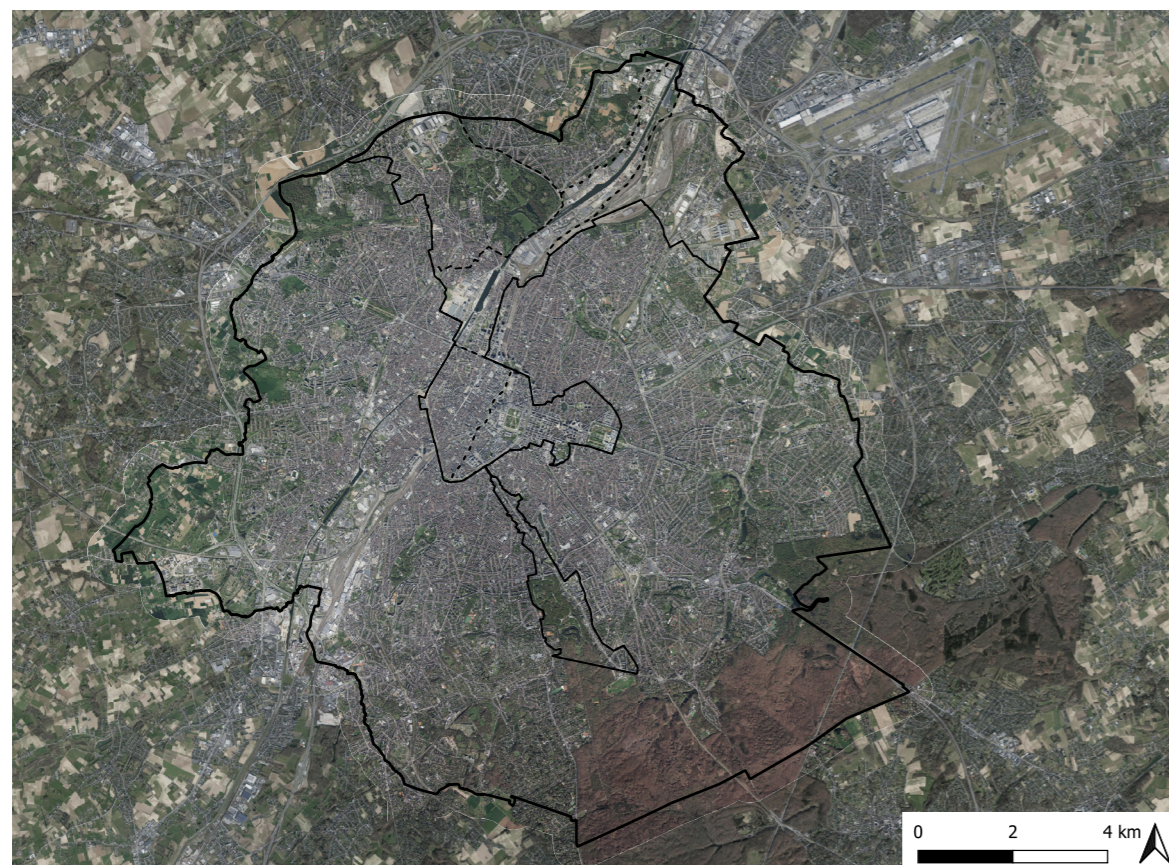
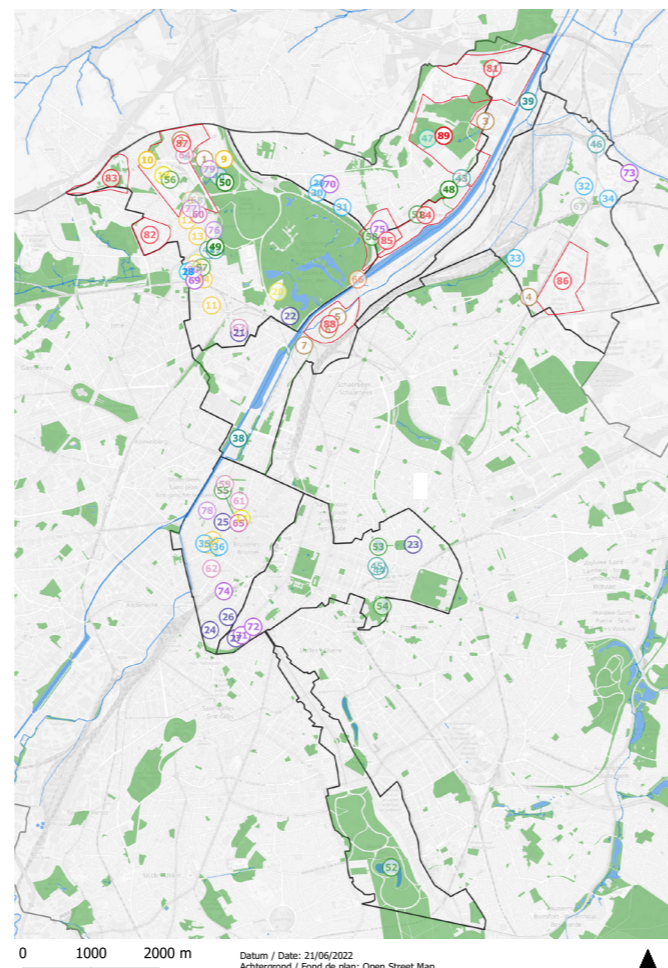


