

Workbook 3

Policy

Content

The policy phase consists in the research of laws and public policies at different scales such as local, regional, national and international; that promote biodiversity practices. The idea is to analyse them from the perspective of the notions: diversity, connectivity, modularity, redundancy and stewardship. Results, risks and costs are also taken in account. The goal is to find the upsides and downsides of the policies and how they could be applied in the Cruquius area.

National Policy

Policy Passport

Government Level National

Discipline Spatial

Project Name **Subsidieregeling biodiversiteit en bedrijfsleven**

Link http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/Handleiding%20Regeling%20Biodiversiteit%20en%20Bedrijfsleven%202e%20tenderronde%202013_0.pdf



Agentschap NL
Ministerie van Economische Zaken

HANDLEIDING Subsidieregeling Biodiversiteit & Bedrijfsleven 2^e tenderronde

Screenshot or Scan

Vital ecosystems and rich biodiversity are habitat conditions for periodic maintenance and sufficient production of (biotic) raw materials. For sustainable economic development, it is essential that the continuing loss of biodiversity and the progressive degradation of ecosystems is brought to an end. Public private partnership is a good way to achieve this.

This is a widely shared conviction that is reflected in The Green Deal Biodiversity and Economy by the end of 2011, which the Dutch Government agreed on, together with the Task force on Biodiversity and Natural resources and Platform Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Economy (BEE). In this Green Deal is stipulated Platform BEE n implementing recommendations of the now defunct task force biodiversity and natural resources, or as far as these lie in the work of the parties that have established the Platform BEE, namely VNONCW, MKB Nederland, LTO Nederland en IUCN Nederland. The topics on which the Platform in this framework will focus, is stated in the Green Deal. The over arching ambition is that the pursuit of 'No Net Loss ' (on balance, no negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems) will be taken by enterprises in organizing and decorating their business processes.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity The relevant disciplines for this project are space, economy and sociology.

Connectivity _

Stewardship The policy itself is stewarded by the national government. The smaller projects that are subsidized by the policy are governed by the businesses who created them.

Example of effect The biodiversity plant community that was designed for the Kempisch Bedrijvenpark is a nice example of what can be done, even on a small scale.

<http://www.tuincentrumsoontiens.nl/stadsnatuur/bedrijventerreinen>

Focus on Cruquius Cruquius has a lot of different businesses and industry. In order to make Cruquius more biodiverse, it's important to get them involved as well. A project like this one could help with that.

Advice I would advise to use a policy similar to this one to encourage the industry and businesses of Cruquius to get involved in the support of biodiversity.

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities The main priority of this policy is conservation, they want to limit the biodiversity loss caused by human activities in that area. The way which that goal is achieved depends on the area and the plans made for that specific situation.

Results This policy is aimed at institutions and/or enterprises. The main goal is to keep the loss of biodiversity that results from the presence of human activity as low as possible. The results will vary, depending on the project.

Activities This policy is designed to improve biodiversity. The most important thing is that this policy works according to that design. That means that people should really think about what they are using the subsidy for and what results it would have. The people who judge the plans really have to know their trade, so they don't approve the wrong things.

Partners This policy was written by the national government. Their partners are the businesses who would like to apply for this subsidy and create more biodiversity in or around their business.

Costs Minimally 200,000 euro per project, with a maximum of 500,000.

Risks The risks are not very big, provided people know what they are doing. If they don't, they can take the wrong measures, creating less biodiversity than they potentially could. However, the type of plans is tightly regulated by the project to prevent such results.

Measuring results The people who receive subsidy for their biodiversity projects are asked to create a monitoring program. This is demanded in order to receive the subsidy.

Planning At least 3 years and six month, starting later than June 2013.

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Government Level Local

Discipline Spatial

Project Name **Subsidieverordening extensieve groene daken Amsterdam Centrum**

Link http://www.regelgeving.amsterdam.nl/centrum/groene_daken



Screenshot or Scan

Subsidy for extensive roofs in the centre of Amsterdam

The green roofs subsidy regulation is set to stimulate putting green roofs (herbal or vegetation roofs) on roofs in the city. The overgrowth of extensive green roofs is limited to low-growing plants, mosses and herbs. The tax varies from 20 to 200 kg per square meter. They have no use-function and are only accessible for maintenance. In contrast to extensive green roofs, intensive green roofs have a much higher vegetation and a much heavier tax from 200 kg/m². In this respect they are similar to ordinary roof gardens. Intensive green roofs (roof gardens) are only then grant under the objective of the regulation, if they are technically realizable within the applicable building regulations and land-use plans and prosperity. Roof terraces with plants in trays do not fit within the objective of the grant regulation. Green roofs bring green in the city and they have a positive effect on the environment. They improve water management and the urban micro-climate (less dry air). They also have a positive effect on the quality of storm water and the atmosphere (less fine dust). For residents further benefits are: good insulation and indoor climate control. The green roof lasts longer. The funding can be requested for the realisation of an extensive green roof on a existing flat roof or renew an existing building or annexe.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity The relevant disciplines are space, economy and society.

Connectivity This policy relates, of course, to the building safety policies. You can't put a heavier green roof on a house that can't carry it.

Stewardship The policy was written by the government of Amsterdam. However, in order for it to work for biodiversity, the residents that build the roofs need to make the correct decisions.

Example of effect There are a lot of green roofs present in Amsterdam. However, a lot of it is only sedum. Sedum roofs are not as beneficial for biodiversity as more complex plant communities like herb roofs. Still, it's better than nothing.

Focus on Cruquius While Cruquius is not situated in the center of Amsterdam, a similar subsidy system can be made for this location. With its location close to the water, some high roofs can provide nesting spots for waterbirds, while the lower roofs can be used as flower meadows for pollinators.

Advice I would advice to not only subsidize the green roofs, but also give more rewards if the roof adds more to biodiversity in that area. That way, you will prevent mono-culture sedum roofs that add little, and create places where more different species can live.

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities Creating a greener image for the city, stabilizing water management and decrease air-pollution. For the houses themselves, green roofs create more isolation.

Results When done right, these roofs can create more biodiversity. This depends mainly on the height of the building and the amount and type of plant species. On a low roof with flowers, more pollinators will appear. On a higher roof with less plants, birds can breed.

Activities In order to increase biodiversity, the policy makers should try to encourage using plant mixes suited for the type and location of the roof.

Partners This policy was written by the government of Amsterdam. The ones who build the roofs are the residents of Amsterdam.

Costs The subsidy to build a square meter of green roof is 35 euro. This roof can save money, because it isolates the building. How much money can be saved depends on the situation.

Risks There is hardly any chance of decreasing biodiversity here. There is however, a risk of not increasing it as much as it could be increased, by using only a few plant species.

Measuring results Since biodiversity increase is not the main goal of this policy, the impact on biodiversity is not measured.

Planning This policy as it is now is applied since 2014 and will be until it is changed or canceled.

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Government Level National

Discipline Health/Safety

Project Name **Leidraad Beheersing
Eikenprocessierups**

Link <http://www.brabant.nl/dossiers/dossiers-op-thema/verkeer-en-vervoer/wegen/wegbeheer/milieubewust-werken-aan-de-weg/-/media/BBC5D1AB48A44A5A8230F5AFD14A5036.pdf>



**Leidraad beheersing
eikenprocessierups**

Update 2013



Screenshot or Scan

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

- Diversity** The relevant disciplines are biodiversity, public health and sociology.
- Connectivity** This policy basically stands on itself, except for two levels. When it comes to budget, the money comes from the budget public green, so resources have to be divided correctly. On the other level, it ties in with the protection policies of certain rare butterfly species.
- Stewardship** The responsibility of keeping the oak processionaries under control lies with the owner of the oak tree. Private owners can ask the local government or other organizations for help, but they are responsible.
- Example of effect** –
- Focus on Cruquius** There are not many oak trees in Cruquius, so while the risk of oak processionaries is there, it's not very big. There are also no rare butterflies on Cruquius that can be harmed by destroying these caterpillars.
- Advice** In my opinion, this policy functions well, as long as people take other, harmless and often rare, butterfly species into account.

Policy Passport

Reflection

- Priorities** Reducing health risks of the people and livestock.
- Results** As a result of this policy, the amount of oak processionaries are limited in areas where they can cause harm. The species is not endangered, because they can reproduce in uninhabited areas.
- Activities** Certain measurements are not allowed in areas where rare or endangered butterfly species are present. The methods usually used have a low impact on the biodiversity as a whole. Caterpillars are usually removed by hand and mechanics, not with chemicals.
- Partners** This guideline was written by the national government, but the execution is done more locally, by the local governments who own a lot of the land.
- Costs** Half of the local governments made costs between 1000 and 10,000 euro. A quarter of them made costs between 10,000 and 50,000. This money comes from the public green project.
- Risks** When not applied correctly, the extermination of the caterpillars can harm other species, especially other species of butterflies.
- Measuring results** The results are measured by catching the adults in traps, and used to predict the risk for the next season.
- Planning** This policy needs to be executed every year.

