

Sustainable treescapes for everyone

# From masterplan to underground above ground aspiration to below ground delivery

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# Experts in Urban Forest Assessment and Masterplanning





THE DALY ASSASSETTER Tigs up to our Gally result neveletter.

### **NewScientist**

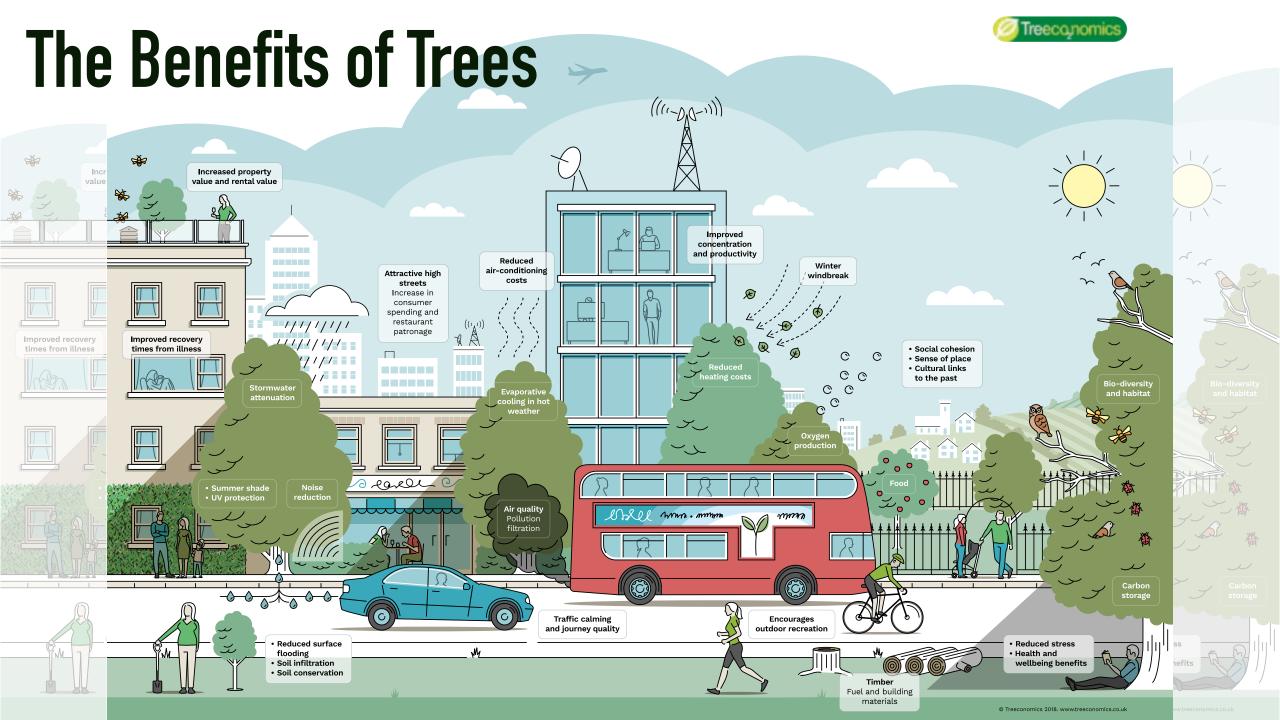
News Technology Space Physics Health Environment Mind Video | Travel Use Island

manual Proposes (Burtle Deservations (CA

#### Treeconomics: How to put a fair price tag on urban forests

We can now calculate the exact value of a tree, from shade to beauty. Doing so could be the best way to protect them - and plan the forests of the future

