The Benefits of Trees

Increased property value and rental value

Increased value

Improved recovery times from illness

Improved recovery times from illness

Reduced air-conditioning costs

Improved concentration and productivity

Winter windbreak

Attractive high streets
Increase in consumer spending and restaurant patronage

Reduced heating costs

- Social cohesion
- Sense of place
- Cultural links to the past

Stormwater attenuation

Bio-diversity and habitat

Bio-diversity and habitat

Evaporative cooling in hot weather

Oxygen production

- Summer shade
- UV protection

Noise reduction

Food

Air quality
Pollution filtration

Traffic calming and journey quality

Encourages outdoor recreation

Carbon storage

Carbon storage

- Reduced surface flooding
- Soil infiltration
- Soil conservation

- Reduced stress
- Health and wellbeing benefits

Timber
Fuel and building materials

An Urban Forest Master Plan for Birmingham 2021-2051

Executive Report

What is an urban Forest Masterplan?

An Urban Forest Master Plan provides the information, recommendations and resources needed to effectively and proactively manage and grow a city's urban forest.

Tree Strategies and Masterplans

	'Old' Tree Strategy	New! – TAWS, Master Plan and..
	Comprehensive Tree Strategies	
Tree Population (Data)	Public (Streets & Parks)	Public & Private
People	Local Authority Staff	All Stakeholders
Goals	Proactive Maintenance	Shared Vision
Creation Timeframe	4 – 12 weeks	9 – 12 months +
Implementation Timeframe	5 – 10 years	10 – 20 – 30 – 50+ years
Costs	£3,000 – £30,000+	£10,000 – £150,000+

Treeconomics

1. Real stakeholder engagement

Engaged stakeholders means you can do more with less. Faster.

