## Urban EEA Project Objectives & challenges

David N. Barton
& URBAN EEA project team
Symposium 23-08-17



















Per-Arild Garnåsjordet



Kristine Grimsrud



Mads Greaker





David N. Barton



Olav Skarpaas



Megan Nowell



Erik Stange



Matteo de Stefano



Lars Erikstad



Odd Stabbetorp



Anders Often



Harald Bratli





Karl-Otto Ellefsen



Bendik Manum



Espen Aukrust Hauglin



Axel Heyman (Ph.D. student)

## + Scientific and Stakeholder Advisory Boards





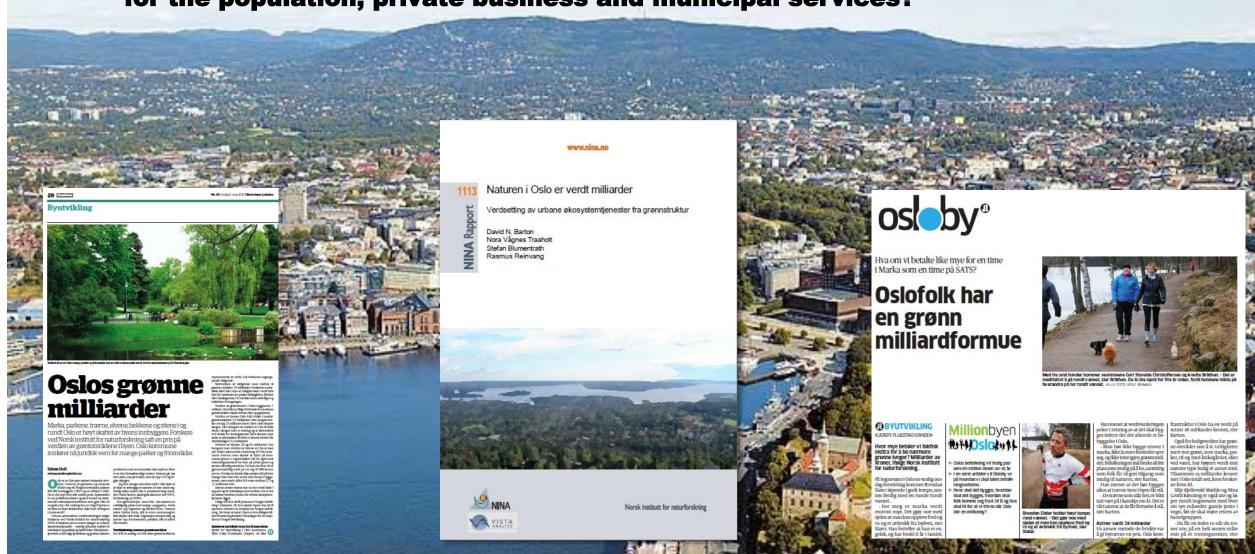




#### «Nature in Oslo is worth billions!»

...but where, has it changed over time, how economically important is it for the population, private business and municipal services?











Oslo kommune











Photo: VisitOslo Illustration: CEEweb **Mapping.** What are the useful and policy-relevant spatial representations of nature types and ecosystem services in urban areas?

**Valuation**. To what extent does accounting methodology address the full societal value of urban ecosystem services?

**Policy.** How can ecosystem mapping and valuation in an urban region be scaled in order to contribute to both national accounting and municipal planning & policy?