# TRANS COMMUNAL WATER PLAN

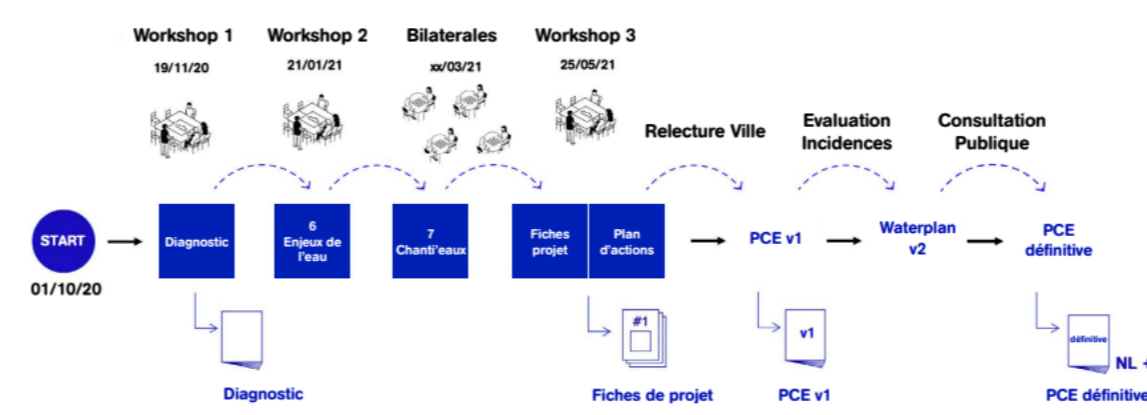
lighthouses **LIGHTHOUSE: URBAN**



Interventions and projects (existing and starting) concerning integral water management within the territory of Brussels, as put forward by the Communal Water Plan