Treeconomics

2. Policy Review

Linkages drive cooperation and funding

3. Shared Vision

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.
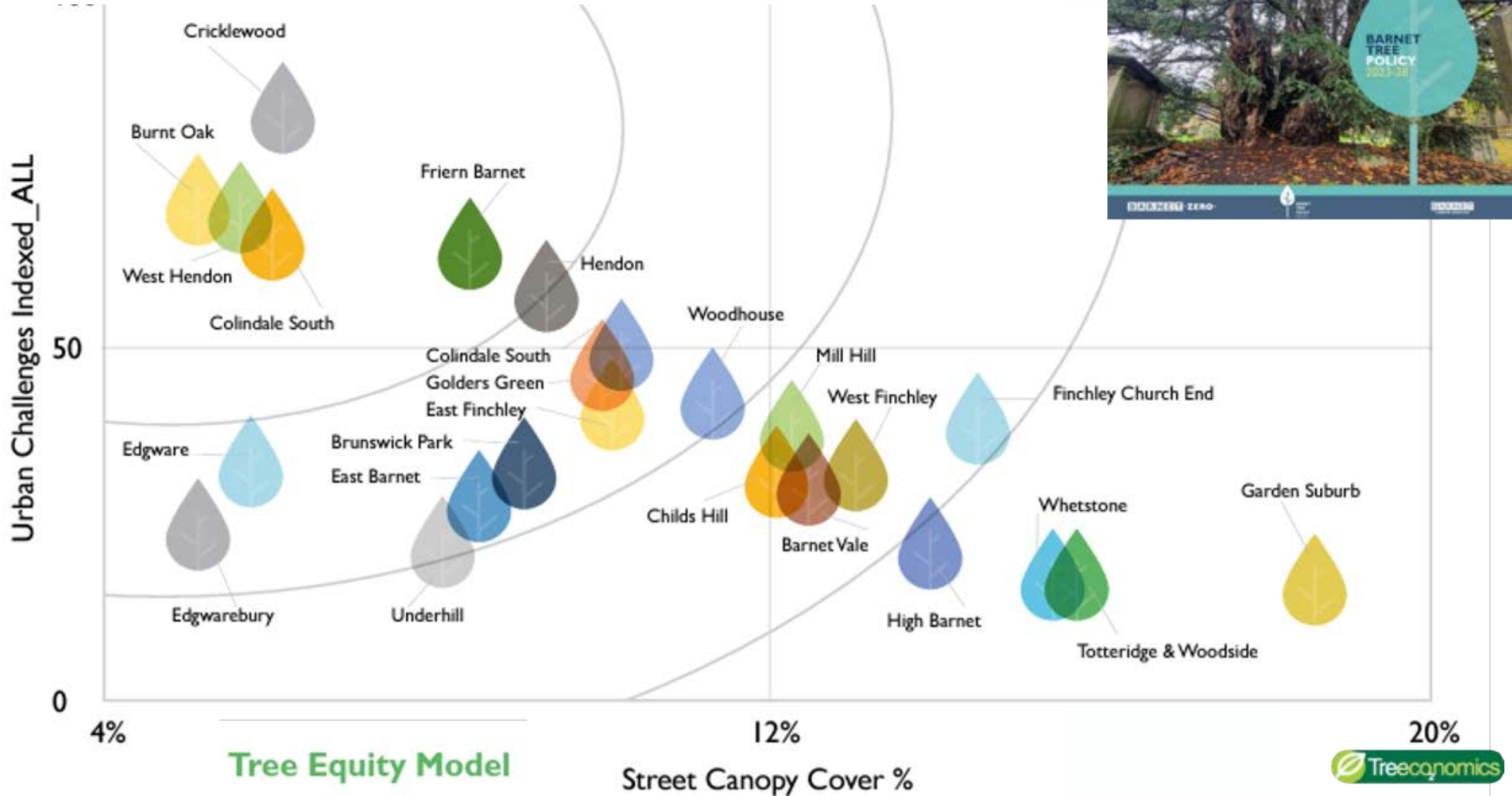
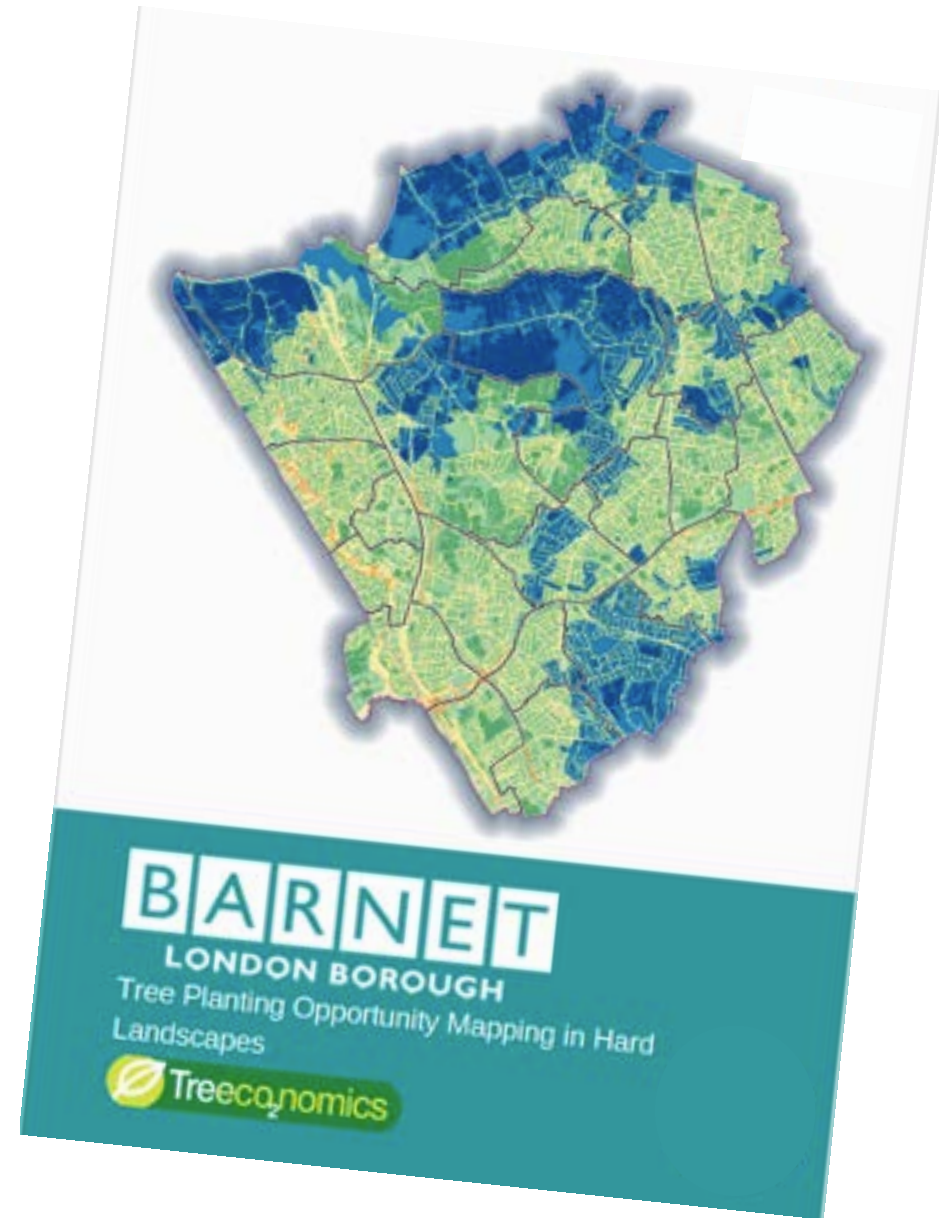We believe Merseyside and North Cheshire can become one of the best places in the country to live.