## Main research questions (proposal)



#### National and regional accounting methods



#### Management support



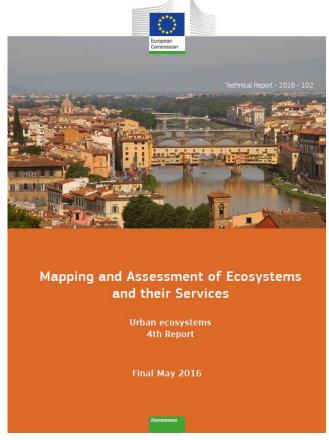


**Method development** 

#### Regional and municipal strategies and plans



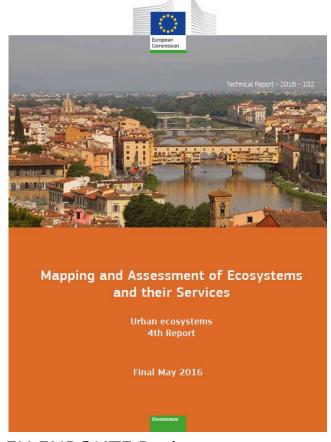




**EU ENROUTE Project** 

#### Comparing Oslo to other European cities (I) – focus on regulating services

Mediati	on of waste, toxics and other	nuisances - Mediation by ecos	systems		
Class	Class type (urban ecosystem service)	Indicator (unit)	Relevant spatial extent		
			R	М	U
Filtration/ sequestration/storage /accumulation by ecosystems	Regulation of air quality by urban trees and forests	<ul> <li>Pollutants removed by vegetation (in leaves, stems and roots) (kg ha<sup>-1</sup> year-1)</li> </ul>		•	•
		<ul> <li>Dry deposition velocity (mm s<sup>-1</sup>)</li> </ul>		•	•
		<ul> <li>Population exposed to high concentrations of pollutants (% on surface area)</li> </ul>		•	•
Mediation of smell/noise/visual	Noise mitigated by urban vegetation	<ul> <li>Leaf Area Index + distance to roads (m)</li> </ul>		•	•
		<ul> <li>Noise reduction rates applied to UGI within a defined road buffer dB(A) m<sup>-2</sup> vegetation unit (Derkzen et al. 2015)</li> </ul>		•	•
	Mediation flow	vs-Liquid flows			
Hydrological cycle and water flow maintenance	Water flow regulation and run off mitigation	Soil water storage capacity (mm)	•	•	•
		Soil water infiltration capacity (cm)	•	•	•
		<ul> <li>Water retention capacity by vegetation and soil (ton km<sup>-2</sup>)</li> </ul>	•	•	•
		<ul> <li>Intercepted rainfall (m<sup>3</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>)</li> </ul>	•	•	•
		Surface runoff (mm)	•	•	•
Flood protection	Flood protection by appropriate land coverage	Share of green areas in zones in danger of floods (%)		•	•
		Population exposed to flood risk (% per unit area)		•	•
		<ul> <li>Areas exposed to flooding (ha)</li> </ul>		•	•



**EU ENROUTE Project** 

#### Comparing Oslo to other European cities (II) – focus on regulating services

Maintenance of physical chemical biological conditions - Lifecycle maintenance, habitat and gene pool protection					gene
Pollination and seed dispersal	Insect pollination	<ul> <li>Capacity of ecosystems to sustain insect pollinators activity (dimensionless) (Zulian et al. 2013)</li> </ul>	•	•	
		<ul> <li>Relative abundance (number over area or over a length)</li> </ul>	•	•	
Maintenance of physical, chemical, biological conditions – Atmospheric composition and climate					
Global climate	regu	lation			
regulation by		<ul> <li>Carbon storage in soil (ton C ha<sup>-1</sup>)</li> </ul>	•	•	
reduction of greenhouse gas concentrations	Climate regulation by reduction of CO <sub>2</sub>	• Carbon sequestration (ton ha <sup>-1</sup> year <sup>-1</sup> )	•	•	
Micro and regional climate regulation	Urban temperature regulation	Leaf Area Index		•	•
		<ul> <li>Temperature decrease by tree cover (°C m<sup>-2</sup>)</li> </ul>		•	•
		<ul> <li>Cooling capacity of UGI ( Zardo et al. )</li> </ul>		•	•
		<ul> <li>Cooling capacity of UGI (Derkzen et al. 2015)</li> </ul>		•	•
		<ul> <li>Cooling capacity of UGI (Grêt-Regamey et al. 2014)</li> </ul>		•	•
		<ul> <li>Population exposed to high temperatures (% per unit area)</li> </ul>		•	•

