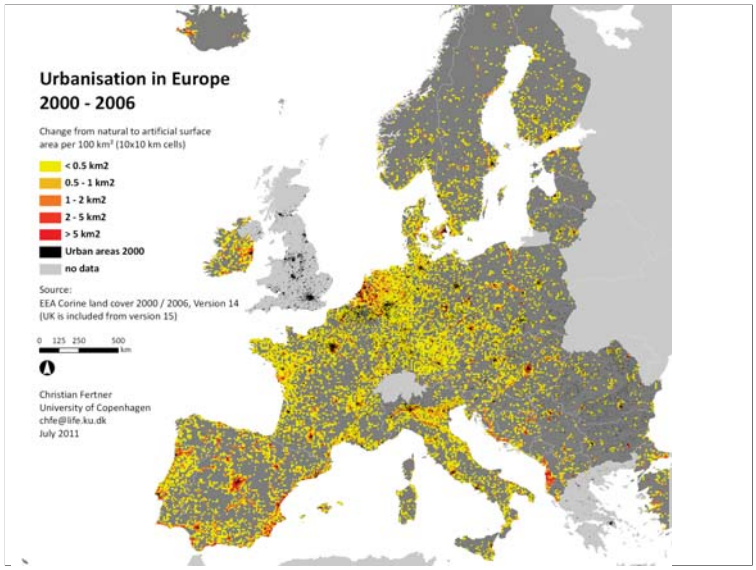
Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Den Sociala Skogen:
tätortsnära skog och kulturella ekosystemtjänster i ett internationellt perspektiv

Cecil Konijnendijk van den Bosch

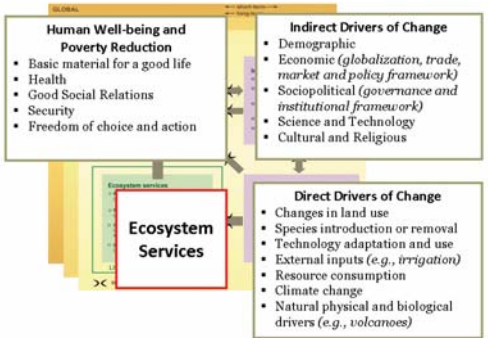
Institutionen för landskapsarkitektur, planering och förvaltning, SLU

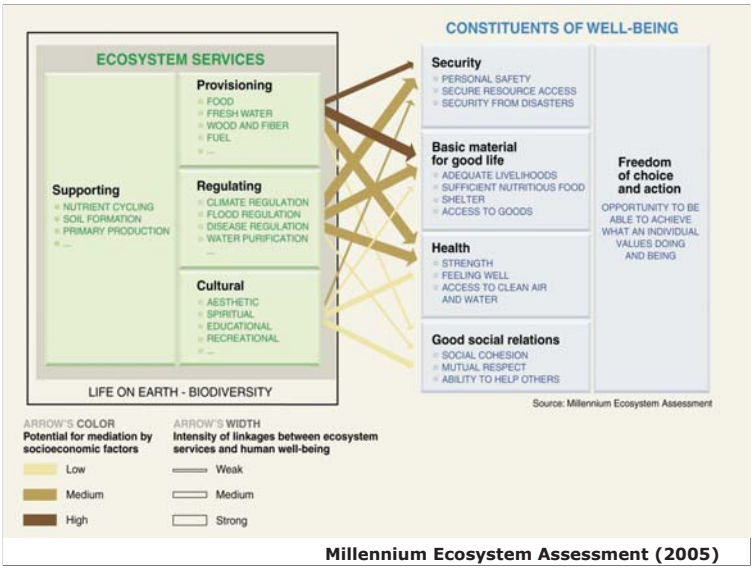


Ecosystem services
=
benefits people obtain from ecosystems

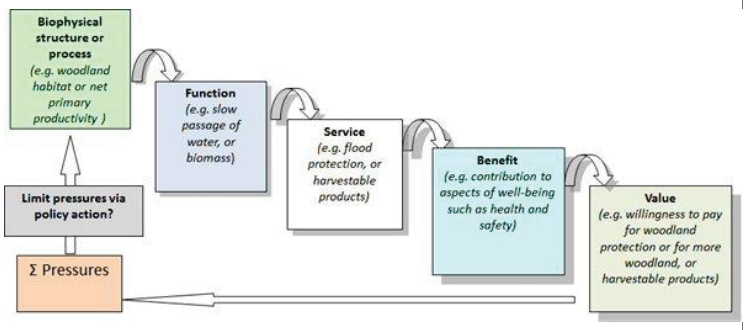
http://www.millenniumassessment.org

MA Framework





Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005)