Justify resource allocation against local priorities

Opportunity Mapping

**Minimise investigation time
per new tree pit created**

**Maximise benefits
per tree planted**

Practical shared space issues for tree planting

Available Paved Area

Accessibility

Tree pit & guard at surface

Street furniture

Dropped Kerbs

Underground Services

Treeconomics

'Urban Challenges' converted to Hot Spots

Air Pollution

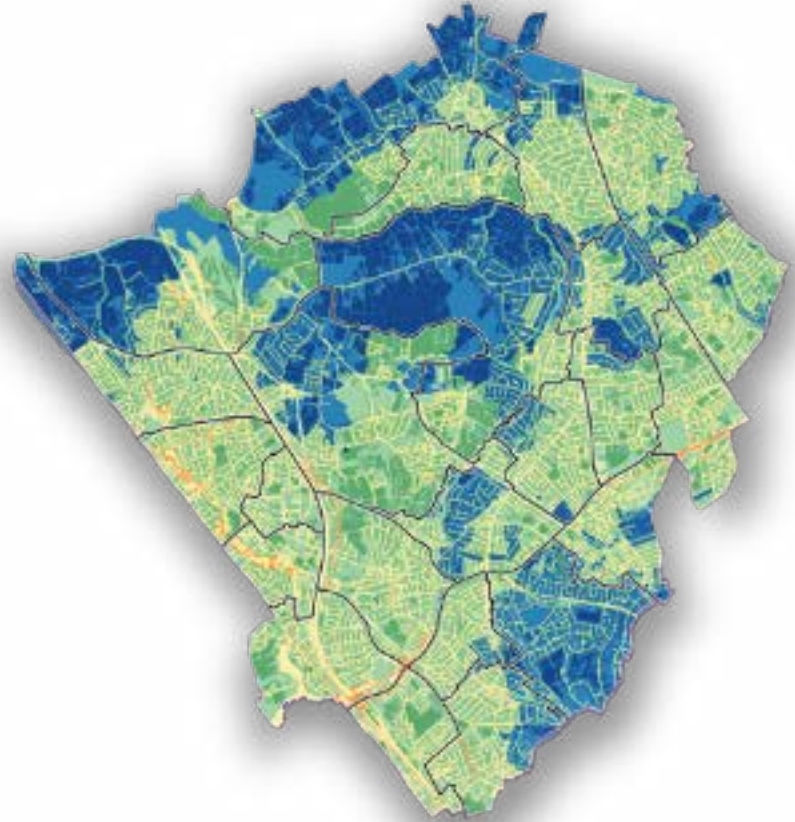Peak Surface Temperature
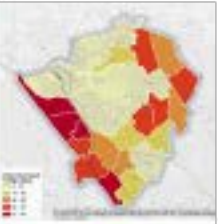
Flood Risk

