuDS
5. Green roof
6. Green wall

PERMABLE FLOORINGS

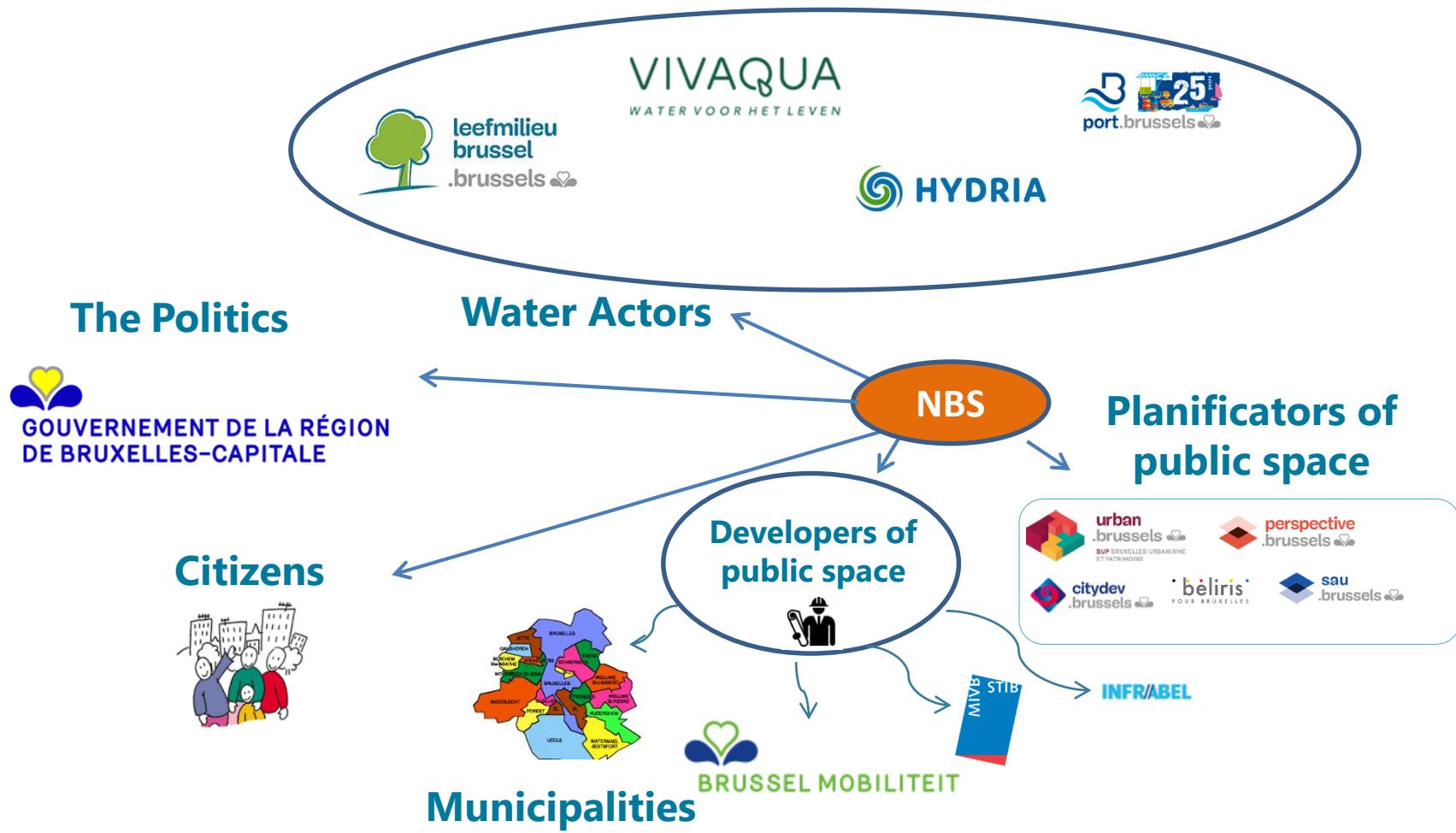
7. Grassed or paved slabs...
8. The soil-stone mix
9. Granular materials (porous paving stones, porous cement).
10. Porous asphalt