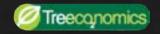






### What is an urban Forest Masterplan?

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

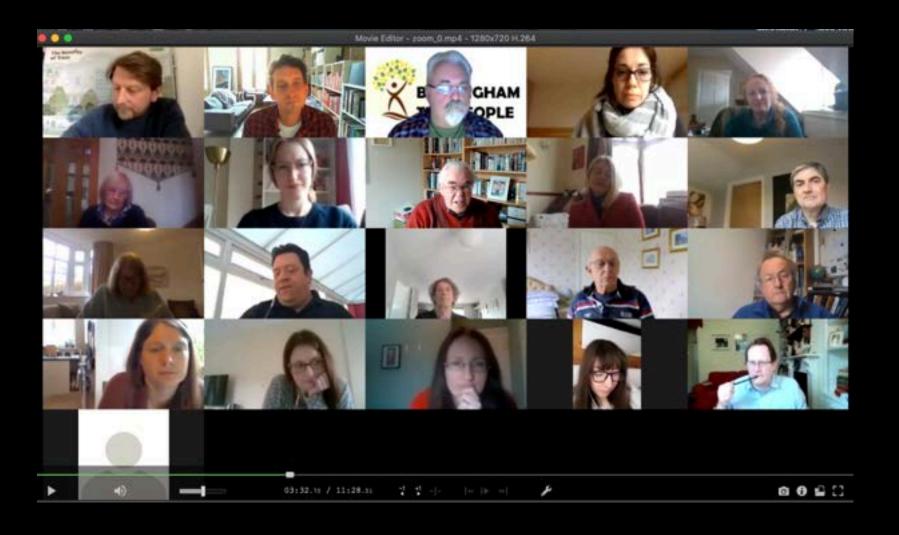


## **Tree Strategies and Masterplans**

	'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+



### 1. Real stakeholder engagement



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



# 2. Policy Review

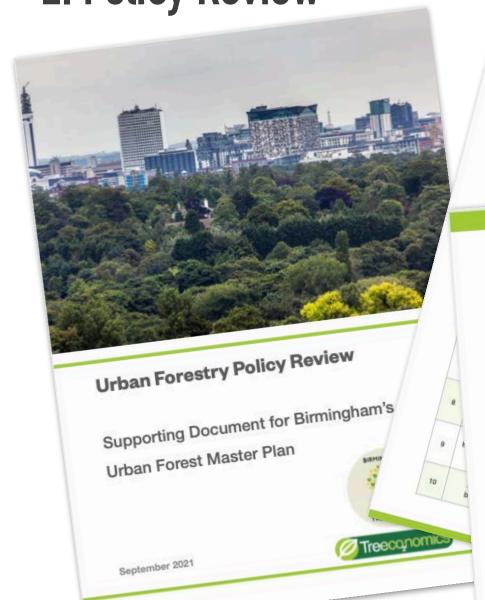




Table 1. The role of trees in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals devised by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.

### Sustainable

#### The Role of Urban Forests



8 SECRETARE CADA

Trees in cities provide valuable acosystem services, improve the sesthetic appearance, create opportunities for employment, increase economic activity through their presence by positively affecting consumer footfall and expenditure, alongside raising the value of properties within the community.

Urban Forests can contribute towards this development goal through the provision of natural products such as, fruit, seeds and fungi and other associated species.

Additionally they support healthy lifestyles indirectly through "affordable woodfuer", clean water and higher quality soils.

Urban Forests encourage healthy lifestyles and can lead to increased levels of wellbeing and mental health. Open spaces can be used for exercise and recreational activities. Air quality can be directly improved through the removal of pollutants by trees.

According to the UN FAO guidance Urban Forests are "efficient regulators of urban hydrological cycles. They filter drinking water by reducing biological and chemical pollutants, reduce the risk of floods and erosion, and reduce water losses by minimizing mesoclimatic extremes through evapotranspiration processes"

Renewable energy such as wood fuel, can be produced by urban forests. In some parts of the world wood fuel energy is "the most affordable and sometimes only

Trees in cities provide improved aesthetics for business and tourism which leads to a greater property value, increased rental fees, job opportunities and cost savings (in terms of energy and healthcare).