Index of Multiple Deprivation

Urban Challenges. Max 8 recommended
Greater colour intensity = greater challenge

20%

30%

10%

40%

Weighted Average based
on local priorities
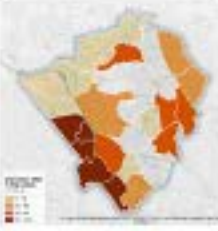
Lesser need

Hotspot
● 1
● 2
● 3
● 4
● 5
● 6
● 7
● 8
● 9
● 10

Greater need

Borough-wide Hot spot map

Treeconomics

Map basic criteria

**Base Mapping
(OS Mastermap)**

**ID Pavements & associated
verges**

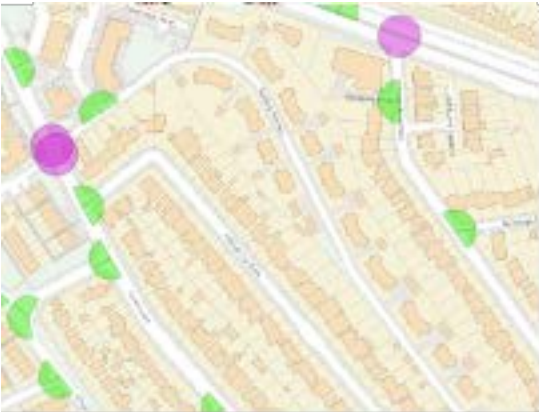| | Pavement / Roadsides |

**Break down by width
(e.g.: <2m, 2–3m, >3m)**

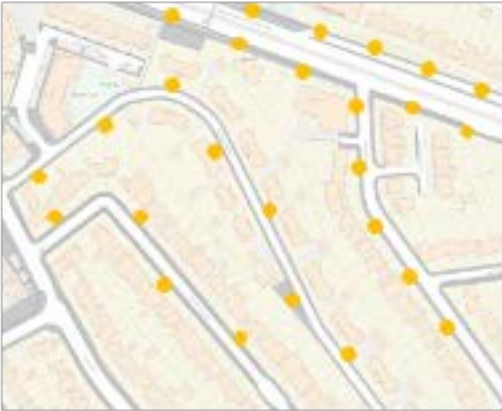| | up to 2m wide |
| | between 2m and 3m |
| | 3m + |