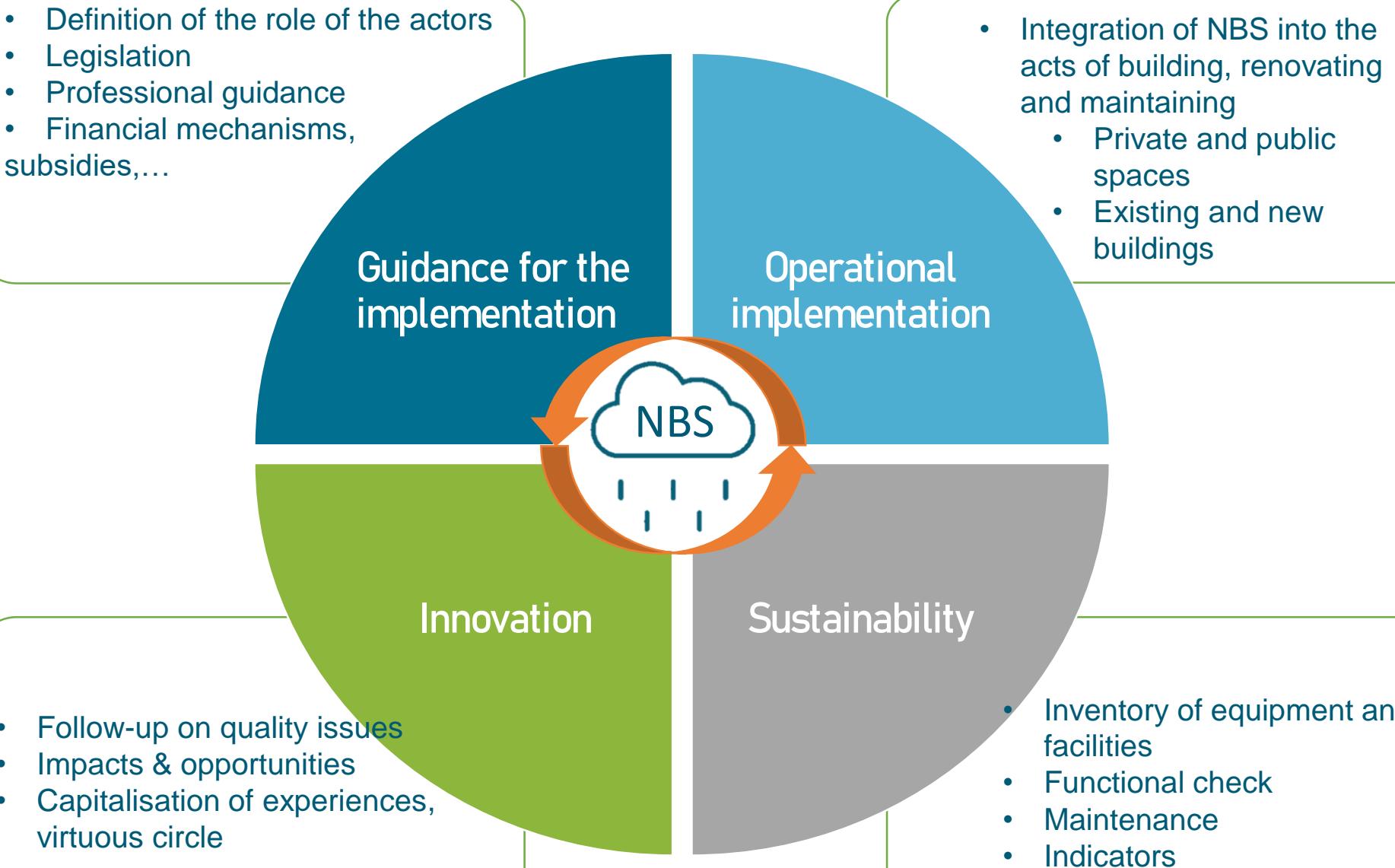
Stakeholders & Action Plan



NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

AND TRANSVERSALITY IN ALL LEVELS





Examples and Inspirations





Success stories





Success stories





Success stories



SuDS



© Infra Services – Châteaubriant (44)



© Infra Services – Le Havre (76)

Some examples of water supply

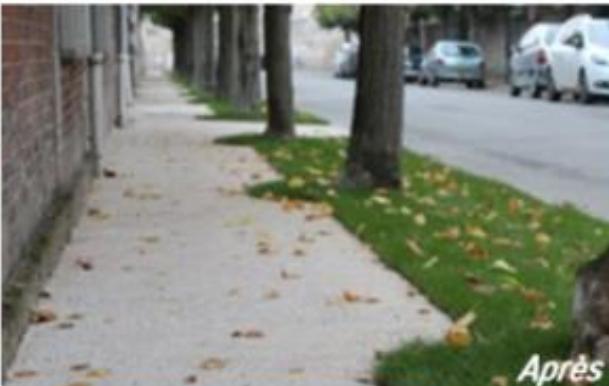




EXAMPLE CRÉPY-EN-VALOIS



Avant



Après

Rue du Général Leclerc avant et après réfection



Clos des Charmes



Parking de l'Europe

Voir fiche de cas ADOPTA
n°12

LA VILLE-ÉPONGE POUR AMÉLIORER LA RÉSILIENCE DE LA VILLE : DU CONCEPT À LA MISE EN ŒUVRE

Jardin en creux permettant la rétention temporaire des eaux de gouttières ou de ruissellement, mais aussi leur infiltration et leur évaporation. Temps de séjour court et forme relativement libre