Policy Passport

Government Level National

Discipline Spatial/Maintenance

Project Name **Kwaliteitscatalogus openbare ruimte 2013**

Link www.crow.nl/kwaliteitscatalogus



Screenshot or Scan

This document gives an extensive overview of how public space should be maintained. The document is written by CROW, a knowledge platform that advises on public maintenance. Municipalities can choose to use this system to organize their form of public maintenance.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity This quality-control document can be adopted by existing policy on public space maintenance within the municipality of a city. It is in general not striking a diverse amount of disciplines as most of the quality is rated on aesthetic value. In other terms, the items that are qualified are very diverse. From garbage in open areas to maintenance of soil around trees and bushes to the state of public lights. In our case the focus is on those items that are connected to greenery, water or biodiversity.

Connectivity The quality-control connects to the Welstands Commissie. A bureau that commits to the aesthetics and well-being of buildings and structures within the city. Maintenance is part of this too. Also it connects to smaller policies that are made on lower scales about gardening in public space (e.g. Geveltuinen).

Stewardship Municipalities can adopt this policy to organize their plan for the public space maintenance. The maintenance itself is then executed by external parties.

Example of effect The quality-control focuses mainly on aesthetic value of public space and aims for a clean appearance of areas, as seen at most pictures that are rated A+. In terms of biodiversity this is not always the best option. Moreover, the absence of maintenance can be in some occasions of great value for stimulating biodiversity. If maintenance is executed strongly according the A+ ratings many potentials for biodiversity can be overlooked. In this particular case, weeds are by definition removed in order to get the A+ rating for a grass field. Weeds can be contributing to biodiversity in terms of increasing the number of species growing in an area as well as attracting pollinators.

Focus on Cruquius With the future development of Cruquiseiland the amount of public space will increase. If the maintenance on this public space is adjusted to contribute to biodiversity it can be of great value.

Advice If all the quality-controlled items are blindly executed in order to obtain the A+ status, potential chances to improve biodiversity can be overlooked. In order contribute to biodiversity it is advised to have the document revised by biologists who are able to pinpoint certain items that have these potentials. Areas that want to focus on biodiversity therefore can use an adjusted rating system and maintenance rules.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities As the residential development of Cruquiseiland starts, more public space will have to be maintained.

Results The results of revising this quality control can be an increase of biodiversity in cities by simple measures. Adjustments in the regular maintenance can already have big impacts.

Activities The external parties who execute the maintenance in cities will have to be re-educated on a biodiverse approach within maintaining the open space.

Partners Partners in this case are the external parties (such as Pantar) of Amsterdam that execute the maintenance.

Costs –

Risks Debate can arise between the pursue of biodiversity versus aesthetic maintenance.

Measuring results –

Planning –

Policy Passport

Government Level Regional/Local

Discipline Spatial

Project Name Ecologische Visie Amsterdam

Link http://www.amsterdam.nl/publish/pages/593569/ecologische_visie_juli_2012.pdf

Ecologische Visie

Ecologie, biodiversiteit en groene
verbindingen in Amsterdam



Screenshot or Scan

This policy reflects on a series of bottlenecks that are appointed to solve. The focus is mainly on green connections and locations where these connections are in need of solutions in order to promote biodiversity.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

- Diversity** The policy focuses on the promotion of biodiversity through finding solutions for bottlenecks in the ecology-structures. Hereby it intersects with the disciplines Ecology and Planning.
- Connectivity** This policy relates to the Flora and Fauna law that focuses on biodiversity of species and habitats. Also the Ecological Vision is a more zoomed-in version of the ecological section within the StructuurVisie Amsterdam, which portraits the city's future.

Besides, one of the aims of this policy is to connect specific points to plans of a bigger scale. Whenever one of the appointed bottlenecks is located within a larger project area it is desirable to have shared interest with larger projects for financial reasons. Also this way it is easier to connect to large scale ecological structures.
- Stewardship** This policy is mainly focused on appointing bottlenecks in the ecological green structures and administering priority to each bottleneck. Therefore stewardship is hard to describe specifically. Financially, there is €200.000 available to support this vision. Aside from that a number of project is assigned to be co-financed. The policy aims to do so by connecting the top-10 high priority plans to projects that are within the policy of large parties as the Region Noord Holland, ProRail, RijksWaterStaat, Waternet and so on.
- Example of effect** In the policy a FEP, Fauna Exit Passage (in Dutch Fauna Uittreed Passage) is frequently named as a solution for solving bad connected areas. Mainly this means that a soft edge, possibly with vegetation, is arranged for birds, amphibian, snakes and other animals to commute from water to land. Many of the appointed bottlenecks are areas that are bad connections between land and water.
- Focus on Cruquius** Cruquiseiland is surround by water and hard edges. It might not be on the list of the appointed bottlenecks yet, but Cruquiseiland is very close to the north-south corridor of a big ecological structure. A strong connection for biodiversity is therefore desirable. Fauna Exit Passages can be implemented to make this island more accessible for animals.
- Advice** The way the policy positions small projects within larger scale projects to benefit from co-financing is a strategy that can pursued. Cruquiseiland may not be on the list of bottlenecks, or have any priority according to the policy yet. But this can be revised, as Cruquiseiland is located near the ecological main structure of Amsterdam. Looking at Cruquiseiland as a possible connection-point could shortlist the priority of a FEP that corresponds with the biodiverse development strategy of Cruquiseiland.

Policy Passport

Reflection

- Priorities** The points that are considered bottlenecks are derived from an earlier research on how to connect green structures. As Cruquiseiland is assigned to be developed in a biodiverse way it is possible to reconsider shortlisting Cruquiseiland as a considered bottleneck to enhance priority to this development.
- Results** The result of this policy can be the increasing priority to build a FEP at Cruquiseiland. Also connecting it to the Ecological Vision will put Cruquiseiland within the scope of larger scale projects that can support the development.
- Activities** A revised research where Cruquiseiland is considered a possible point to connect green structures.
- Partners** As the policy searches for ways to connect to projects on larger scales the partners can vary. In this case there can be thought of ProRail, the Province of Noord Holland, Waternet, RijksWaterStaat and the Municipality of Amsterdam.
- Costs** Costs of most of the solutions are within €10.000 and €30.000, but some require up to €100.000. The income is ecological and therefore of tremendous, yet unmeasurable value.
- Risks** Placing a FEP is a facilitating measure that cannot guarantee the actual migration of animals through this passage.
- Measuring results** Witnessing certain species at new connected areas can be the proof that shows the new passages are working.
- Planning** Now – 20 years.

Policy Passport

Government Level Local

Discipline Cultural/Ecological/Legal

Project Name Gedragscode Flora- en faunawet artikel
Muurplanten Amsterdam

Link www.amsterdam.nl/.../gedragscode_flora_en_fauna_amsterdam_.pdf

Periode soorten	jan	feb	mar	apr	mei	jun	jul	aug	sep	okt	nov	dec
Muurplanten												
	Geen maatregelen nodig wel Algemene zorgplicht van toepassing											
	Activiteit uitvoeren onder voorwaarden (zie onder)											
	Activiteit niet uitvoeren											

Voorwaarden waaronder handeling in gele periode kan worden uitgevoerd.

- **Muurplanten:** muurplanten zijn over het algemeen moeilijk te verplaatsen. De groeiomstandigheden worden waar mogelijk en volgens het advies van een deskundige⁴ teruggebracht. Indien mogelijk worden oude begroeide stukken muur opnieuw hergebruikt onder dezelfde omstandigheden. Grote oppervlakten worden bij voorkeur gefaseerd behandeld. Als goede maatregelen worden getroffen om uitdroging, beschadiging, etc. te voorkomen dan kunnen in principe de werkzaamheden jaarrond plaatsvinden en bij voorkeur in de periode tussen 1 november en 1 april.

De precieze periode verschilt per soort, zie voor de voorwaarden per plantensoort de kalender Muurplanten van bakstenen muren en Muurplanten van basaltmuren in het soortenbeleid gemeente Amsterdam (zie www.flora-fauna.amsterdam.nl)

Screenshot or Scan

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Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity The Gedragscode Flora- en faunawet states, among others, a set of ground rules for the maintenance and renovation of wall vegetation. Amsterdam is known for its canals which are seen as cultural legacy. The quay walls along these canals are a part of this, but also provide suitable habitat for a great diversity of (protected) wall vegetation. The urge for maintenance and renovation to reserve cultural values and maintain save structures results in problems with protection of the species living upon them. To reach a compromise a set of rules was set up where the protection of the species diversity is assured whilst cultural values and sturdiness can be maintained.