Treeconomics

Remove constraints

Visibility splays

🟪	Junction
🟩	T-Junction

Existing Tree Canopy e.g. Bluesky NTM + Local Inventory

🟩	Bluesky NTM
🟨	Local inventory

Street furniture e.g. lampposts

🟠	Street lighting

Kerb dropdowns*

🟪	Kerb dropdown

Treeconomics

Determine tree sites. Assign priorities
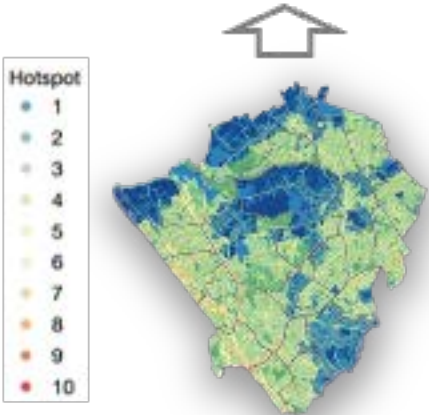

Overlay 'tree space' grid

⬡ Overlay

Assign tree sites where grid overlaps locations in criteria

▬ Pavement / Roadsides

🟢 Potential tree site

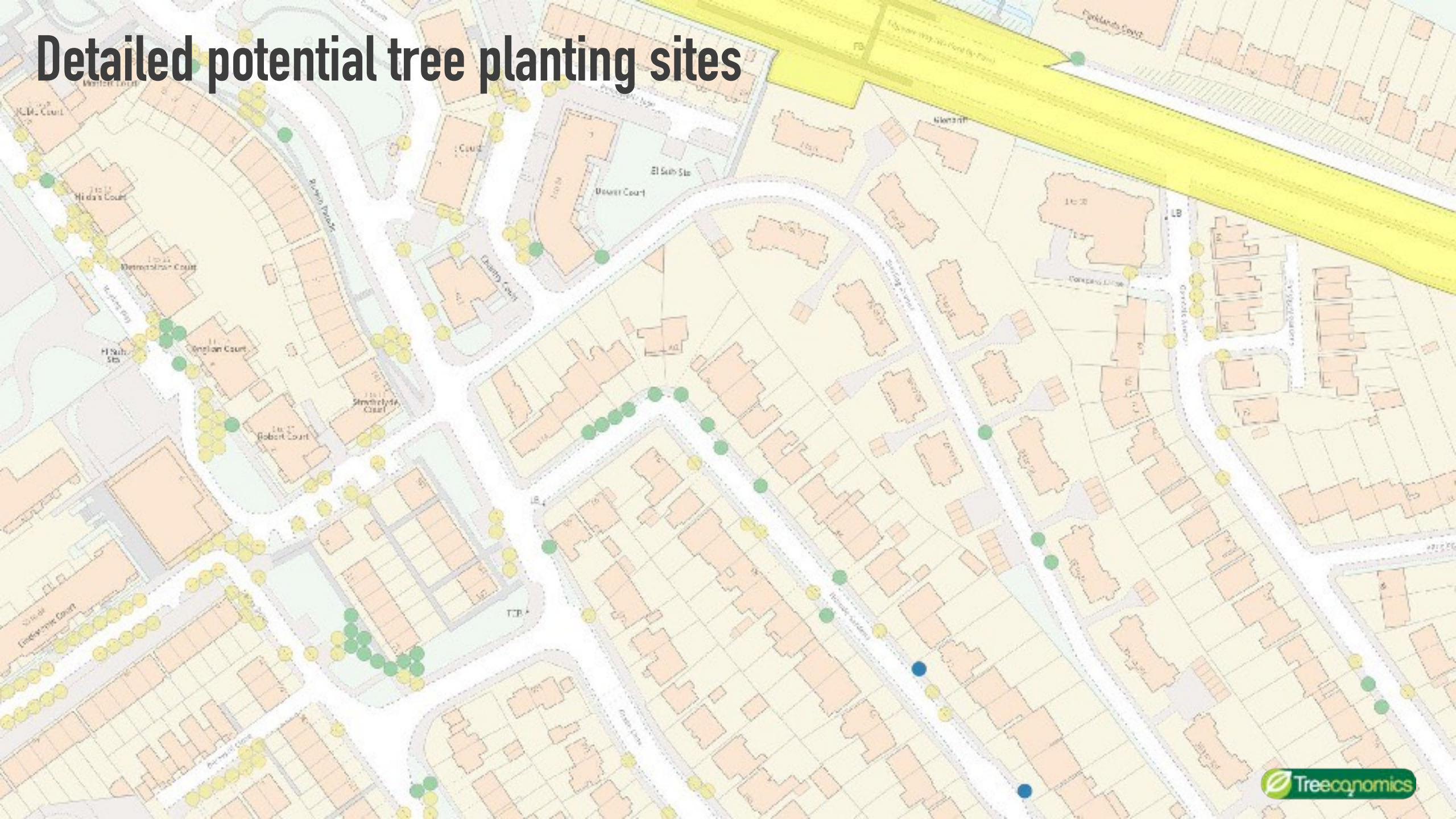

Assign hotspots to tree locations

Hotspot
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Apply relevant land ownership cutouts

▢ Ownership layer (e.g. TfL

Treeconomics

Detailed potential tree planting sites

Next...

Final thoughts

Ecosystem services are the common ground for shared agendas

Stakeholder engagement is critical – be inclusive

Shared vision provides a common sense of direction

Opportunity Mapping takes practical account of other calls on space

As with most urban forestry, solving 'underground' is a people challenge

Treeconomics