

Urban planning

Status	Several studies
Location	Belgium, West Flanders, Ieper, De Vloei
Spatial info	Urban quarter or street; Building, residential area
Measure type(s)	Green structures - all types; Water systems – all types; Energy efficiency and Mitigation; Urban structure – all types
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Description and Aim

In the development of a residential quarter in Ieper, in all phases of urban planning sustainability is taken into account as a factor in the process. In Ieper it concerns the masterplan, the visual quality plan, the infrastructure plan, the allotment plan with its regulations and the owner structure plan. By doing so, integration of sustainability on city quarter level is guaranteed, as well as it is made easier for future individual builders and property development companies to build sustainable.

In addition, some sustainable measures require space within the project (e.g. rain water system above ground) so these aspects have to be implemented in the plans.

Adaptation to climate change

The overall aim is the realisation of sustainable projects. Good urban planning is a constraint to be able to implement the measures. These measures also contribute to adaptation as well as mitigation.

Problems addressed:

Heat / heat wave, heavy precipitation / flooding, drought

Receptor(s):

Population, infrastructure, built environment, natural resources

Experiences

Functionality:

Less flooding and less impact of flooding.
Less impact from heat waves & droughts.

By introducing sustainability from the very early stages of the project more sustainability aspects are easier to realise; some of the adaptation and mitigation measures can thus be implemented more easily, effectively and/or with lesser costs.

Further synergies/benefits:

Link to mitigation: reduction in emissions is one of the goals (e.g. theme energy and theme mobility).

Funding:

European funding/Flemish funding/funding by the De Vloei project partners.

Stakeholder involvement:

Municipality of Ieper, property development agencies, the Flemish government (approval of plans), urban planners, consultancy agencies (planning process).

Acceptance:

Through communication actions (presentation at seminars, conferences, study visits, ...)

Obstacles/restrictions:

Getting overall sustainability accepted is very difficult thus a lot of communication with stakeholders is necessary.

Integrating sustainability into a project is a learning process. The first projects thus take more time and encounter some new/practical problems.

The person(s) who integrate sustainable measures have to keep up with new and innovative techniques in several domains. This asks for permanent education.