Connectivity The code operates on a local level and affects mostly planners, cleaners and construction workers. It is connected and based on the Dutch flora- and fauna law and provides in certain cases a framework in which users can operate outside of its boundaries.

Stewardship The municipality of Amsterdam and Dienst Ruimtelijke Ordening work together with several parties on this plan. Advise is carried out by Kennissysteem Muurplanten Amsterdam and Muurplanten overleg Amsterdam. Research and inventories are carried out by B en D Natuuradvies, the KNNV and Stichting FLORON. Participation in these organs occurs through motivation of people interested in the preservation of wall vegetation, often as volunteers.

Example of effect –

Focus on Cruquius –

Advice –

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities This policy focuses on protection, but also stimulates renovation and maintenance because it provides a loophole for the flora and fauna law.

Results This policy focuses on construction workers and cleaners mostly. It's result can possibly be seen in a stop in decrease, or increase of species abundance.

Activities –

Partners The municipality of Amsterdam and Dienst Ruimtelijke Ordening work together with several parties on this plan. Advise is carried out by Kennissysteem Muurplanten Amsterdam and Muurplanten overleg Amsterdam. Research and inventories are carried out by B en D Natuuradvies, the KNNV and Stichting FLORON. Participation in these organs occurs through motivation of people interested in the preservation of wall vegetation, often as volunteers.

Costs The costs of the enforcement lay most likely in inspection whether rules are met. Income cannot be generated directly.

Risks The removal of vegetation can be done easily by individuals without inspection being able to retrace the person. Therefor enforcement is difficult and the risk occurs that vegetation can be destroyed anyway.

Measuring results Results are measured by inventories.

Planning Time frame is not the issue here, there is no end goal. One could say that an enormous increase in species abundance can be the "finish", but stopping this law will bring the situation back to where we are now.

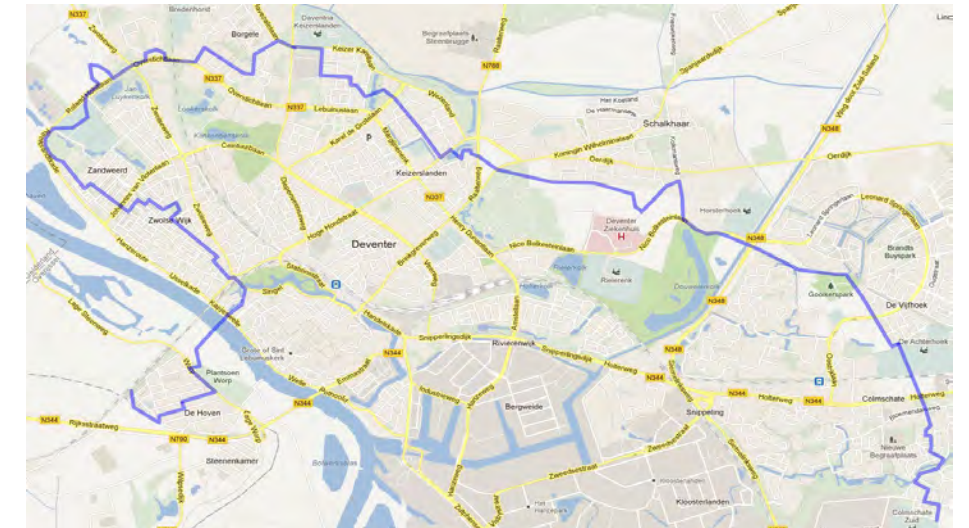
Policy Passport

Government Level Local

Discipline Ecological

Project Name **Bijenlint Deventer (Beestrip Deventer)**

Link <http://degroenestad.nl/deventer-zorgt-met-bijenlint-voor-meer-verschillende-planten-en-dieren/>



Screenshot or Scan

[Dutch:] 'Door voedseltekort gaat het slecht met de bijen in Nederland. Bijen zorgen voor de bestuiving van bloemen. Daar zitten voor de mens belangrijke soorten bij, zoals fruitbomen. Transition Town Deventer (TTD) zaait samen met inwoners een bloemenlint (bijenlint) om de bijenstand te verbeteren'.

Because of food-shortage, the populations of bees in the Netherlands are steadily decreasing. Bees are very important for the pollination of flowers. These include important species such as fruit trees. Together with the inhabitants, Transition Town Deventer (TTD) will create a flower strip throughout the town to improve the bee-population.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity This project is especially about biological biodiversity. There is some spatial diversity, since the strip will run throughout the entire city, but this will have not much effect on the biodiversity. The main part is about creating flower strips, that connect all throughout Deventer, with flower mixes especially combined to attract bees. This will also create plenty of space for other insects to live and thrive, and therefore it will attract birds. This space will stay for the biggest part of the year, because Deventer will also adapt its mowing policies. These policies are different for different cities, but in Deventer, they wish to mow the strip only twice a year and to mow in sections (leaving one part standing while cutting down another). This allows for the plants to grow high and flower properly.

Connectivity There are a lot more cities that are seeing the advantages of mowing only twice per year, or even leaving some parts of the vegetation stand all year round. The bee strip in Deventer is the second biggest one around (after Zutphen who has already created a strip), but some cities are making small initiatives. As of yet there is no large over-arching policy for all cities, but the 'Bijensichting' is working really hard to make it a national thing.

Stewardship The fact that the flowers look really nice in spring and summer and the insects (ie butterflies) could definitely invite involvement from the public. The TT Deventer came with the original initiative, but has found a lot of support from citizens, who wish to help.

Example of effect Zutphen en Deventer are the examples.

Focus on Cruquius The relation to Cruquius is especially to create areas with lots of flowers to attract not only insects, but consequently birds and to keep them coming to the area.

Advice There is no policy blocking this biodiversity, only the fact that certain properties are empty, but still owned by people. This is the main law of property, and I don't think it would be a good idea to alter this one.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities The priority is conservation, protection and stimulation. The bee-population is decreasing rapidly and must be protected and (preferably) increased.

Results The policy is targeted at the municipality, creating the mowing and sowing schedules.

Activities The activities of sowing flowers and mowing less.

Partners The ones involved were the TTD, these are the people that originally created the idea to create a bees trip in Deventer. The municipality is definitely involved. If this law is to be a national thing, then of course, the government would become involved.

Costs The costs are unknown. There can be only income generated by setting example hives down and collect the honey. But mostly, we will continue to see the bees free in nature and in natural nests.

Risks As for humans, ticks can appear in the tall grass and flowers, but this is not bad for biodiversity of course. There don't appear to be any problems for biodiversity, since the policy is especially focussed on creating more biodiversity.

Measuring results Merely the fact of seeing all those different kinds of flowers throughout the city is in itself already a measure for increased biodiversity. Another method can be to count insects (especially the bees of course).

Planning In Zutphen, the birthplace of the idea, the champagne has been going on since 2009. This policy, is a thing that can take from a few years to a lot. This just depends on how extensive the city wants their strip to be.

Policy Passport

Government Level Local

Discipline Spatial

Project Name Bomenbeleidsplan Beverwijk

Link <http://beverwijk.gemeentedocumenten.nl//Beleid/Bomenbeleidsplan.pdf>



Screenshot or Scan

In the Main tree structure is meant, a better and clearer structure and node of the city is suggested, that functions as a guideline at large and small implementation projects. This way a characteristic green image and tree image for the various main routes and living environments is being realized. The instruments are being presented, are the handles for the municipality to ensure that the vision and the desired image is being realized. This way the instruments improve the technical quality of the trees by means of construction, maintenance and management.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity This policy has to do with spacial elements like the space a tree needs. The economy aspect in this policy has to do with the budget of maintaining the tree and execute the plan. And cultural for the prohibition of cutting down very old trees with historic value.

Connectivity This policy relates to the residential groups which are active in the area and to the municipality of the area who have to pay the costs. The more general policy of caring for nature strengthens this policy.

Stewardship The elements of improving the neighbourhoods green structure attracts volunteers. The municipality is responsible for maintaining and executing the policy plan.

Example of effect This policy will help to get healthier trees in the area and get more nesting places for birds and bats.

Focus on Cruquius This will help to get a nicer greener view of the Cruquius area and can lead to more different and healthier trees alongside the roads.

Advice It should be altered in way that they also implement dead trees, they are a big source of different types of insects and fungi. Those dead trees should not be removed or at least be relocated.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities Conservation and prohibition for maintaining and protecting trees in the area.

Results The results are a more diverse and healthier tree population in the area. This is targeted to institutions for keeping trees in mind, but also governments for executing the policy around the roads and parks.

Activities 'Tree planting day' is one of the activities which help this policy. Also inventarisations of the tree species helps to get an overview and also gives a bit of education.

Partners Groups of residents which value nature/trees. They can help to execute this policy. The municipality and professional inspection companies are the ones to gather information about the status of the trees.

