

De volgende stap voor boombeleid

Urban Forest
Masterplan Groningen



AGENDA



1. *Introductie*
2. *Context*
3. *Het Urban Forest Masterplan*
4. *Voorbeelden*
5. *Eindproduct*
6. *Samenvatting*
7. *Vragen*

INTRODUCTIE

*Tim van de Hoef
Boomtechnisch adviseur (ETT)*

*Tim Jansma
Boomtechnisch adviseur en
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*Thom van Overbeek
Boomtechnisch adviseur*

*Pius Floris Boomverzorging
Werkgroep Urban Forest Masterplan*



DE AANVLIEGRROUTE



EEN NIEUW BELEIDSPLAN VOOR GRONINGEN

- *Structuurvisie Sterke Stammen*
- *Bomenbeleidsplan Haren*
- *APVG*
- *Vitamine G*
- *Bladgoud*
- *Handboek Groninger Boom*



Context



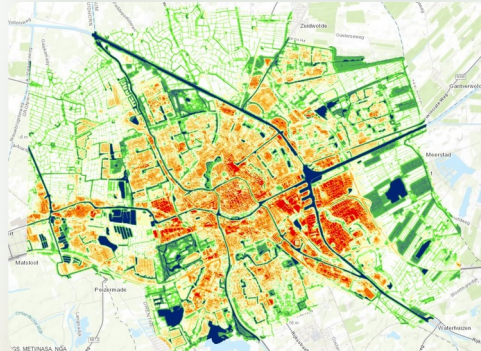
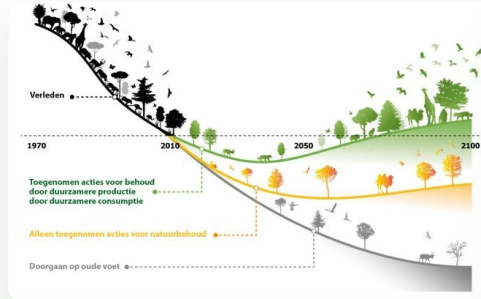
Bron: Tineke Dijkstra Fotografie

PARADIGMAWISSELING



URGENTIE

- *Biodiversiteitsverlies*
- *Klimaatadaptatie*
- *(Mentale) gezondheid*
- *Gelijke toegang tot groen*
- *Korte levensduur groen*



IN AFSTEMMING MET ANDERE BELANGEN



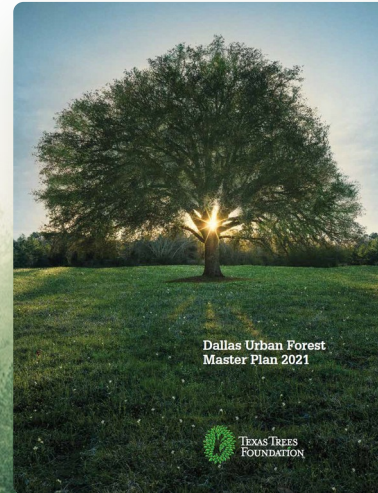
Urban Forest Masterplan



PITTSBURGH URBAN FOREST MASTER PLAN
A Road Map for the Effective Management of our Urban Forest