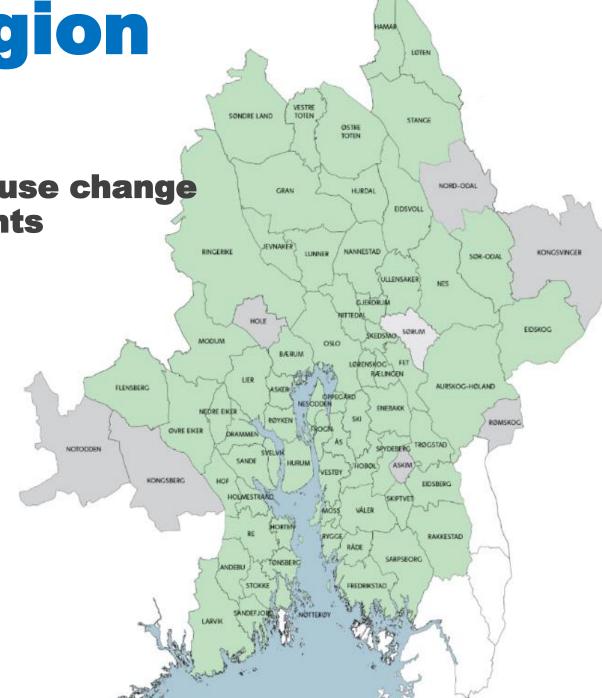
Scale: Oslo Region

**Objectives** 

- collate municipal plans for landuse change

- compile landuse change accounts

(LANDSAT 30m 2000-2015, Sentinel-2 10m 2015-2019)



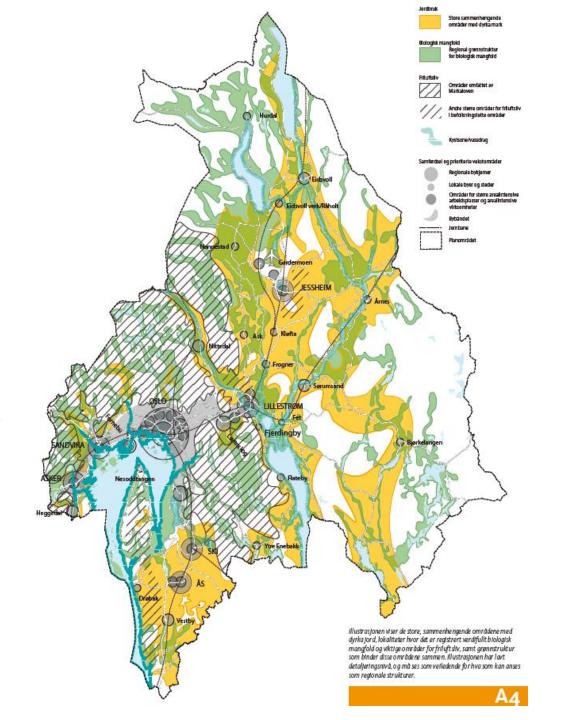
Map: Espen Aukrust (AHO), Data: Norge Digitalt

## Scale: Oslo-Akershus Fylkeskommune Areal- og transportplan

#### **Objectives:**

Comparative analysis of municipal approaches to determining their «long term green borders» (=«langsiktige grønne grenser for prioriterte vekstområder»)

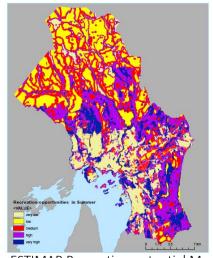
Assess potential of ecosystem accounting to inform municipal planning of long term green borders



### **Scale: Oslo municipality** Objective: ecosystem service mapping in «green accounts»

#### **Recreation opportunity**

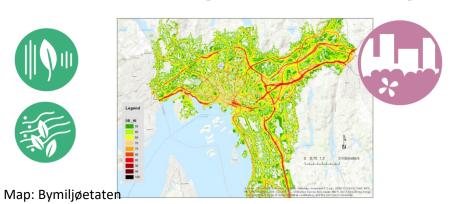




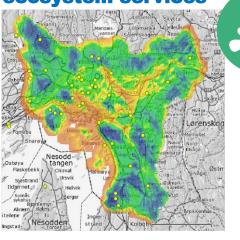
ESTIMAP Recreation potential Map Grazia Zulian

#### **Amenities (quiet, clean air)**





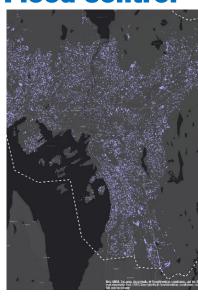
**Pollination & apicultural** ecosystem services



**ESTIMAP Pollination potential** Map Grazia Zulian& Erik Stange

Icons by Oslo Kommune. Vista Analyse and nxt oslo reklamebyrå.