Costs The annual costs in this example are about 70.000 euros a year, but is lower in the Cruquius area. The downside is that no incomes are generated from this policy.

Risks They remove old and sick trees, therefor no dead trees remain on the ground. This is bad for certain insects and fungi which live of dead wood.

Measuring results They measure the amount of trees and which species are present.

Planning In a period of 5 to 10 years, but the maintaining will stay forever.

Policy Passport

Government Level Regional

Discipline Spatial

Project Name **Front-tile garden policy (Geveltuinbeleid) Amsterdam Oost**

Link http://www.google.nl/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCEQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oost.amsterdam.nl%2Fpublish%2Fpages%2F372539%2Fgeveltuinbeleid_en_regels_voor_het_plaatsen_van_bloembakken_en_gevelbanken.pdf&ei=vCOAVeO1IcaAUYGbgJgH&usq=AFQjCNGUw01M32xFWFKCh7BLxudUh3K1g&bvm=bv.87920726,bs.1,d.ZWU

1 van 8

Geveltuinbeleid stadsdeel Oost en nadere regels voor het plaatsen van plantenbakken en gevelbanken

Wetgeving
Al enige jaren is er de mogelijkheid voor bewoners om geveltuinen in te richten en te onderhouden in de openbare ruimte. Hiermee wordt in de leefomgeving op een duurzame manier de omgeving verbeterd en de buurt. Het stadsdeel heeft nu een plan van aanpak voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken. Dit plan is bedoeld om de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren en de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren. Het stadsdeel heeft nu een plan van aanpak voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken. Dit plan is bedoeld om de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren en de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren.

Aanleiding
In het veld zijn veel voorbeelden van geveltuinen en plantenbakken te zien. Dit is een goede voorbeeld voor andere bewoners. Het stadsdeel heeft nu een plan van aanpak voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken. Dit plan is bedoeld om de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren en de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren.

Aanleg gratis door het stadsdeel
Het stadsdeel (huidverende afdeling BORH) legt de geveltuinen gratis aan. Aanleg mag niet door de inwoner zelf worden gedaan. De inwoner is er om te verzekeren dat de geveltuin op een uniforme manier wordt aangelegd en voldoet aan de voorwaarden. Tevens wordt ervoor gezorgd dat de geveltuin op een duurzame manier wordt aangelegd en voldoet aan de voorwaarden. Tevens wordt ervoor gezorgd dat de geveltuin op een duurzame manier wordt aangelegd en voldoet aan de voorwaarden.

Overname
De inwoner is de bewoner of ondernemer die de geveltuin aanlegt en het onderhoud uitvoert met de bijbehorende regels. Het stadsdeel heeft nu een plan van aanpak voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken. Dit plan is bedoeld om de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren en de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren.

Collectieven
Het is mogelijk voor bewonersverenigingen of collectieven om een initiatief te starten voor het plaatsen van geveltuinen en plantenbakken. Het stadsdeel heeft nu een plan van aanpak voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken. Dit plan is bedoeld om de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren en de mogelijkheden voor geveltuinen en plantenbakken te verbeteren.

Screenshot or Scan

Pagina 1 van 8

Construction free by the district

The district (BORH) constructs the front-tile gardens for free. Construction should not be done by the inhabitant himself. This condition is to ensure that the front tile garden is applied in a uniform manner and meets the conditions. Also, avoid any damage to cables and pipes.

It was decided not to ask for a contribution for the construction of the inhabitant. The cost are entirely covered by the daily maintenance budget of BORH.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity 'The additional effect of the increase in small green spots is that it contributes to the water storage capacity, it captures particulates and strengthens biodiversity. The vegetation attracts insects and butterflies and will thereby function as an additional source of food and shelter for birds.' Page 1, Introduction, Front-tile garden policy

Connectivity The Front tile gardens function as an additional source of food and shelter for birds.

Stewardship The charging of the removal costs if the rules are not respected, stressed that the applicant is solely responsible for maintenance of the front-tile garden. When a person is no longer able to maintain the front tile garden and can not find another initiator, he can request for deletion. In this case, no fee will be charged.

Example of effect –

Focus on Cruquius Each façade garden is directly linked to a resident who is responsible. In our study area Cruquiusstraat people are mostly working and not living so only few front tile gardens can be requested.

Advice Also as nonresident you should be able to request for a front tile gardens, for example in the building where you work or anywhere else in the city where no one else is resided.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities The front-tile gardens are mainly an encouragement and stimulation for inhabitants to enact and contribute to a greener living environment in the city.

Results Individuals can directly work on a more biodiverse environment.

Activities Collective construction and maintenance events can be organized in a neighbourhood.

Partners Social housing companies and other organisations can help with the promotion and construction of front-tile gardens.

Costs A simple extrapolation of the number of front-tile gardens in the former districts to Amsterdam-East means that we can emanate from 100 front gardens. There is a budget of € 40,000, - set annually. The applications will be processed in order of receipt, when the budget is consumed by the applicant will be informed and be put on the waiting list for the coming year.

Risks The type of plants that are planted in the front-tile garden and the type of maintenance determine the impact on biodiversity. To ensure biodiversity inhabitants should be informed.

Measuring results By looking at the type of plants used in the gardens.

Planning Within a year

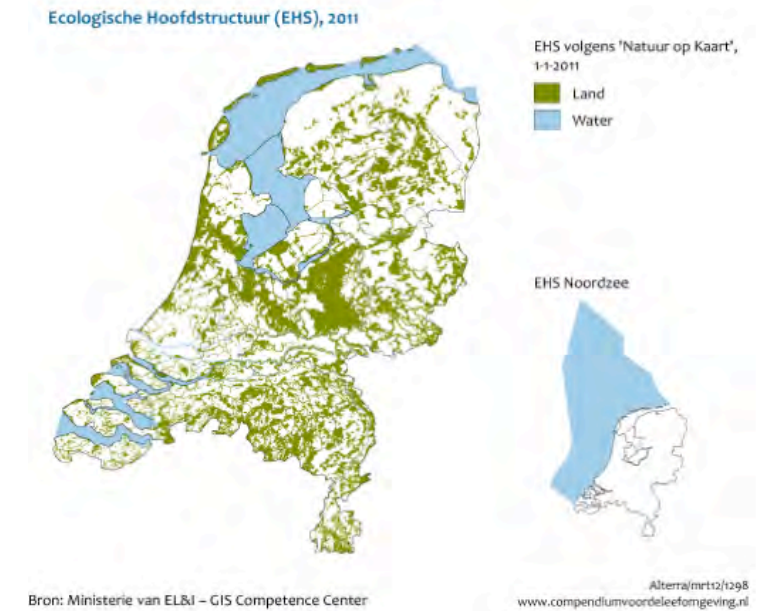
Policy Passport

Government Level National

Discipline Spatial/Ecological

Project Name Ecological Backbone Structure (Natuur-
netwerk Nederland)

Link http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0030378/geldigheidsdatum_17-03-2015#Hoofdstuk2_Titel210



Screenshot or Scan

- Titel 2.10. Ecologische hoofdstructuur
- Artikel 2.10.1. (begripsomschrijvingen)
 - o 1. In deze titel en de daarop berustende bepalingen wordt verstaan onder:
 - ecologische hoofdstructuur: stelsel van natuurgebieden van internationaal of nationaal belang dat strekt tot de veiligstelling van ecosystemen met de daarbij behorende soorten;
 - nieuwe bebouwing: het oprichten van bouwwerken, anders dan het vervangen van bouwwerken door bouwwerken van gelijke omvang;
 - wezenlijke kenmerken en waarden: aanwezige natuurwaarden en, voor gebieden met een bestemming natuur, tevens potentiële natuurwaarden en de daarvoor vereiste bodem- en watercondities, voor zover deze natuurwaarden en condities in het licht van de internationale biodiversiteitsdoelstellingen relevant zijn.
 - o 2. Deze titel is niet van toepassing op de wateren, genoemd in bijlage II, onderdeel 1, van het Waterbesluit, het Lauwersmeer, het Veerse meer, het Vuile Gat in het Haringvliet en de zeegeul naar het Haringvliet, genaamd het Slijkgat, met uitzondering van de bijbehorende uiterwaarden en de Brabantse, Dordtsche en Sliedrechtse Biesbosch.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity Different disciplines are dealt with in this policy. It is mainly concerning space because it is about the amount of hectares nature present in the Netherlands, its connectivity and the possibilities of creating new nature. Also it creates more opportunities for walking and cycling trails alongside of the nature reserves and thus it also stimulates tourism and economy. Biodiversity makes space also more attractive for people to live in. Housing prices thus also benefit from this policy. An other benefit is the growing importance of larger nature reserves for water management because of the potential to hold a large amount of water which prevents flooding of other areas. This is also linked to the society because people become more aware of what the value is of space around them during their lives and especially concerning biodiversity. Because awareness is created and nature/biodiversity revalued it also becomes more part of culture.