Haines-Young, R. and Potschin, M. (2007) England's terrestrial ecosystem services and the rationale for an Ecosystem Approach (NR0107). Available at: http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/cem/pdf/NR107_FTR_080108.pdf

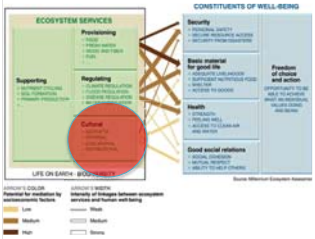
SLU


articles

The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital

SLU

Cultural ecosystem services



"The nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems through spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, recreation, and aesthetic experiences"

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005)

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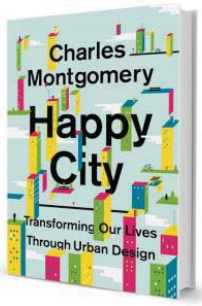
Table 2
Country clusters reflecting outdoor recreation in the forest policy and legislation of 18 European countries (2006–2007).

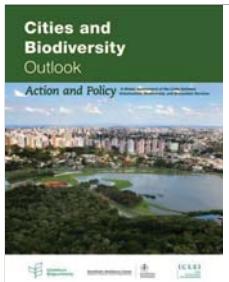
Country	Priority cluster (importance) 1 = high 2 = medium 3 = low	Strategy cluster 1 = NFP, forest and other laws 2 = NFP and other laws 3 = NFP and/or forest laws
Austria	2	3
Belgium	2	1
Croatia	1	1
Cyprus	2	3
Denmark	1	1
Finland	1	2
France	1	1
Germany	1	1
Greece	3	3
Iceland	3	2
Ireland	2	2
Latvia	2	1
Lithuania	2	1
Norway	2	1
Slovakia	2	1
Sweden	3	3
Switzerland	2	3
UK	2	2

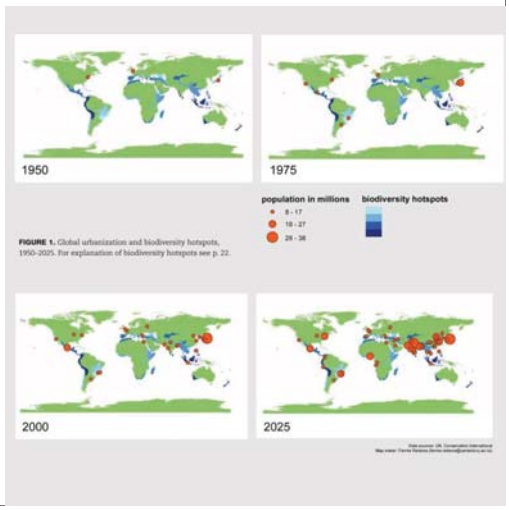
C. Mann et al. / Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 9 (2010) 303–312

David Shankbone, Wikimedia



- “Retrofitting our cities for *happiness*”
- Urban Design i fokus
- Soft traffic, shared space
- ’Savannah trap’
- Biologisk mångfald är viktig





Slide: Anders B. Nielsen, SLU

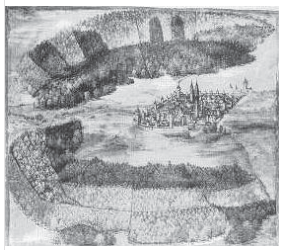
Paulus Constantijn la Fargue 1729-1782

Haagsche Bosch, Haag, Nederländerna

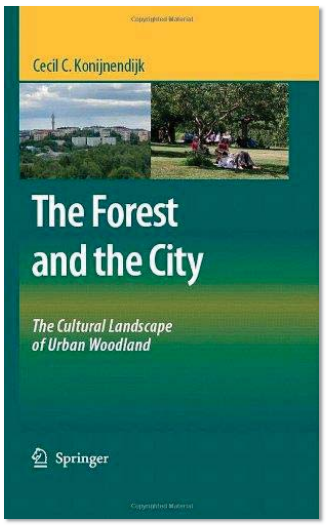
Bilder: Haag Stads historiskt arkiv

‘Stadsskog’