Urban forests protect cities through reducing storm water runoff, they mitigate climate change and in addition to environmental ecosystem services, they can contribute towards improvements in nutrition, exercise and mental health and senses for social cohesion.

the state and enquestration urban forests directly reduce

# 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.

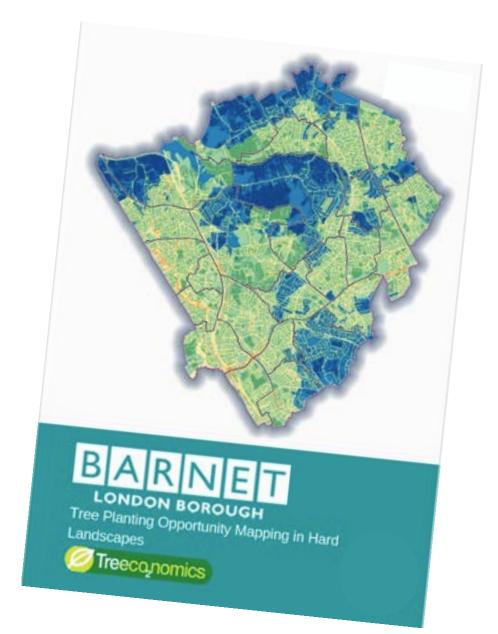


Justify resource allocation against local priorities Cricklewood Burnt Oak Urban Challenges Indexed\_ALL Friern Barnet DESCRIPTION TERO Hendon West Hendon Woodhouse Colindale South 50 Colindale South Mill Hill Golders Green Finchley Church End West Finchley East Finchley Brunswick Park Edgware East Barnet Garden Suburb Whetstone Childs Hill Barnet Vale Edgwarebury Underhill High Barnet Totteridge & Woodside 0 4% 12% 20% Tree Equity Model Treecanomics Street Canopy Cover %

### **Opportunity Mapping**

Minimise investigation time per new tree pit created

Maximise benefits per tree planted





### Practical shared space issues for tree planting















### 'Urban Challenges' converted to Hot Spots

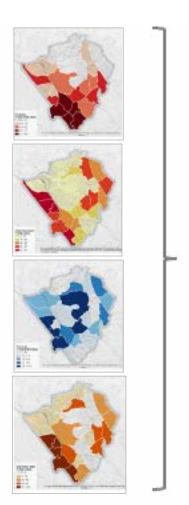
Air Pollution

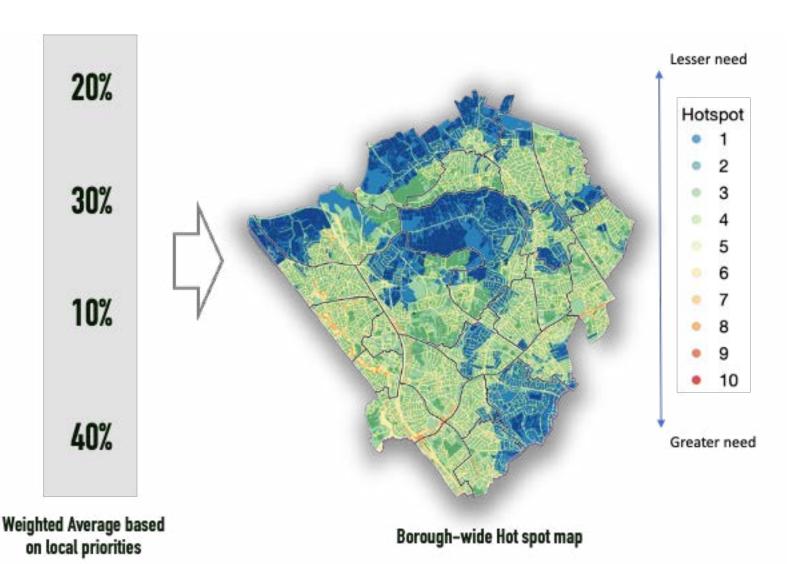
Peak Surface Temperature

Flood Risk

Index of Multiple Deprivation

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







### Map basic criteria



Base Mapping (OS Mastermap)