#### Flood control

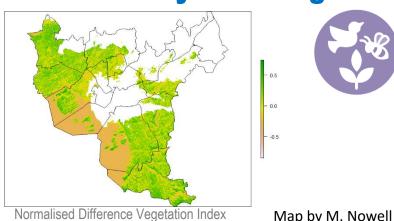




Ref. NFW WATER WAYS (NIVA, UiO)

Increase in impermeable surfaces at expense of vegetation 2000-2015 Map by M. Nowell, LANDSAT data

#### **Plant diversity knowledge**

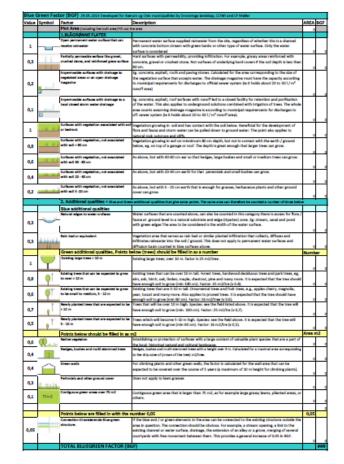


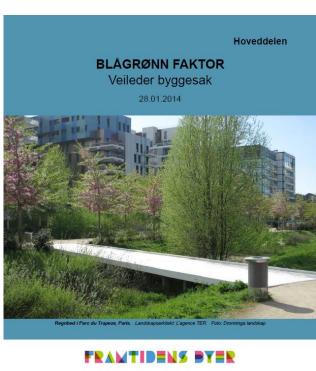
## Scale: Skøyen-Oslo densification area

#### **Objectives:**

- Property level mapping and scoring of blue-green structures
- Urban design scenarios maintaining/improving blue-green factor (BGF) scores
- Ground-truthing remote sensing of blue-green structures









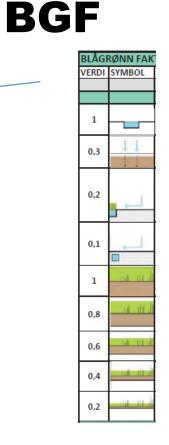
### Scale: As city centre

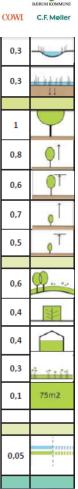
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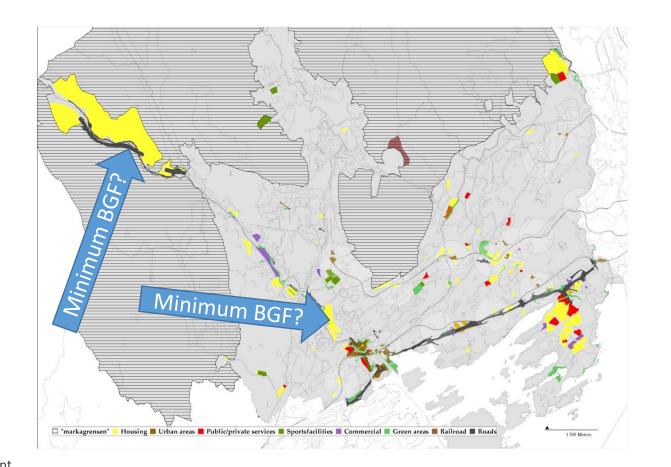


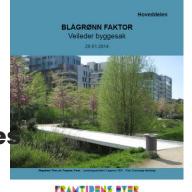
Planned urban development Map: Espen Aukrust (AHO), Data: Norge Digitalt

#### **Scale: Bærum municipality**

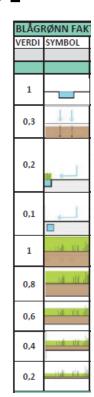
#### **Objectives:**

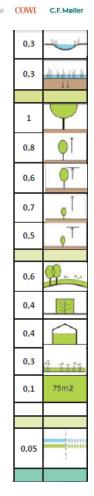
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**BGF** 