Urban Forest Master Plan



Dallas Urban Forest Master Plan 2021



UFMP VERSUS 'STANDAARD' BOOMBELEID



Impactgericht versus outputgericht



Verbindend versus uitsluitend



Meetbaar versus vrijblijvend



Interactief versus eenrichtingsverkeer



Responsief versus eindproduct

CENTRALE UITGANGSPUNTEN

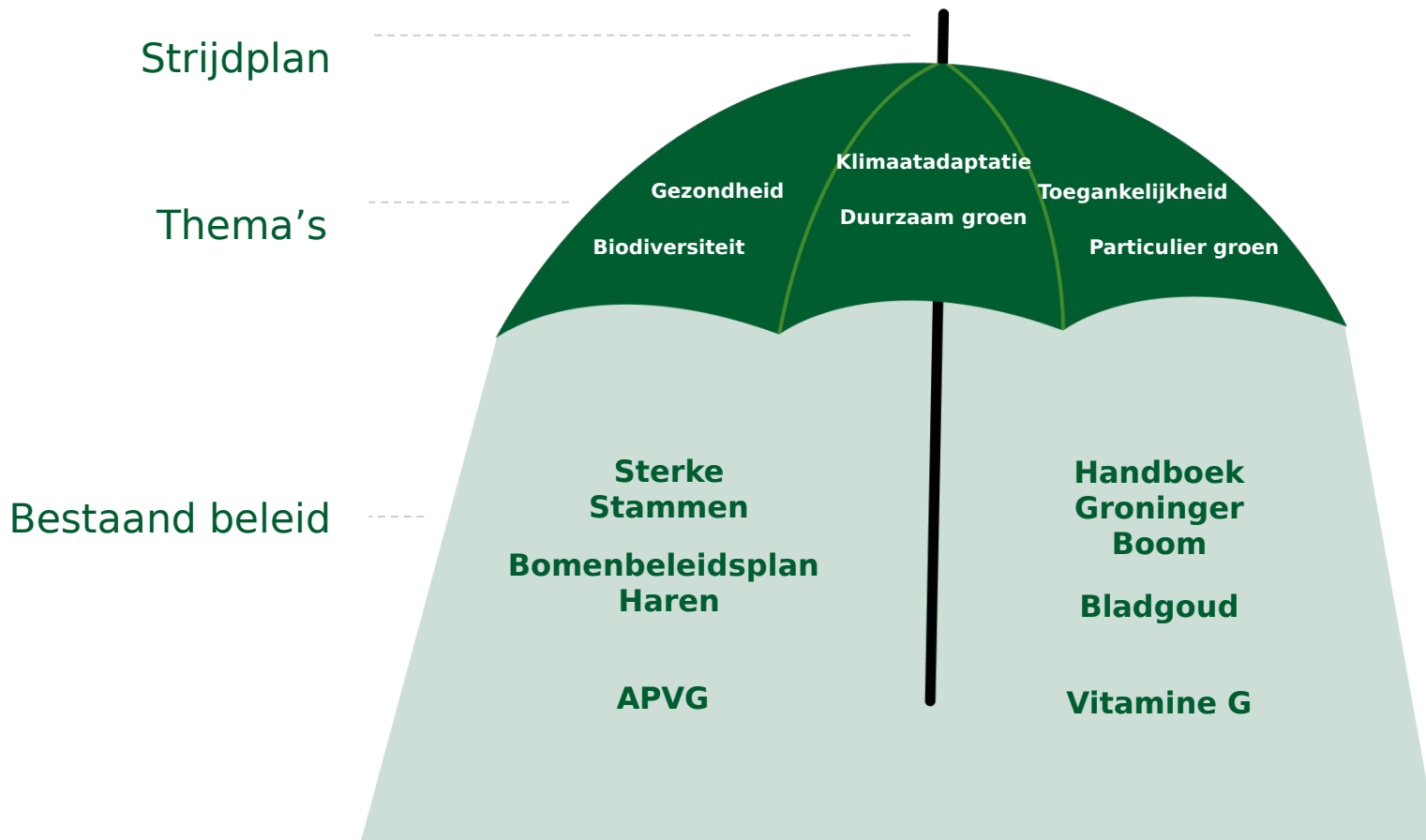
- *Beleid voor alle bomen in een gemeente (ook particulier)*
- *Lange termijn beleid (+30 jaar)*
- *Co-creatie met brede groep stakeholders*
- *Gefocust op enkele cruciale uitdagingen*
- *Gestuurd en bijgestuurd door data en feiten*
- *Concrete uitvoeringsagenda per jaar*
- *Communicatiemiddel*
- *Constante cyclus van monitoring, evaluatie, verbetering*

Wel

- **Strijdplan**
- **Roadmap**
- **Actieagenda**

Niet (alleen)

- **Structuurvisie**
- **APV**
- **Handboek**



METHODIEK



Voorbeelden



City of Birmingham

Having more trees for Birmingham, that deliver benefits for health, nature, and climate change, for all the communities within the city, now and in the future, as part of an inclusive and sustainable urban forest.