Stadsbos, Stadtwald, Kaupunkimetsä, byskov, …



Schama (1995)



© Menno Huizinga / nfa, coll. Nederlands fotomuseum

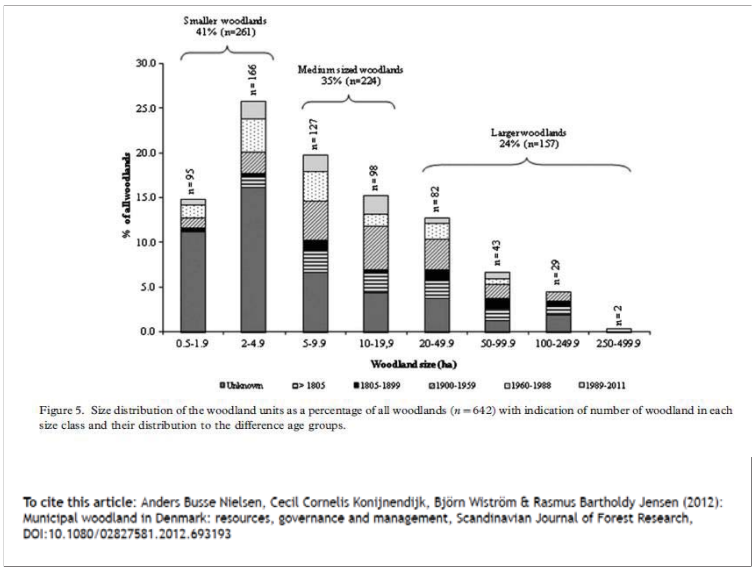


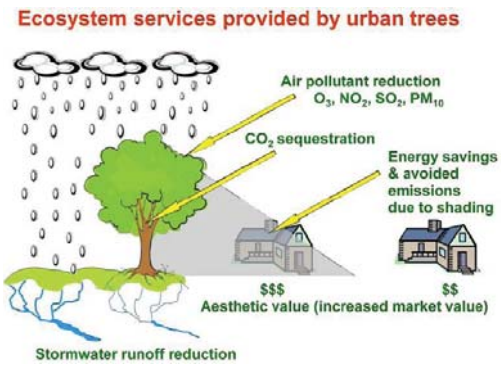
Figure 5. Size distribution of the woodland units as a percentage of all woodlands ($n = 642$) with indication of number of woodland in each size class and their distribution to the difference age groups.

To cite this article: Anders Busse Nielsen, Cecil Cornelis Konijnendijk, Björn Wiström & Rasmus Bartholdy Jensen (2012): Municipal woodland in Denmark: resources, governance and management, Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research, DOI:10.1080/02827581.2012.693193

Urban forestry

The art, science, and technology of managing trees and forest resources in and around urban community ecosystems for the physiological, sociological, economic, and aesthetic benefits trees provide society

(Helms 1998, based on Miller 1997)

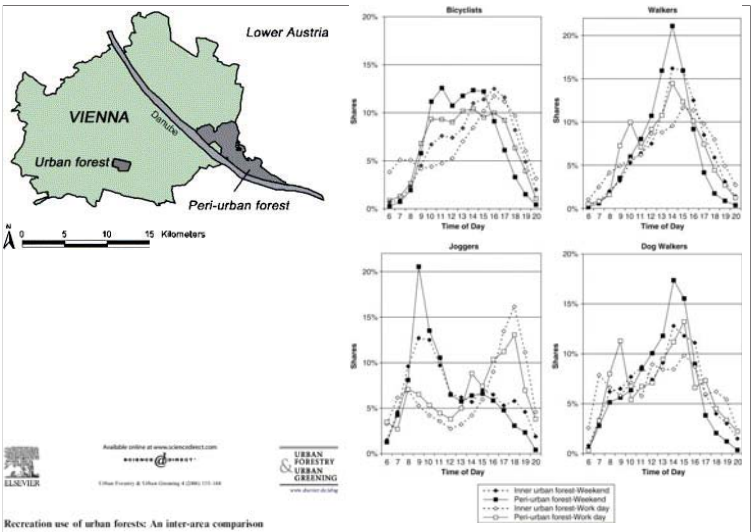


http://theriverwhisperer.blogspot.se/2012/01/ecosystem-services-provided-by-urban.html

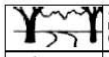
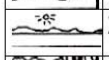
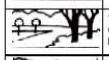
Forskning med fokus på sociala aspekter

Table 3
Type of green space addressed by the 159 UFUG contributions, Volumes 1–8.