Connectivity On a regional level the EHS is connected because the provinces do the implementation and regulation of the policy. Provinces define the specific areas within the borders of the EHS (appointed by the government). This might weaken the policy because decentralisation leads to different rules and also changing rules that slow the process. But it also creates more possibilities. Municipalities like Amsterdam created the 'Ecologische Visie' which states where the bottlenecks are and which ones have priority. The 'bigger' goal is to connect 'Natuurnetwerk Nederland' to nature reserves in other European countries to create the 'pan-European Ecological Network' (PEEN) which is part of the European Natura 2000. This strengthens the policy of course.

Stewardship Both provinces as municipalities are responsible for carrying out the EHS. Provinces define the specific areas that belong to the EHS, which means they also involve certain groups that are connected to specific areas like steering Committees.

Example of effect An example of a connection realized because of the EHS is in Leiderdorp : the Gallaslaan now connects the 'Bloemerd' with the 'Houtkamp' . They changed the grassy verge of the road to a more flowering one which makes cross-pollination possible.

Focus on Cruquius Cruquius is not part of the EHS, also not on province or municipality level. Though it does have both on the western as the eastern part a connection. This makes the area of Cruquius attractive for cross-pollination because it is in the middle of two green connections.

Advice Only the recent change in policy, that made it more decentralised, seems to slow the process and therefore it might be necessary to intervene on government level.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities Priorities concerning biodiversity in this policy are conservation, progress and prohibition. The main priority is to reduce the decline of biodiversity in the Netherlands.

Results The results of this policy are targeted to hectares of nature that are part of the EHS in the Netherlands.

Activities Because the process of executing the EHS is arduously which seems to be due to the many changes in the policy it is n useful activity might be gatherings with the different provinces to fit their individual processes to each other and make the process more time efficient.

Partners In 1995 the Government determined the borders of the EHS. They also finance the acquisition and the arrangement of the areas in the EHS. The provinces determine which areas in specific belong to the EHS. Also they appoint which subsidies landowners can receive for their land management. Since 2013 the provinces are involved in executing the law but the government (ministry of economical business) is involved in writing the law.

Costs From 1990 until 2009 the costs for the government for buying land to realise the EHS were on average 102 millions a year. In total they spend 5,5 billion euros of which 37% is acquisition, 17% on arrangement and 46% on maintenance. The costs budgeted by the government for maintenance of the EHS is decreasing the last years. For maintenance the government now makes 105 million available each year that they add to the province fund and the provinces add an extra 65 million.

Risks Decentralisation of the implementation and regulation of the EHS from the government to the provinces has some downsides. For example this leads to different ways of executing the policy that slow the process of increasing the biodiversity.

Measuring results They measure the amount of hectares extra nature area that is realised and also the total amount of hectares belonging to the EHS

Planning In 2027 the policy will be completely realized.

International Policy

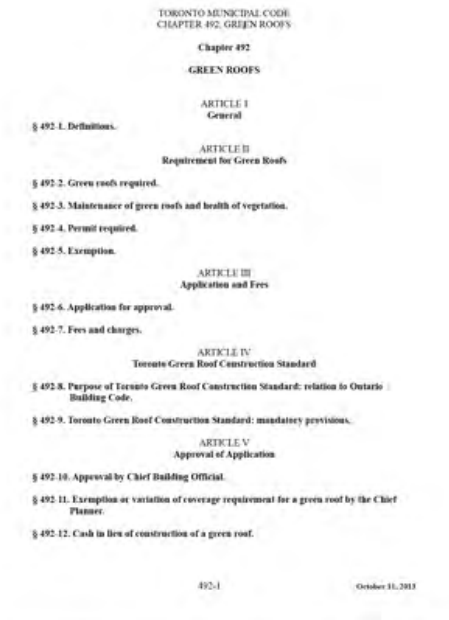
Policy Passport

Government Level Regional

Discipline Spatial

Project Name Toronto Municipal Code

Link http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/municode/1184_492.pdf



Screenshot or Scan

The purpose of the Toronto Green Roof Construction Standard is to set out minimum requirements for the construction and maintenance of green roofs. The design and construction of a green roof shall meet the City's minimum requirements for green roof construction while also meeting the Ontario Building Code (OBC) requirements. The Toronto Green Roof Construction Standard does not replace or alter any existing OBC requirements, or define a singular code-compliant green roof design.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity This policy includes developers, owners, designers, engineers and every field related with construction and spatial disciplines.

Connectivity It is directly related with the Ontario Building Code and strengthened by this one. Both documents work together, there is no contradiction between them. There is also a document called “City of Toronto: Guidelines for Biodiverse Green Roofs”, that specify strategies, opportunities and constrains in the green roof design.

Stewardship There is no invitation for stewardship in this policy.

Example of effect The City Hall of Toronto has set the example for green roof, open to visitors.

Focus on Cruquius –

Advice –

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities Conservation and progress would be the priorities of this policy.

Results As it is a law that applies to the whole city, it is targeted to individuals, private and public parties. The results will be observed through the years while every roof transforms in green space.

Activities To promote not only green roofs, but biodiversity valuable green roofs. Provide information and some kind of support for little enterprises who need it to join the program.

Partners The Green Roof Technical Advisory Group who shall possess expert knowledge and professional qualification concerning green roof technology and have a working familiarity with the building code. The staff of Toronto Building and the Building and Development Branch of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

Costs The investment is focused on research and technology to design truly biodiverse green roofs, but also in spreading the message and awareness of the law and its benefits, both for biodiversity and users. All of the funds collected as cash in lieu of construction of a green roof shall be segregated and directed to the Eco-Roof Incentive Program of the City for the provision of green roofs.

Risks The downside in this policy is that doesn't promote stewardship. It is only implemented by demanding actions, but not motivating individual or collective initiatives.

Measuring results With the massive implementation of green roofs, a new layer in the city would give shelter and food to numerous species. The biodiverse area of the city would be significantly increased and in a safer environment, away of the negative effects of motor vehicles and human activities.

Planning Every building or building addition constructed after January 30, 2010, with a gross floor area of 2,000 square meters or greater shall include a green roof with a coverage of available roof space. This would mean that from this moment on, the city would start changing and showing the results of the policy.

Policy Passport

Government Level Local

Discipline Spatial

Project Name Sanibel, Florida - Code of Ordinances
Vegetation Standard

Link <http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=10937>



Screenshot or Scan

This ordinance defined invasive exotics as undesirable species, which out-compete or otherwise displace native vegetation. Planting or transplanting invasive exotics is prohibited by this ordinance.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity This policy encourages a multi-layered, diverse biodiversity that would allow several species to find shelter and food in their environment. Key provisions of the landscaping requirements include (1) use of native plants is encouraged for all landscaping projects; (2) planting invasive exotic vegetation is prohibited; (3) new development or redevelopment of a parcel requires at least 75% by count of all in-ground shrubs, ground cover, and all trees must be native species (the remaining cover can be noncompeting exotic species); (4) landscaping in a gulf beach zone shall only include native species

Connectivity This ordinance originated from articles in the city's Comprehensive Plan (1997) to protect native vegetation and remove invasive exotics.

Stewardship The community as a whole supported these efforts because nearly 2/3 of the island is under conservation.

Example of effect The city does not keep track of the impacts that this ordinance has on the area. Currently 7,800 acres of land on the island are under conservation. The city hopes to preserve native plants and prevent invasive exotics from disrupting this conservation area by restricting landscaping of developments.

Focus on Cruquius It can be related with Cruquius area because it is absolutely possible to implement a plan of native vegetation in the site. This would be positive not only for the existing ecosystem, but also for the restoration of the lost ones.

Advice This policy could be supported by information and lectures available for those interested, where they would be able to learn and orientate themselves in the goal of improving biodiversity at different scales, in their surroundings.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities To increase retention of native plants in all developments and prevent use of invasive exotics.

Results The ordinance is mandatory for all types of developments. In-ground native plants installed or existing on a parcel to meet landscaping requirements will be distributed so that 75% native plants by count will be met in each of the following categories: trees, shrubs, and ground cover.

Activities During the planning phase, a proposed vegetation plan is submitted prior to any development. A member of the vegetation committee approves the vegetation plan. Changes may be submitted to the committee during the planning and construction phases. After development is completed, a member of the vegetation committee will then inspect the site before a certificate of occupancy is issued. The certificate of occupancy may be withheld if the land-scape does not comply with the ordinance. Enforcement of the vegetation standards is the job of the city manager or designee.

Partners Developers, environmental planners, landscape architects, designers, architects, engineers, urban planners, and every construction field. City officials.