Aerial view of the Territory of Brussels within the Brussels Capital region



Planning process followed by the stakeholders of the Communal Water Plan

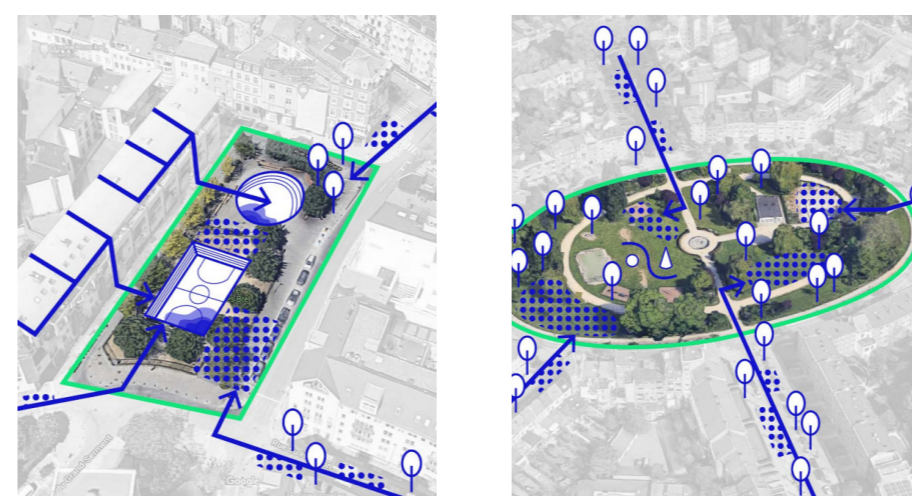
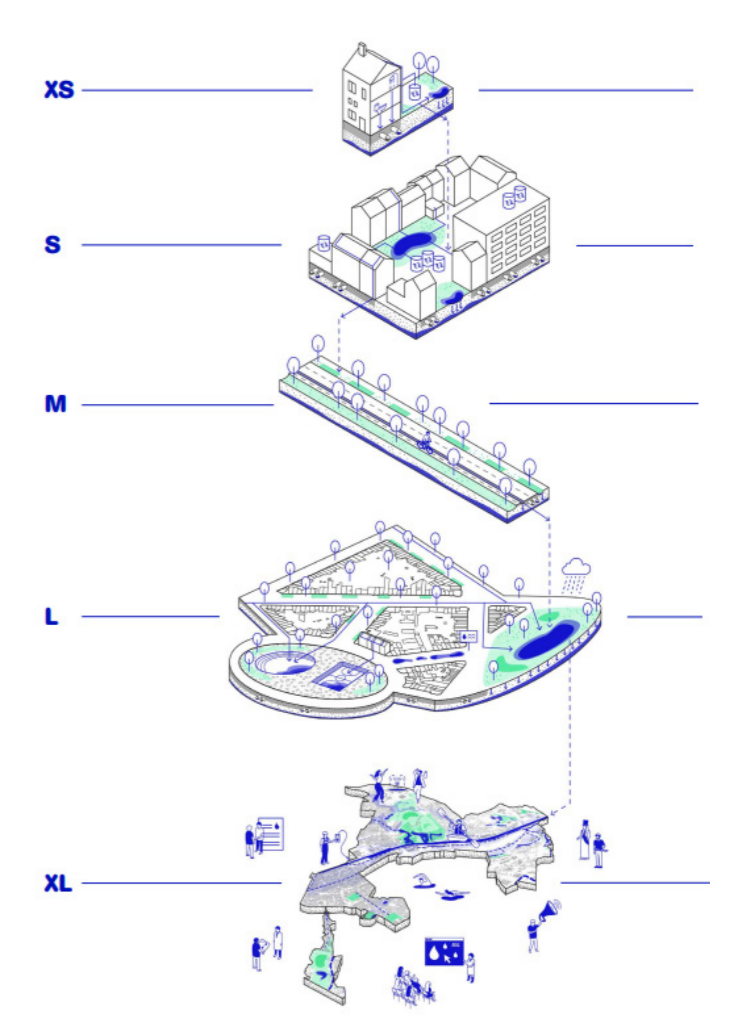


Image of a water park, a large scale project

Image of a water square, a medium scale project



Project scales of the interventions put forward by the Communal Water Plan: XS (building), S (building block), M (Street, square), L (neighborhood), XL (territory - strategic level)



Canal It Up © Cilou de Bruyn



Summer workshop for CDQ Bockstael



Participatory design workshop for square Emile Bockstael for CDQ Bockstael © Geraldine Thomas



Inauguration ceremony for the Emile Bockstael square for CDQ Bockstael © Geraldine Thomas

## NBS short description

The Communal Water Plan is co-constructed with water stakeholders of its territory. Many plans and projects, that vary in size and scales have been suggested. Many of them support and lean on a strong pillar of participatory culture and community building.

## Geographic area

Brussels has green spaces (though unevenly distributed and concentrated on its peripheries). The hills going up from the canal are old catchments. Brussels emerged in a swampy environment on the floodplain of the Zenne River. The city gradually expanded from the 19th century to become the city we know today. The marshy area was taken up further and further by construction and, for reasons of hygiene, an increasing part of the hydrographic network was vaulted, or even filled in. The vaulted rivers were considered part of the sewage system.

## Relevance for the lighthouse

Assessment of the municipal experience in developing projects in partnership with a variety of water actors. Assessing these learning experiences will support in increasing and enhancing NBS uptake in the Brussels context.

## Governance of the case

Governance structures including local and regional water stakeholders (e.g. in CWP) - Neighbourhood Councils, participatory budgeting, and co-creation projects such as Brusseau and URBINAT.

## Challenges raised during the preparatory meetings

The social context of the intervention zone will have to be studied. Mapping the cultural, ethnical, social and religious landscape in order to be truly able to find representatives of each group and to engage the community.

## Local governance profile

Piazza Rossini is a public space own by the Municipality of Bologna.

## Who owns the land?

Diverse and diffuse ownership structures. The city and the social housing companies own some buildings in the perimeter. Opportunities for pilots can be found near owned (social) houses or buildings, where the city can bring additional stimulus surrounding the integration of water measures in co-design processes, on top of the bottom-up dynamic.

## Related projects with synergies

- > Vooruit met de wijk (Forward with the neighborhood): project call for neighbors
- > CDQ/contrat école

## Local partners, associations, initiatives and champions engaged

Brussels municipality, regional organisations, local partners (universities, institutional partners, SMEs, inhabitants) and the water partners of the CWP in general. Neighbourhood council, Brusseau-network. EGEB-network

## SDG