Research theme	Examples of topics studied	Number of articles	Percentage
The management of urban green space	Tools to support management, tree establishment, arboriculture, green space planning	47	29.6
The physicality of urban green space	Green space assessment, tree inventory, microclimatic effects, growing conditions, pests and diseases	45	28.3
The experience of urban green space	Public perceptions and preferences, recreational use, educational aspects	36	22.6
The governance of urban green space	Public involvement, public organisation, power relationships, conflict management	15	9.4
The valuation of urban green space	Methods for quantifying and valuing ecosystem services, monetary valuation, ecosystem service approaches	12	7.5
Other	Research reviews, urban greening programmes	4	2.5
Total		159	100.0



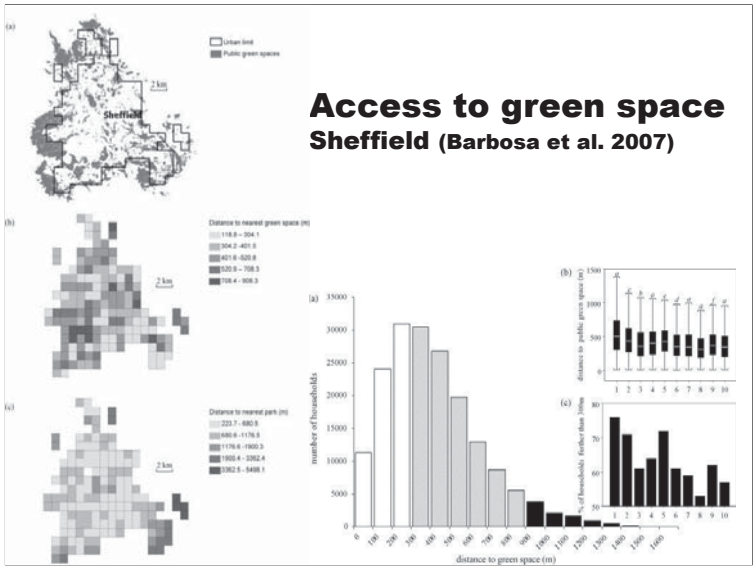
Social mapping can provide crucial information about user experiences.

		Green area number, where the quality is found:	Cannot find within my housing area	Cannot say
	'BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE' Places or areas that you find beautiful and attractive (beautiful scenes etc.)		☐	☐
	'VALUABLE NATURE SITE' Valuable nature area or place with a special feeling of nature (e.g. natural vegetation, fauna, fascinating rocks, bedrocks, shorelines).		☐	☐
	'FOREST FEELING' Area or place that feels like a "real" forest.		☐	☐
	'SPACE AND FREEDOM' Area or place where you can enjoy space and freedom.		☐	☐
	'ATTRACTIVE PARK' Constructed park that is exceptionally beautiful (flower beds, constructions, valuable trees, tree lines, places to stay).		☐	☐
	'PEACE AND TRANQUILITY' Area or place that is peaceful and quiet.		☐	☐

Tyrväinen et al. (2007)

Fig. 6. Areas in which the respondents experience the sense of being in a forest (share (%) of all scores).

Access to green space
Sheffield (Barbosa et al. 2007)



URBAN FORESTRY & URBAN GREENING

Landscape planning and stress

Patrik Grahn and Ulrika A. Stigsdotter

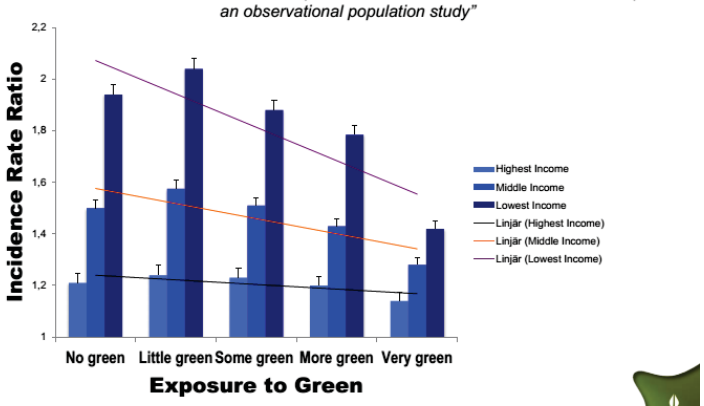
Department of Landscape Planning, Health & Recreation, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Alnarp, Sweden