Gemeente Houtland

In de gemeente Houtland gaan groei, groen en geluk gelijk op tussen 2022 en 2052. Elke procent inwonersgroei zetten we om in een procent groei van de boomkroonbedekking, die gelijk wordt verdeeld over de gemeente.



DOELEN

Key performance Indicator	Performance Level				Priority
	Low	Moderate	Good	Optimal	
T1 - Relative tree canopy cover					High
					High
T2 - Age diversity					High
					High
T3 - Species diversity					High
					High
T4 - Species diversity					High
					High
T5 - Publicity owned trees (Trees managed 'intensively')					Medium
					Medium
T6 - Publicity owned natural areas (Trees managed 'extensively')					High
					High
T7 - Trees on private property					Medium
					Medium
T8 - Other elements of the UF; Shrubs, hedges, green walls and roofs, plants, animals and water					

Bron: Urban Forest Masterplan Birmingham

03 Targets, Priorities and Actions

T1 Relative Tree Canopy Cover

Canopy cover, which is often also referred to as tree canopy cover or urban canopy cover, can be defined as the area of leaves, branches, and stems of trees covering the ground, across a given area, when viewed from above. Canopy cover is a two dimensional metric, indicating the spread of canopy cover across an area. Assessing canopy cover is popular because it is relatively simple to determine from a variety of means and it can be calculated at relatively little expense.

Several studies have already been undertaken on estimating the canopy cover in Birmingham, including the Forest Research 2017 i-Tree Canopy survey, the 2020 urban canopy cover citizen science survey and the Bluesky National Tree Map data already held by BCC. However, these studies are not directly comparable with each other as they used different methods, definitions (of what constituted urban tree canopy cover) and project boundaries. Going forward Birmingham will identify a suitable project area and method of assessment so that repeat surveys can be compared in order to track and monitor performance.

Canopy Cover	Study type	Study Year	Source
23%	i-Tree Canopy	2012	www.urban-treecover.org
18.6%	Forest Research Canopy Assessment	2016	BCC website and Birmingham's tree policy
19.1%	Bluesky NTM	2019	Bluesky National Tree Map
21.3%	i-Tree Canopy Ward level	2020	https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/research/i-tree-eco/urbancanopycover/

Table 1: Historic Urban Tree Cover Estimates for Birmingham

Actions

1. Assess and determine which sets of data are best to use for establishing Birmingham's relative tree canopy cover;
2. Determine what the potential and actual tree canopy cover are at the ward level.

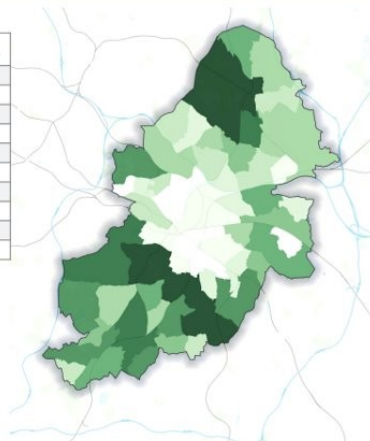
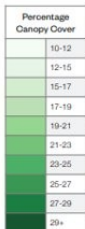


Figure 1: Birmingham's Existing Canopy Cover By Ward measured with Sentinel Satellite Data

Priority	Responsibility for Action	For Review:
High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BCC will collate the available information from various sources including the Woodland Trust, Birmingham University and Forest Research. 2. BTP will commission a piece of work to ascertain how the existing tree canopy cover compares with the potential canopy cover. 	April 2022 - Short term project

Performance Indicators				
Performance level	Low	Moderate	Good	Optimal
Data source decision required	The existing canopy cover equals 0-25% of the potential.	The existing canopy cover equals 25-30% of the potential.	The existing canopy cover equals 50-75% of the potential.	The existing canopy cover equals 75-100% of the potential.

03 Targets, Priorities and Actions

T7 Trees on Private Property

Trees on private property are more difficult to survey and manage than those on public land due to the extent and inaccessibility of these trees. It relies on land owners taking an active role in tree management.

An i-Tree Eco sample survey would be useful in assessing trees on private land. Whilst this type of survey relies on a random point system, the data can be stratified (prior to or post data collection and assessment) to reveal an estimate of tree numbers, species diversity, and benefits provided by private trees.