BREAL SOUS MONFORT (35)



LA VILLE-ÉPONGE POUR AMÉLIORER LA RÉSILIENCE DE LA VILLE : DU CONCEPT À LA MISE EN ŒUVRE

GREEN ROOF



© AERM



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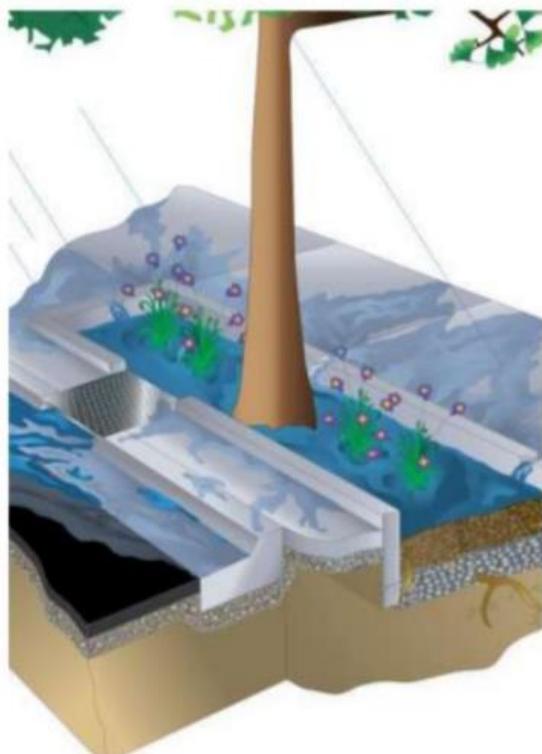
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RENDRE LES VILLES PERMEABLES – JOURNÉE D'ECHANGES

5 OCTOBRE 2021 – CHALON SUR SAONE

RAIN TREE

L'arbre de pluie dispose d'une fosse de plantation adaptée pour recevoir et traiter les eaux de ruissellement (volume de sol plus grand, irrigation continue et système de drainage favorisant sa croissance)



Pour plus d'info : https://environnement.brussels/sites/default/files/user_files/geq08_arbrespluie.pdf

Source: EPA, Stormwater to street tree

THE SUBMERSIBLE SPACE

Espace multifonctionnel, inondable selon les conditions météorologiques



Lotissement Sainte-Anne - STRASBOURG (67)

© AERM



Frais-Marais - DOUAI (59)

© ADOPTA



Foyer des Jeunes Travailleurs - BRUAY-la-BUISSIÈRE (62)

© AEAP



Rives de la Haute-Deûle - LILLE (59)

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LA VILLE-ÉPONGE POUR AMÉLIORER LA RÉSILIENCE DE LA VILLE : DU CONCEPT À LA MISE EN ŒUVRE

PERMEABLE FLOORINGS

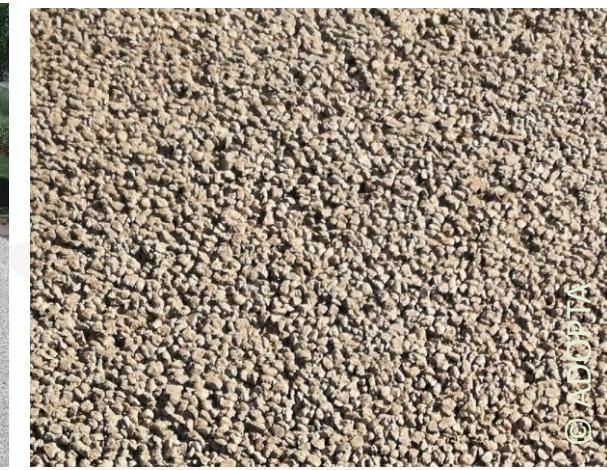
Les dalles-gazon et dalles-pavés



Les dalles alvéolaires avec gravillons



Le béton drainant



Les pavés drainants béton



Le béton de résine drainante



L'enrobé poreux



LA VILLE-ÉPONGE POUR AMÉLIORER LA RÉSILIENCE DE LA VILLE : DU CONCEPT À LA MISE EN ŒUVRE