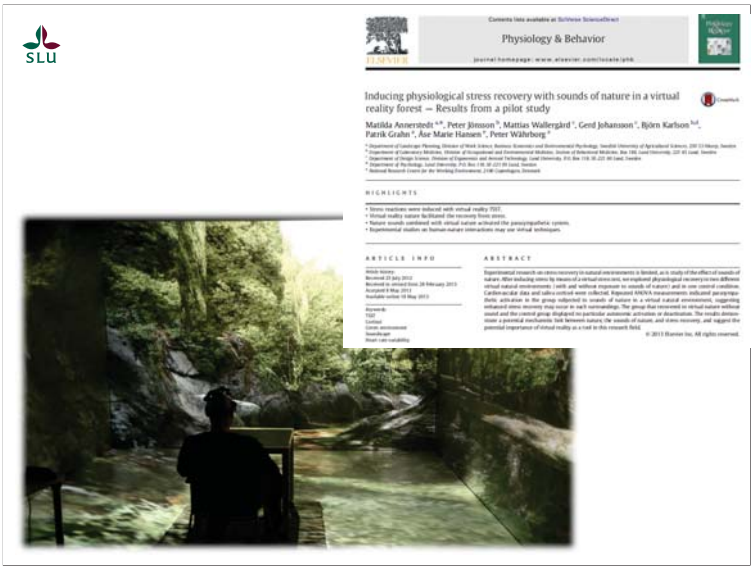
Abstract: Stress and stress-related illnesses, as reflected in medical records, have increased dramatically among adults and children in Western societies. A growing part of the budget for medical service in Sweden is used for individuals suffering from different stress-related illnesses such as burnout syndrome, insomnia and fatigue, depression, feelings of panic, etc. In this paper, we present results from a study in which 953 randomly selected individuals in nine Swedish cities answered a questionnaire about their health and their use of different urban open green spaces in and close to the city.
The results indicate that city landscape planning may affect the health of town-dwellers. Statistically significant relationships were found between the use of urban open green spaces and self-reported experiences of stress – regardless of the informant's age, sex and socio-economic status. The results suggest that the more often a person visits urban open green spaces, the less often he or she will report stress-related illnesses. The same pattern is shown when time spent per week in urban open green spaces is measured.
The distance to public urban open green spaces seems to be of decisive importance, as is access to a garden, in the form of a private garden or a green yard immediately adjacent to, for instance, an apartment building. People do not usually compensate for lack of green environments in their own residential area with more visits to public parks or urban forests.
According to our results, laying out more green areas close to apartment houses, and making these areas more accessible, could make for more restorative environments. Outdoor areas that provide environments free from demands and stress, and that are available as part of everyday life, could have significant positive effects on the health of town-dwellers in Sweden. This may also apply to other Western societies.

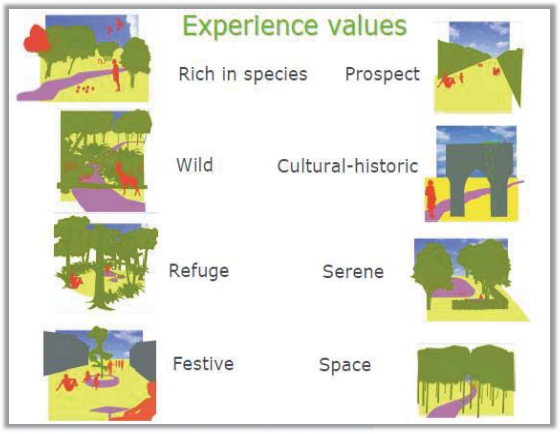
Key words: landscape planning, stress, restorative environments, urban open green spaces

Reduced health inequalities in green areas
(*Mitchell & Popham, 2008)*

"Effect of exposure to natural environment on health inequalities: an observational population study"







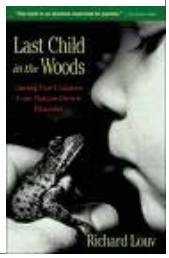
Randrup et al. (2008)

ELSEVIER
Journal of Environmental Psychology 25 (2005) 261–272
JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvp

Fear versus fascination: An exploration of emotional responses to natural threats