Costs All development applicants must remove all invasive exotics (listed below) from within the boundaries of the parcel proposed for development or alteration. These sites must be kept permanently free of those particular exotics. If the estimated cost of removing the exotics exceeds the cost of development, then the property owner will be given three years to remove the invasive exotics and keep the site permanently free of invasive exotics.

Risks Since the majority of the island is under conservation, the community supported efforts to increase native species and decrease exotics. Initially, some builders and private property owners did complain about the mandatory restrictions in the ordinance. Some developers found a loophole in the ordinance by using native trees to include the 75% native cover for the site. Then they could use any type of nonnative for the ground cover. City officials amended the code to state that 75% native plants had to be used in three different categories: large trees, small trees and shrubs, and ground cover.

Measuring results Penalties for not following the ordinance include replacing foliage, wildlife habitat, and wildlife food source (fruit) with the same type of vegetation that was destroyed; replacement vegetation shall be of the same size and proportion of the destroyed vegetation; and replacement vegetation may be required off-site if there is not sufficient area on-site.

Planning Implemented: 2 March 2004, Sanibel, FL

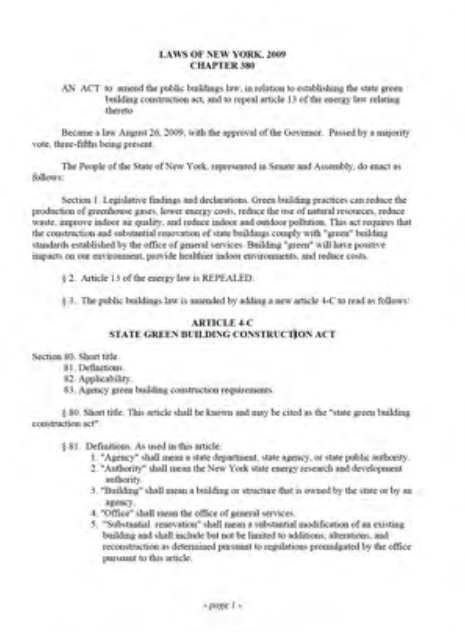
Policy Passport

Government Level Regional

Discipline Spatial

Project Name Laws of New York, 2009. State Green Building Construction Act

Link <http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/nycode/PBB/4-C/83>



Screenshot or Scan

The construction of new buildings and the substantial renovation of existing buildings shall comply with such green construction requirements and procedures as shall have been established by the office in regulations pursuant to subdivision two of this section.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity This policy can be analysed from a space perspective, but also from a cultural perspective. Spatially, it is promoting the change of the urban landscape and its planning giving priority to a nature-inclusive environment, but this would also send a moral message to society and individual users, changing their point of view towards their relationship with nature in their daily activities.

Connectivity The office of General Services, in consultation with the authority, the department of environmental conservation, the department of health, the dormitory authority of the state of New York, the department of state, the department of education, the office of parks, recreation and historic preservation, shall promulgate rules and regulations establishing construction requirements and procedures necessary to implement this article.

Stewardship This law invites the involvement of only governmental institutions, but sets example for other private enterprises to join the tendency of green construction.

Example of effect The New York Public Library's Bronx Library Center was awarded LEED Silver certification from USGBC last summer, but USGBC President Rick Fedrizzi officially presented the honour in person at a ceremony last Thursday, January 11th up in The Bronx. The Center is the first publicly funded green building in New York City to receive LEED certification.

Focus on Cruquius This policy can be perfectly applied in Cruquius. It would start with the biggest developer in every new plan and construction.

Advice The biggest owners, with a high acquisition level, should promote activities that include and encourage smaller owners and renters to practice the policy, even in smaller scales. This teamwork and integral approach would reinforce the existing natural and urban ecosystems.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities This law promotes conservation of biodiversity in the cities because it demands buildings to provide green spaces that give place to shelter, nesting or breeding for all kind of species existent in the site

Results Initially, it is targeted to governments but can be later applied also to private enterprises. The whole city's ecosystem would be benefited by these measures.

Activities A building construction manual could be developed, giving site-specific and practical advice to designers and developers creating a homogeneous architectural language for all public buildings, this would give a linear appearance to both new and historic buildings.

Partners The office of General Services, the department of environmental conservation, the department of health, the dormitory authority of the state of New York, the department of state, the department of education, the office of parks, recreation and historic preservation.

Costs The costs would include the human resources needed for the research and planning of "green" solutions specifically enough for the site, and the investment in national and international latest technologies in sustainable construction. The income would be that the green tendency public buildings would brand the state and its cities.

Risks Even when the policy demands the practice of green construction, it doesn't specify enough the importance of context and how these "green" solutions must be applied in relation with the positive effects in the biodiversity present on the site.

Measuring results For purposes of monitoring compliance with this article and this article's effectiveness, each agency shall prepare by June thirtieth of each year an annual building performance report in such form and containing such information as the office may require, which may relate to such matters as energy consumption, waste reduction, indoor air quality, water reductions and maintenance procedures and processes. Such report shall be available to the office upon request.

Planning This policy can be applied since the moment it was approved because it applies to renovation and construction of existent and new public buildings.

Policy Passport

Government Level EU- International

Discipline Financial/Spatial/Cultural/Educational/Legal/Social

Project Name Flora and Fauna Laws (artikel 17)

Link http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009640/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015

Artikel 17



Bij algemene maatregel van bestuur kan in het belang van de instandhouding van beschermde inheemse plantensoorten of beschermde inheemse diersoorten het verrichten van bij die maatregel aangewezen handelingen worden verboden of aan beperkingen worden gebonden, voorzover die handelingen een ernstige bedreiging kunnen vormen voor planten of dieren behorende tot die soorten, dan wel kunnen leiden tot aanmerkelijke verslechtering van omstandigheden die voor het voortbestaan van die soorten noodzakelijk zijn.

Screenshot or Scan

Restrictions on actions of activities to protect species

With general rule of the Council, in the interest of the conservation of protected native plant species or protected indigenous species, acts according the rule can be prohibited or restricted. Provided that such acts may constitute a serious threat for plants or animals belonging to that species, or that such acts can lead to significant deterioration in conditions that are necessary for the survival of these species.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity Economy, for being able to put financial restrictions on the actions that other people may do and consequently increasing the risk of a decrease in biodiversity or habitat parameter. Society, for being able to put restrictions on actions of the people which make habitats decrease in value for species.

Connectivity This law relates to every other government levels which have a say into actions that might be negative for nature and their habitat. It is connected by means of restrictions, obligations and prohibitions from one lever of government onto the other level. This is law is an exception that goes above other laws and is therefor strengthening protection of nature.

Stewardship The stewardship lies with a group which has management over an area. They can put restrictions on people who want to negatively influence nature in that area.

Example of effect –

Focus on Cruquius When a group has the potential to negatively effect endangered species in the Cruquius are, this law can prevent those actions if favour of nature. Therefor the wall ferns can be very well protected in the Cruquius area.

Advice –

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities Conservation, prohibition

Results It targets individuals and institutions who are directly or indirectly going to negatively influence nature. Those actions can be halted or restricted. That is good for the nature on that specific area.

Activities –

Partners Mostly the groups or institutions which have a function in protecting nature are the ones who can use this law.

Costs The costs are eventually for the people who get a restriction or prohibition from this law and have costs in the delay of actions and working with restrictions.

Risks No, negative effect on biodiversity.

Measuring results –

Planning –

Policy Passport

Government Level EU- International

Discipline Spatial/Legal

Project Name Flora and Fauna laws (artikel 8)

Link http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009640/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015

Artikel 8



Het is verboden planten, behorende tot een beschermde inheemse plantensoort, te plukken, te verzamelen, af te snijden, uit te steken, te vernielen, te beschadigen, te onwortelen of op enigerlei andere wijze van hun groeiplaats te verwijderen.

Screenshot or Scan

Conservation of protected indigenous plants

It is forbidden to pick, to collect, to cut off, sticking out to uproot, damaging, destroying, or in any other way to remove their growth place, plants belonging to a protected native plants species.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

- Diversity** Space, for giving enough space to endangered species and not disturbing their habitat. Culture, for the value some endangered species have for the area.
- Connectivity** This law is connected mostly to municipalities and companies which want to build somewhere where a endangered plant species is present. And can therefore not build due to this law. Therefor it is strengthening biodiversity on certain spots, but it weakens building processes and projects.
- Stewardship** Municipalities are most of the time responsible for protecting the endangered species and see to it they are not disturbed. Also making an inventarisation where they are located is sometimes part of protecting those species.
- Example of effect** This policy has a lot of examples where it help biodiversity. This law is mostly stopping building projects from being developed on places where endangered species are growing in the ground. Therefor it doesn't protect the endangered plant but also the rest of the plants and animals, consequently maintaining biodiversity.
- Focus on Cruquius** The quays have endangered plant species growing and therefor they cannot not be destroyed, which is good for the plants. Also if there is a endangered species on a wasteland, no buildings can be built there. Which can be positive or negative, according to how you want to look at it.
- Advice** It should be altered in way that the law can have some sort of relocation system for the plant species to another area, what can favour the buildings and not negatively influence the plants.