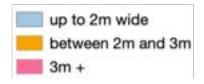


ID Pavements & associated verges





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





### **Remove constraints**





### **Determine tree sites. Assign priorities**

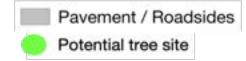


Overlay 'tree space' grid

Overlay

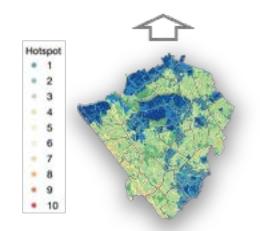


Assign tree sites where grid overlaps locations in criteria





Assign hotspots to tree locations

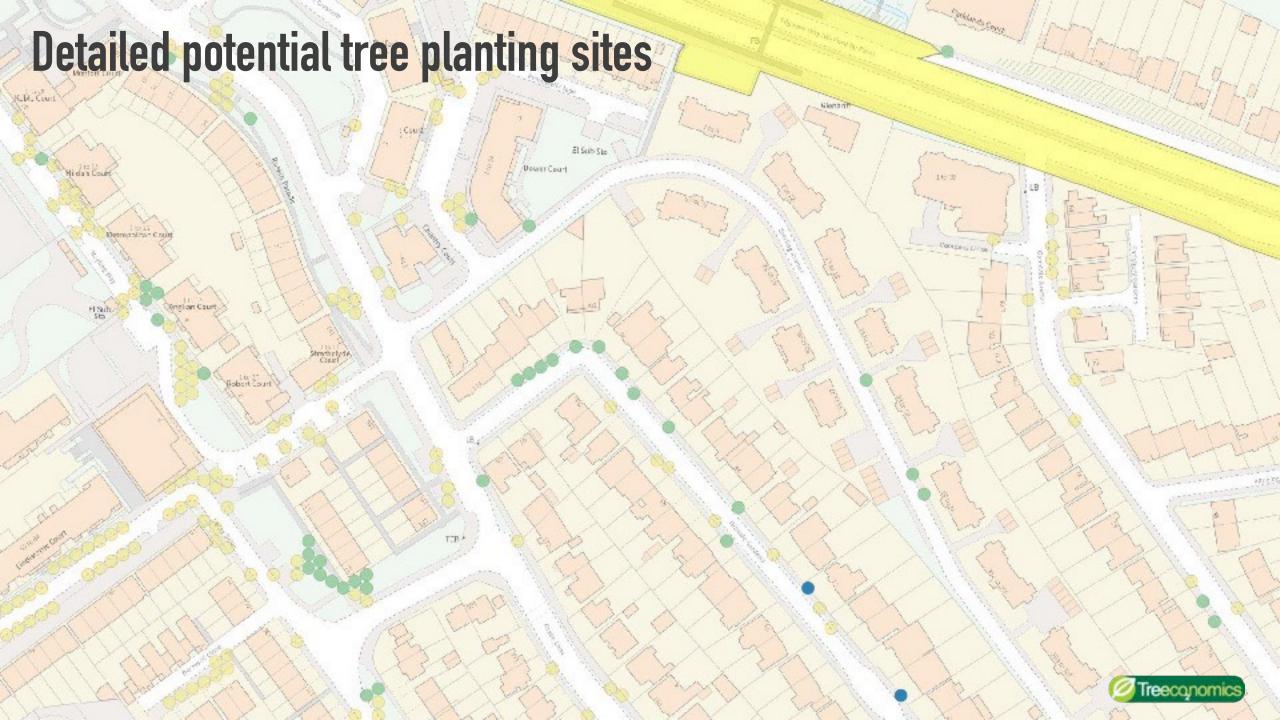




Apply relevant land ownership cutouts

Ownership layer (e.g. TfL







### 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