Agnes E. van den Berg[a,*], Marlien ter Heijne[b]
[a]Wageningen University and Research Centre, PO Box 47, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands
[b]University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands

This article describes two studies that examined people's emotional responses to threatening encounters with nature. In Study 1, participants from The Netherlands were asked to describe a fearful experience with nature in their home country. We identified four broad categories of fear-relevant situations, named Close Encounters, Forceful Situations, Overwhelming Situations, and Disorienting Situations. Each of these situations evoked negative as well as positive emotions. Study 2 investigated the role of sensation seeking and gender in emotional responses to standardized descriptions of threatening encounters with nature. High sensation seekers and men, as compared to low sensation seekers and women, responded less often with negative emotion and avoidance tendencies, and more often with positive emotion and approach tendencies.



Turism
Fruktan/fascination
'Social cohesion'
'Place identity'
Arbetsmiljö
Lärande

ELSEVIER
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Forest Policy and Economics
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/forpol

Making friends in Zurich's urban forests and parks: The role of public green space for social inclusion of youths from different cultures

Klaus Seeland *, Sabine Dübendorfer, Ralf Hansmann

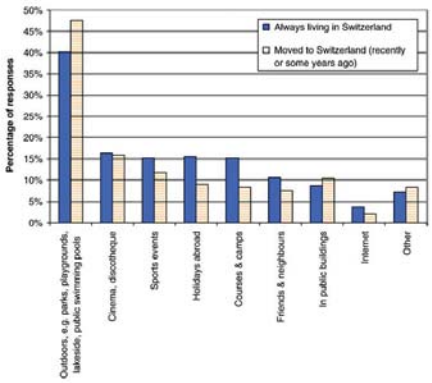
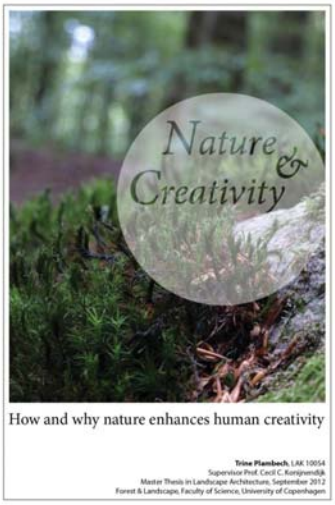


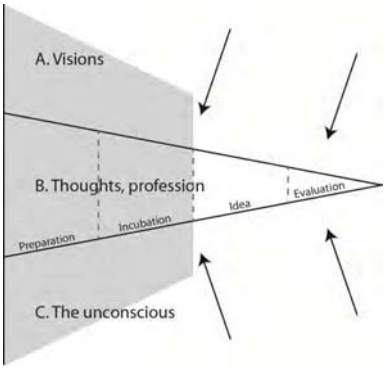
Fig. 2. 'Where, besides school, can you easily make new friends?' Answers of pupils who had always lived in Switzerland or had moved to Switzerland either recently or some years ago (N = 437, $n_{\text{always in Switzerland}}$ = 292, $n_{\text{moved to Switzerland}}$ = 145; several entries were possible).



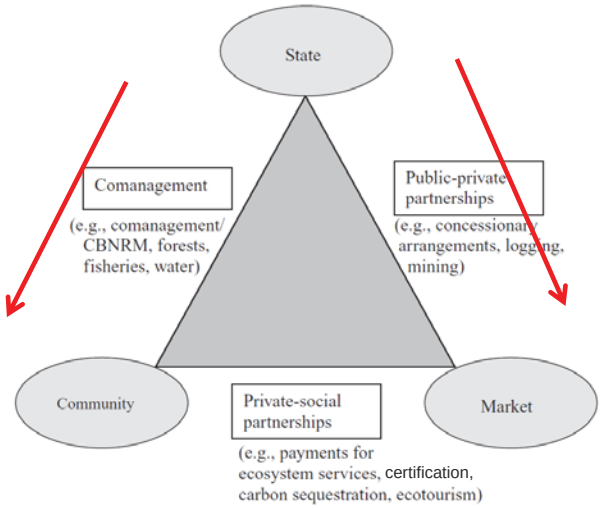
2. SKOVFØLELSE (SPACE)

En oplevelse af »at træde ind i en anden verden«, en verden hvor områdets egne lyde, lys og dufte dominerer, og hvor man kan opleve fred og ro. Det kan for eksempel være i en skov. Området opleve som en helhed. Oplevelsen er følsom overfor forstyrrelser og støj.