Policy Passport

Reflection

- Priorities** This Law is about protecting all endangered plants and therefore not destroying, disturbing or cutting them. People are prohibited to do all kinds of these interventions to negatively influence the plants life.
- Results** This is more for maintaining current biodiversity than for increasing biodiversity. However, if a endangered species is present, the area has the potential to become more diverse if nothing is done to the area. And this law is directed to every individual, but can be targeted for companies who want to remove the vegetation for a building.
- Activities** Protection of the species by means of fences and other safeguards.
- Partners** Organizations who are interested in building on places where those endangered species are present want to have some regulation is this law. Municipalities should be the ones to protect the plants and therefor execute the law.
- Costs** The costs are making protection facilitations to prevent the endangered species from being destroyed or damaged. Indirect cost are for the Organizations which need to wait for building on the area where such kind of plant is present.
- Risks** Possible the endangered species in such a way that other species may not be given a good chance to establish itself in that area.
- Measuring results** –
- Planning** –

Policy **Passport**

Government Level EU- International

Discipline Cultural/Legal

Project Name Flora and Fauna laws (Artikel 2)

Link http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009640/geldigheidsdatum_09-03-2015

Artikel 2



1. Een ieder neemt voldoende zorg in acht voor de in het wild levende dieren en planten, alsmede voor hun directe leefomgeving.
2. De zorg, bedoeld in het eerste lid, houdt in ieder geval in dat een ieder die weet of redelijkerwijs kan vermoeden dat door zijn handelen of nalaten nadelige gevolgen voor flora of fauna kunnen worden veroorzaakt, verplicht is dergelijk handelen achterwege te laten voorzover zulks in redelijkheid kan worden gevergd, dan wel alle maatregelen te nemen die redelijkerwijs van hem kunnen worden gevergd teneinde die gevolgen te voorkomen of, voorzover die gevolgen niet kunnen worden voorkomen, deze zoveel mogelijk te beperken of ongedaan te maken.

Screenshot or Scan

Taking care of Fauna and Flora

1. Everyone shall take sufficient care for wild animals and plants, as well as for their direct living environment.
2. The care referred to in paragraph 1, means at least that any person who knows or reasonably suspect that by his act or omission adverse consequences for flora or fauna may be caused, is obliged to withhold such act in so far as this can reasonably be demanded, or to take all measures reasonably asked from him in order to prevent those consequences can be or as far as such consequences can not be avoided, to minimize or undo these acts.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity Cultural, for their moral obligation to care for nature. Legal, for the laws stating to care for nature. But this law can eventually be part of all the other discipline for such a broad descriptions of actions, which should be taken in cases where people interact with nature.

Connectivity This law relates directly to the people themselves and doesn't need to intertwine with other government levels. This policy strengthens the general level of caring for nature and states everybody should be part of this idea.

Stewardship The common fundamental feeling of caring for nature is the strongest element to bind people together in groups. These groups could be official institutions or voluntarily. And there are a lot of these kinds of groups where people can care for nature (e.g. Natuurmonumenten, National parks and vogelbescherming).

Example of effect Organizations which take care of nature like natuurmonumenten.

Focus on Cruquius By law you must take care of nature or at least reduce the negative impact on nature. Therefor the people in the Cruquius are obligated in some way to do something good with nature on the island.

Advice –

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities This law is a combination of factors, but it is mostly focused on conservation (care taking) of nature.

Results The results of this law is a fundamental caring for nature and therefore maintaining and strengthening biodiversity in a small way. This law targets individuals.

Activities National or local organized events ranging from small interventions to large impacts like Tree planting day and building birds nests.

Partners All the people (individuals) are part-taking in this law.

Costs There are no costs or incomes.

Risks People taking the wrong interventions to help nature, because they are not educated well enough and therefor making biodiversity possible worse.

Measuring results No clear way of measuring this law.

Planning From when this law was enforced, it could already improve biodiversity and decades after that it will still be active.

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Government Level EU- International/National

Discipline Logical

Project Name Mestbeleid (Fertilizer policy)

Link <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/mest>



Screenshot or Scan

[Dutch:]'Boeren gebruiken mest om hun akkers en weilanden te bemesten. Het gebruik van dierlijke mest is wettelijke beperkt, omdat te veel mest slecht is voor het milieu. Boeren moeten daarom een deel van de mest die overblijft (mestoverschot) laten verwerken. Hiermee wil de overheid het mestoverschot verder terugdringen. Verwerkte mest biedt ook kansen als exportproduct'

Farmers use animal poo to fertilize their fields, but this contains a lot of nutrients. These wash away into the waters and eutrophy the water, killing off most of the living things in there. There is a policy on how much fertilizer farmers are allowed to use. A part of the fertilizer produced by cow farmers must be processed.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity Especially technical for the processing of the fertilizer and the spread of it, financial for all the costs attached to it all, ecological for the nature that must be preserved.

Connectivity The policy exists on every level, but is especially EU enforced. The EU decides on the rules, and the countries within the EU need to follow these rules. There are not so much policies that strengthen or weaken the policy, just that the EU is very strict in following the rules.

Stewardship This does not invite much involvement, because farmers would rather see this policy go. The EU keeps a close eye on it though.

Example of effect An example could be a lake that has been eutrofied, that is regaining the life it lost.

Focus on Cruquius Cruquius is surrounded by water. This water comes from a river that runs through agrarian land. If the policy was not in place, than Cruquius would be fed highly nutrient-rich water. This could lead to eutrofied areas in slow running water.

Advice The advice would be to keep the policy intact, to make sure all the rules are followed by all farmers and maybe even to sharpen the rules.

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities Prevention, protection.

Results Because of this policy, lakes won't die, so the animals within can continue to live.

Activities This policy is not so much about increasing biodiversity, but to keep safe what we have.

Partners EU, farmers, individual countries, rijkswaterstaten all over the EU.

Costs An income could be generated by pardoning farmers that exceed the limit, but this would of course be corruption and fraud, and would undermine the entire policy.

Risks Downsides could be the excess of fertilizer. There is too much of it, and in the past, we would just smear this on the land. But now, we can't do that anymore, so we need to find another way of getting rid of our fertilizer instead of just dumping it into the environment.

Measuring results Results could be measured by comparing the amount eutrofied lakes before the policy, with the amount after.

Planning This policy has been realized in an unknown timespan.

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Government Level Regional

Discipline Spatial

Project Name **Mälmo Stormwater Policy**

Link <http://malmo.se/English/Sustainable-City-Development/Green-and-Blue.html>



Screenshot or Scan

Sustainable Urban Drainage System

The concept of sustainable urban drainage was introduced in the city of Malmö already in the late 1980's. Over the two decades the new drainage concept has been applied in Malmö, the technique has gradually been developed and further refined. The new storm water system collects the water runoff from the rooftops and impervious surfaces and is channelled from the gutters through canals, ditches, holding ponds and wetlands before it enters the traditional closed sub-surface storm water system.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity The policy deals with the planning of storm water management, especially how its spaces should be designed. But also relates to the society, because in the beginning the plan found some resistance by the population, which only started to accept the idea after some successful projects. It took almost 10 years to develop an understanding and a positive cooperation among the different city departments involved in the planning.

Connectivity The planning of facilities for sustainable urban drainage is in Malmö carried out in close cooperation between different technical departments in the city. The ambition with the new drainage approach is that experts from different disciplines in the city administration shall be actively involved in creating additional values to parks, recreation areas and other free spaces in the urban environment, so there is a strong sense that the policies are made to strengthen this major goal.

Stewardship The policy aims to create public spaces besides the drainage system, so invites people to the project. But also, it can create natural reserves that enhances biodiversity by not being used by people. There are a lot of different stakeholders involved in the planning and implementation of the projects like private developers, residents, schools, media, nonprofit associations, etc.

Example of effect There are already some built projects that followed the policy in the city of Malmö. The first one was the Toftänas Wetland Park, which was created by excavating an area of about 3 hectares of former farmland to create a wetland made of different ponds, pools and riffles that enhances biodiversity in various levels.

Focus on Cruquius With the new developments in Cruquius, the drainage system should be rethought, and this strategy of creating outdoor systems could be a very good solution for enhancing biodiversity in the area while also serving as a public space for the inhabitants.

Advice The policy creates green spaces from an infra-structure system, which usually is buried in the ground, therefore creating a new habitat for biodiversity. The policy was already tested in several different projects in Malmö and it could be spread globally.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities Creation of new habitats, which later should be protected. It also encourages people to learn about the system and conserve it.

Results The policy creates new spaces for biodiversity in the city, so it is a good increase. It is targeted to the city in general, as an infra-structure system as well as a public space for people.