A full inventory of trees on private properties may be a tall order, however many of Birmingham's trees will fall into conservation areas, and many more will be on record with a tree preservation order (TPO). Fully collating the data already held on these trees may be useful in combination with an i-Tree Eco sample survey.

Furthermore the Bluesky National Tree Map (NTM) also provides an estimate of tree numbers and could be used in conjunction with OS mastermap to provide a point based assessment relatively quickly.

Actions

1. An i-Tree Eco sample survey is one way to provide this baseline data;
2. Assess suitability and practicality of using conservation area assessments and NTM combined with OS mastermap of private trees in the short term.

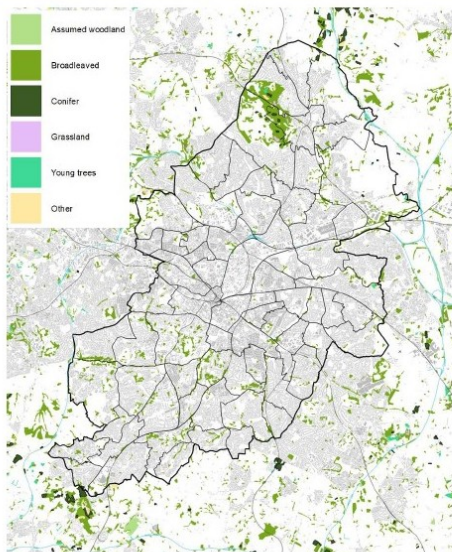


Figure 7: National Forest Inventory (NFI) data for Birmingham

Priority	Responsibility for Action	For Review:
High	1. BTP to lead and i-Tree eco study either by BCC citizen science projects, Birmingham University (PhD students) or other. 2. BTP and partners to assess other methods.	April 2022 - Short to Medium term project

Performance level	Performance Indicators			
	Low	Moderate	Good	Optimal
Data Currently Unavailable	No information about privately owned trees.	Aerial, point-based assessment of trees on private property, capturing overall extent and location.	Bottom-up, sample-based assessment of trees on private property, as well as basic aerial view (as described in "Fair" rating).	Bottom-up, sample-based assessment on private property, as well as detailed Urban Tree Canopy (UTC) analysis of entire urban forest, integrated into municipality-wide GIS system.

METHODES

- *Dataverzameling*
- *Regels en richtlijnen*
- *Informatie-/activatiecampagnes*
- *Subsidies/boetes*
- *Partnerschappen*



Bron: iTree Nederland

DE POSTZEGELBOOM IN DEN HAAG



I-TREE ECO BOMENPASPOORT	
Standplaats	Den Haag, Paleis Noordeinde
Naam	Postzegelboom
Soort	
Paardenkastanje (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> 'Baumannii')	
Diameter kroon	Leeftijd
23 m	138 jaar
Stamdiameter	Hoogte
107 cm	17,4 m

Waterafvang
5.700 liter per jaar

Kroonoppervlak 380 m²

Kroonbedekking in woonwijk
van 10% naar 25%
= 2 °C temperatuurdaling

Bladoppervlak 1.532 m²
= 1,7 miljoen postzegels

CO₂-vastlegging
45,5 kg/jaar =
uitstoot van een
autorit van 425 km

Stamdiameter
= 169 bomen
met een diameter van 4 cm

Filtert per jaar
1,6 kg
luchtvervuilende
stoffen
uit de lucht

570
emmers
van 10 liter

CO₂-voorraad
3.973 kg

Bron: De Baten van Bomen (iTree Nederland)

3-30-300



Bron: Ecopedia

- *Strijdplan met lange termijn doelstellingen*
- *Bundeling, versimpeling en harmonisering van bestaand beleid*
- *Eén document in pdf met (info)graphics*
- *Doorvertaling naar een plek op [Duurzaamgroningen.nl](https://duurzaamgroningen.nl)*





Vragen?

A construction site scene with a Volvo truck and workers, overlaid with a dark green filter. The truck is a large flatbed truck with a Volvo logo on the side. Two workers in safety gear are visible near the truck. The background shows a city street with buildings and trees.

Bedankt