Naturen och den kreative proces



Plambech (2012). Adapted from Mikkelsen (2009)



Slide courtesy of Bas Arts, Wageningen Universitet

Forskning om ’governance’

- Framework for analysing urban forest governance (Lawrence et al., 2013)
- Urban forest governance – discourses, the case of Zagreb (Krajter, 2013)
- Forest conflicts – with urban forest cases (various)
- Public involvement in urban forestry, from policy to maintenance (various)
- Green space branding (Gulsrud & Konijnendijk van den Bosch, 2014)

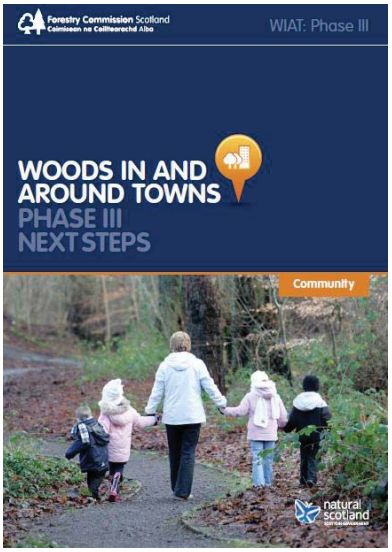
www.greensurge.eu

’Biocultural Diversity’

“(...) the diversity of life in all of its manifestations: biological, cultural, and linguistic, which are interrelated (and likely coevolved) within a complex socio-ecological adaptive system” (Maffi & Woodley, 2010)

- Human valuations and uses of nature
- Biocultural expressions – focus on concepts, physical elements
- Public ecology, transdisciplinary inquiry – social learning, connecting professionals, people and places

SLU



SLU

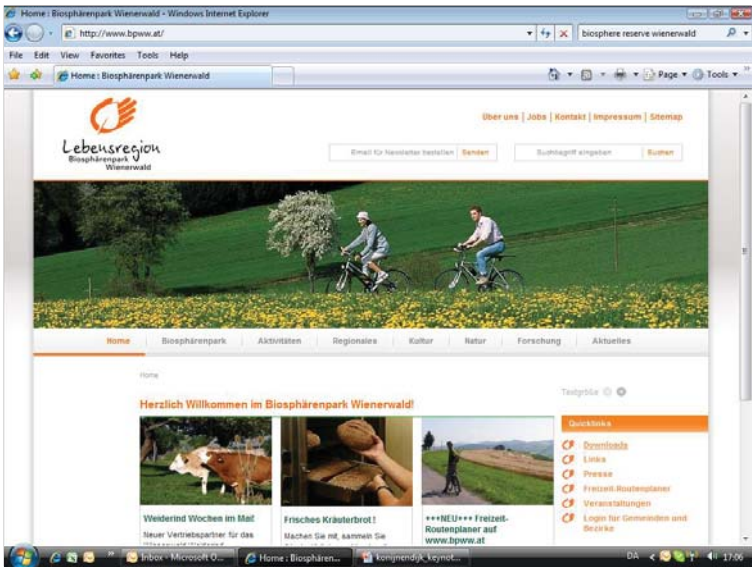
Woods In and Around Towns (WIAT) is one of the most significant initiatives ever undertaken by Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS). In summary it aims to improve the quality of life of people living and working in Scotland's towns and cities. Since the launch of WIAT in 2005, FCS has made a major investment of over £50 million in this programme. For this – the third phase (2011–2014) – FCS will continue to treat WIAT as a priority initiative.

The new programme has evolved to include a stronger emphasis on the role of urban woods in delivering environmental and economic benefits.

For example, this includes helping to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change and create better places for business to locate, and people to live.

At its core, the programme retains the following objectives:

- Bringing neglected woodland into management;
- Creating new woodlands; and
- Supporting people to use and enjoy their woods.



Parks and Public Spaces

Sustainable and healthy mobility

People friendly public realm

OpenStreets Programs

http://www.8-80cities.org

8-80 Cities

Walking Cycling Public Places for all

Perspektiv

- Den sociala skogen i fokus – tätortsnära skogar måste få ta plats!
- Integrering och operationalisering av kulturella ekosystemtjänster
- Vad kan vi lära oss från ’urban forestry’?
- Från ’skogen i staden’ till ’staden i skogen’?