Activities The policy foresees some activities that should be done during the design process, such as the examination of pollution in the site, as well as maintenance after the project is built.

Partners Different technical departments in the city are involved in this law: the Malmö Water Management, Planning Authority, Public Works, Real State Authority, and Environmental Protection Authority.

Costs The costs for construction of the wetland park are in the same order as the costs would have been for the construction of a conventional drainage system. The main economic benefit lies in the effects of the flow detention that is achieved in the wetland, with a substantial decrease of the hydraulic load.

Risks There is always the risk of an intense storm that could overflow the capacity of the wetland, but several studies to avoid this are provided in the design process. Also, the pollution on the sites are a major issue for the policy.

Measuring results By creating wetlands from scratch, the biodiversity will always be enhanced. The measuring could be done by counting the species of fauna & flora present in the site, etc.

Planning In the city of Malmö it took 5–10 years to implement the concept of sustainable urban drainage and to get the new ideas more generally accepted in the city administration.

Policy Passport

Government Level Regional

Discipline Spatial

Project Name Basel's Building and Construction Law

Link http://www.urbanhabitats.org/v04n01/wildlife_full.html



Screenshot or Scan

Building Regulations for green roofs in Basel

Research focusing on the biodiversity potential of green roofs has led to an amendment in building and construction law in Basel, Switzerland. As part of the city's biodiversity strategy, green roofs are now mandatory on new buildings with flat roofs, and guidance is provided for the creation of different plant and animal habitats on the green roofs. Design criteria for the creation of these habitats include varying the substrate thickness and using natural soils from nearby areas.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity The main aim of this policy is to increase the coverage of green roofs in the city of Basel through the use of a combination of financial incentives and building regulations. It deals with the space of the buildings, but also with economy and society.

Connectivity In the early 1990's the City of Basel implemented a law to support energy saving measures. According to this law, 5% of all customers' energy bills are put into an Energy Saving Fund, which is then used to fund energy saving campaigns and measures. The national Department of Environment and Energy decided to pursue and promote green roofs using this source of funds.

Stewardship During the development of the policy, various stakeholders were consulted. Also, some initiatives are held by the Canton of Basel and supported by the national Department of Environment and Energy, such as: investment in incentive programmes, which provided subsidies for green roof installation; grant for research on the biodiversity protection benefits of green roofs; best looking green roof contests.

Example of effect Approximately 23% of Basel's flat roof area is now green, so there are a lot of examples of buildings using this policy in the city.

Focus on Cruquius Using this kind of incentives and building regulations, this policy can be applied to Cruquius, and every building with a flat roof should be green. Also, it is a good example on how to approach stakeholders and different spheres of the government to work together for a common welfare of the area.

Advice Basel's green roof regulations did not meet with any significant resistance because all stakeholders were involved in the process from the beginning, and due to the success of the incentive programmes. For developers, installing green roofs is now considered to be a routine practice, and developers make no objections to installing them.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities Increase the coverage of green roofs in the city to reduce energy consumption, provide a climate change adaptation function and protect biodiversity.

Results The biodiversity research conducted in Basel has produced convincing evidence that green roofs can protect endangered invertebrate species. Energy savings during totalled 4 giga watt-hours per year across the City.

Activities The policy already highly increases biodiversity, not only by creating green roofs, but also by setting some regulations on how it should be built and which plants should be used.

Partners Various stakeholders were consulted when developing the green roof concept, and in establishing the first incentive programme. They included: the local business association, the horticultural association, the green roof association, the Pro Natura Basel environmental organization, the Department of Parks and Cemeteries in the City of Basel and the National Department of Environment, Forest and Landscapes.

Costs Between 1996 and 1997, the City of Basel invested 1 million Swiss Francs (CHF) in a green roof incentive programme. A further 1 million CHF funded the green roof incentive programme that ran between 2005 and 2006. Finance for these programmes came from the Energy Saving Fund. Thanks to the incentive programmes, local business profited from sales of materials and supplies relating to the installation of green roofs, building owners realized energy savings and Basel gained a nationwide and worldwide recognition for its green roof programmes.

Risks Not really big risks are taken with the policy. One issue was that at the first phase of the studies, the quality of green roofs was not sufficient to provide biodiversity benefits. This prompted the second campaign, relating to quality of green roofs.

Measuring results Studies and investigations to measure the results are being conducted in the city by the Zurich University of Applied Sciences.

Planning The first incentive programme ran between 1996 and 1997 and was followed by another incentive programme ran between 2005 and 2006. It requires close cooperation among all specialists involved in the policy to make it happen.

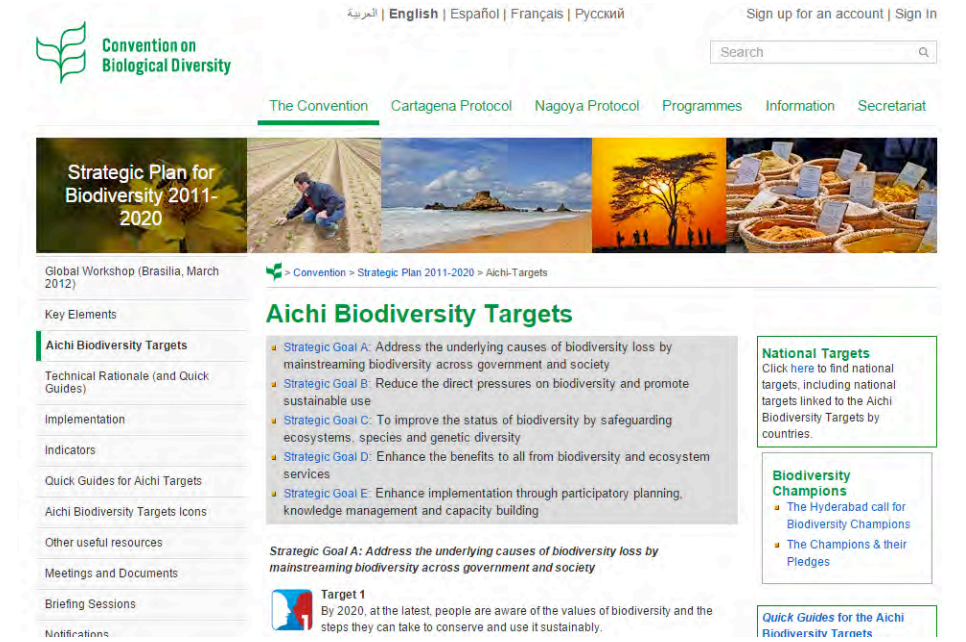
Policy Passport

Government Level UN- International

Discipline Educational

Project Name Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Link <http://www.cbd.int/sp/default.shtml>



Screenshot or Scan

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

The United Nations Decade on Biodiversity will serve to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and promote its overall vision of living in harmony with nature. Throughout the decade, governments are encouraged to develop, implement and communicate the results of strategies for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and encourage stakeholders at different levels to play a role in biodiversity preservation.

Relevant Text Fragment

Building for BIODIVERSITY

Policy Passport

Analysis

Diversity The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity integrates the Aichi Biodiversity targets, which aims to educate people to value, conserve, restore and wisely use biodiversity across the planet. Besides education, it deals with different cultures and societies across the globe, each one with its different national strategies and action plans.

Connectivity The plan is international, with common guidelines for all participants, but also each party has its own developed policies which should implement an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Stewardship Partnerships with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with other conventions will be essential to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. At the international level, this requires partnerships between the Convention and other international organizations and processes, civil society and the private sector.

Example of effect Any projects or organizations which focus on the welfare of biodiversity are examples that the plan is spreading across the globe.

Focus on Cruquius The plan is global so it should be applied to Cruquius. Activities to conserve and restore degraded areas should happen, as well as events for the biodiversity awareness of the inhabitants, as the plan predicts.

Advice The plan tries to help the spread of biodiversity in all manners, so there should not have any blocking policies.

Policy Passport

Reflection

Priorities This policy encourages people and governments to acknowledge the benefits of biodiversity, and later conserve and enhance it by different strategies.

Results The plan is meant to be a general guideline, to increase biodiversity globally in a long-term period by main streaming biodiversity across government and society.

Activities Any event created by national or global organizations ranging from small interventions to large impacts could increase the biodiversity knowledge and help the plan to broad itself across the globe.

Partners It is a multilateral treaty, agreed by the UN and most governments in the entire world.

Costs By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 should increase substantially from the current levels.

Risks It has been very hard to keep track of the implementations across the globe. Some risks about the main streaming biodiversity to society can happen, because it is a delicate topic that even experts disagrees on sometimes.

Measuring results Long-term results measured by reviews from the national reports and meetings of the parties.

Planning The biodiversity targets stage is meant to be finished by 2020, while the main objective is due to 2050.

COLOPHON

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