

#### North Area Committee Cambridge Canopy Project - update

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### Cambridge Canopy Project

- An urban forestry initiative
- Aiming to increase tree canopy cover in the city by 2%
  - Growing from 17% to 19% by the 2050's.







# What is urban forestry ?

Castle Hill Car Park

Cambridge's Urban Forest

Total tree canopy cover = 17.1%

Cambridgeshire County Council (Highways): 9.6%



Trees on Private Land Trees on City Land Trees on the Highway

Total tree population = 335,884\* Tree ownership: Cambridge City Council: 16.3% Private: **74.1%** \* all trees & shrubs over 1.2m high





## What is tree canopy cover?

Crowland Way





#### i-Tree Eco



Cambridge

Help us to unlock the value of Cambridge's trees and green spaces



Valuing Cambridge's trees

















#### **Growing our Urban Forest**







- From 17% to 19% tree canopy cover
- To achieve this, 16,000 additional trees are needed
- 2,000 nursery raised 'standard' sized trees will be planted on public open spaces





#### **Free Trees schemes**

1,500 trees to be given away through this resident's









Communications, engagement & outreach



#### Communications, engagement & outreach

#### Canopy p

A project has been laun aims to increase the are city under tree canon The Cambri will er

The Cambridg issues a 'call residents





The Cambridge Canopy Project seeks to increase tree canopy cover across the city of Cambridge, particularly in areas of deprivation where the greatest level of benefits will be realised



ockdown restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandomic forced many of us to stay within the confines of our homes for months. Some of us have houses with private gardens, some with shared gardens, and some with balconies. Others, however, have no access to outside spaces connected to their properties at all. For those

of us with limited or no access to the outdoors, public open spaces are an essential asset, providing the opportunity to escape the four walls within which they reside. Increasingly, this was realised during lockdown, with greater numbers of people using parks and greens, and interacting with green spaces in new ways. Such reliance

on public open spaces places a lens in front of their quality, as not all spaces are made equal.

The multifacetod benefits we: receive from being exposed to natural spaces and features continues to be studied and better understood. But the links to increased physical and mental wellbeing are dear. However the current cross has highlighted that furners

#### FEATURE

exist preventing some parts of society benefiting equally from these assets. In Cambridge, UK, there are numerous parks and other green open

spaces for the public to access and enjoy. Modelling of visitor numbers, based on data from the 'Montter of Engagement with the Natural Environment' (MENE) survey, shows that Cambridge's green spaces roceive 2.7 million visits annually. The total annual benefits received from those waters valued at FS7 million: F36 million of which is tools and in montal health hypolity? - underlenne the crucial role they provide. However, even in Cambridge,

there is departy in the level of access tesidents have to green spaces and features. Using tree canopy cover as a metric, it is possible to observe these differences. Average tree canopy cover across the city is 17%, varying across wards depending on the age of the respective part of the city, and other pressures such as infrastructure.

The greatest canopy cover is found in Nowham (22.6%) and the lowest in the Cherry Hinton (12.8%) and Abboy (12.9%F wards

This unequal distribution of trees and green spaces across the city will impact residents in different ways. Citizens residing in more althuorit areas with private gardens are likely to be less dependent on public open spaces or tree-lined streets when compared to residents in more deprived areas with limited or tip access to gardens or outside space. In areas of deprivation, nesidents, will not benefit from the stress relef, allowation of depression, ner reduction in come that trees provide. Very often, it is these in the most deprived areas that benefit from these provisions the most.4

Yet it is the most affluent parts of Cambridge that are, in fact, most well catered for in terms of tree. canopy cover. Every neighbourhood in Newsham ward is classified as being amongst the 20% least deprived in the

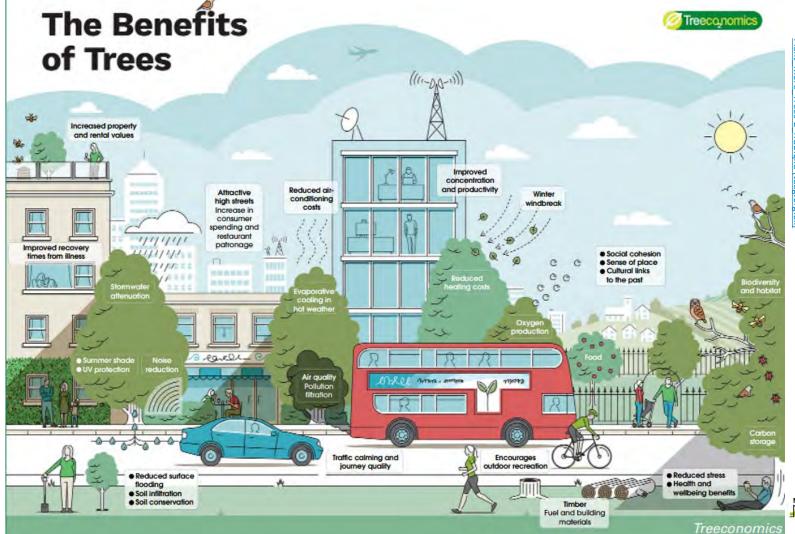
country. In contrast, using Abbey word as an indicative example of its six neighbourhoods, two are in the 20%. most deproved in the country, and one in each of the 30%, 40% and 50% most decrived categories \*

Research has confirmed this identifying a positive correlation between tree canous cover and depression in Cambridge, and this pattern has been observed across the UK.º The 2019 MENE survey found that the two most donoved sections of society according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation, had the greatest disagreement with the following statement. Local greenspaces are within easy walking distance."

This disparity in access to green spaces can be referred to as 'tree inequity's or the 'nature gap's, and to address it, we must strive for landscape sustice." The Cambridge Canopy Project - a Cambridge City Council mitative under the Interrog 2 Seas programme's 'Nature Smart



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NATURE SMART CITIES

ACROSS THE 2 SEAS



#### Thank you for listening



#### For more information visit:

www.cambridge.gov.uk/cambridge-canopy-project www.naturesmartcities.eu

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