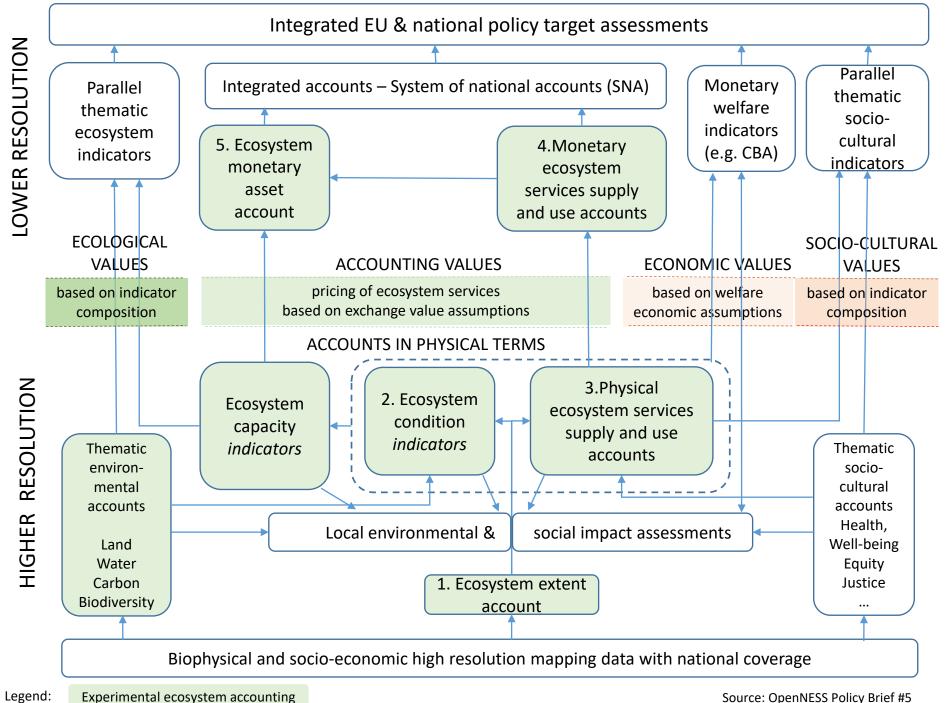


Planned urban development Map: Espen Aukrust (AHO), Data: Norge Digitalt

## Operational challenge: different urban nature «valuation» languages

## Approach:

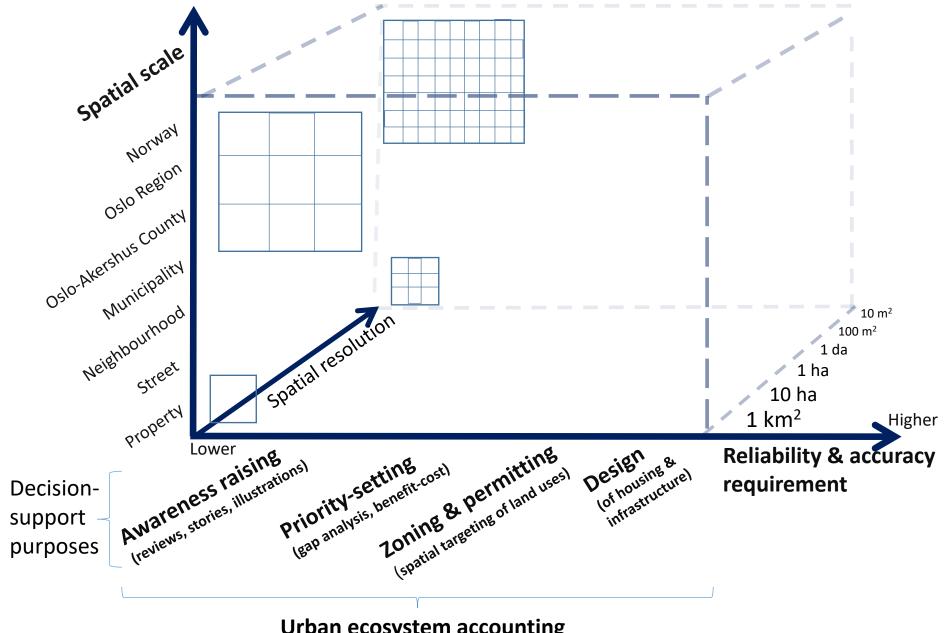
Using ecosystem accounting as a framework for sharing and integrating knowledge about urban nature across planning levels and technical, social, economic fields



## Operational challenge: different spatial understandings of the urban landscape

## Approach:

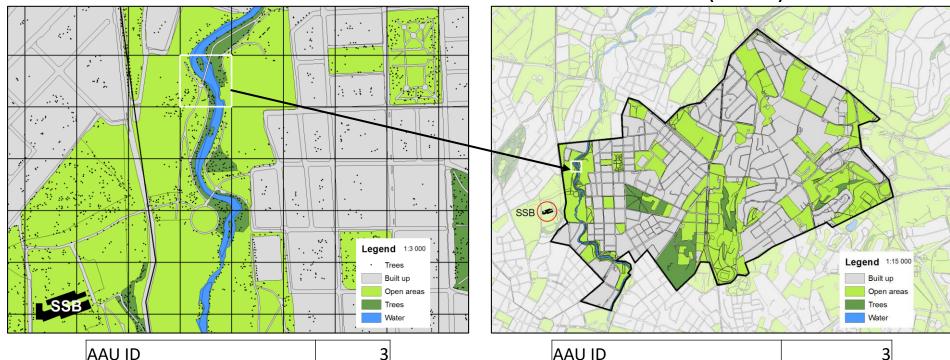
Using ecosystem accounting to standardise spatial units of analysis and reporting to encourage data sharing and understanding across sector interests



**Urban ecosystem accounting** 

#### Basic Statistical Unit (BSU)

## Administrative Accounting Unit (AAU) / Ecosystem Accounting Unit (EAU)



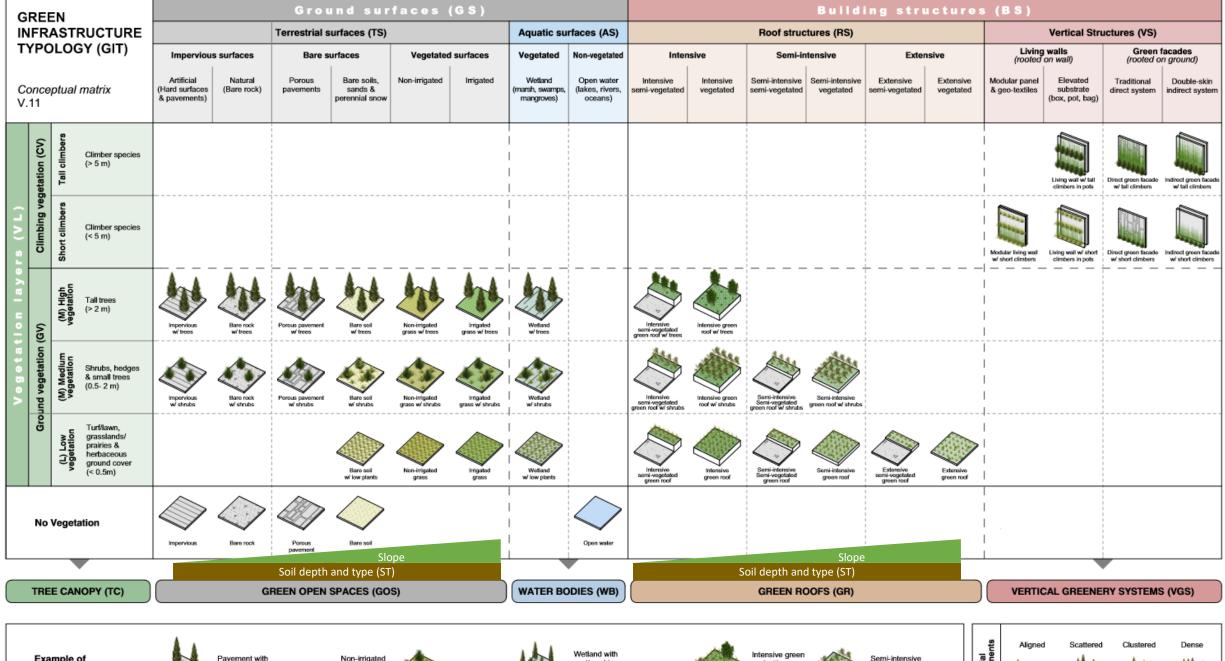
AAU ID	3
BSU ID	14
Unit area (m²)	10000
Number of trees	85
Built up (m²)	719,04
Open area (m²)	5109,76
Trees (m <sup>2</sup> )	1882,72
Water (m²)	2288,48

AAU ID	3
Unit area (m²)	4804452
Number of trees	13564
Built up (m²)	2998599,36
Open area (m²)	1534009,28
Trees (m <sup>2</sup> )	240735,04
Water (m²)	31088,64

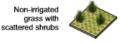
# Operational challenge: Spatial resolution of ecosystem assets in the urban environment

## Approach:

Detailed classification of blue and green structures – indicators of urban ecosystem condition















clustered shrubs





