Food Forest Hilkensberg

Action plan & Design

Concept v0.7

4 oktober 2022

The EDSP ECO Foundation is a non-profit research and project agency, creating an environment to support organizations worldwide that are responsible for actions to protect the planet, end poverty or increase well-being. We provide support in the form of building and managing websites, conducting extensive research, setting up and delivering digital campaigns, connecting stakeholders, conducting public speeches and interviews, and developing and deploying environmental and climate-friendly solutions. The development, management and expansion of Food Forest Hilkensberg is part of our education strategy.

Introduction

Food forest Hilkensberg grows in the Netherlands in the beautiful village of Broekhuizen (LI) and is located next to the Hilkensberg Nature Vacation Park where you can spend the night in harmony with nature and enjoy natural beauty and tranquility. Broekhuizen belongs to the municipality of Horst aan de Maas, a tourist area known for its many castles, the Rose Route, Toverland amusement park and lush nature reserves.

The EDSP ECO Foundation works on sustainable solutions in the field of food, raw materials, mobility and energy with the aim of promoting health, restoring nature and the climate and thus securing our future. We also support organizations that have the same mission and are the co-founders of, among others, the Climate Coalition (klimaatcoalitie.org) and the Tree Union (bomenbond.org).

Food forest Hilkensberg is an initiatives where we try to bring nature and agriculture closer together and to give both a place in mutual respect: Nature-inclusive agriculture and thus shaping nature in a way that we can live from it without causing damage to the environment or the climate is our dream. We anticipate climate change and its consequences and apply new insights into nature, food and soil processes in practice.

With the Food Forest Hilkensberg we carry out several points of The Climate Plan of the Climate Coalition and the renewed Trees Policy of the Tree Union in which we actively focus on limiting CO2 emissions and increasing CO2 absorption to prevent climate warming and also to implement climate-adaptive and mitigating solutions to be better prepared for the harmful consequences of global warming. We also ensure that the plan takes into account the conservation of nature and biodiversity and does not compromise health. The felling, burning and fermentation of (woody) biomass, for example, is not part of the plans and the focus is on natural solutions.

An important criterion for us is that the initiative becomes available to society and that it fulfills an educational exemplary function. Nature development in various forms and stimulation of biodiversity and nature experience are central to us. For example, we will provide guided tours, workshops and (cooking) courses, parts of the food forest that are less vulnerable will become publicly accessible and we want to make a nature room & school garden available for two primary schools.

Creating an environment that is necessary for the development of tooling (robotics) to automate the harvesting of food forests is also a goal of the Food Forest Hilkensberg. By automating harvesting, we hope to accelerate the transition to circular nature-inclusive agriculture by making it profitable and less labor-intensive for farmers, so that they can easily switch to a nature-inclusive form of agriculture.

Articles of association EDSP ECO Foundation: edsp.nl/docs/edsp-eco-statuten.pdf
Mission, vision & actions: edsp.nl/docs/edsp-eco-missie-visie-aanpak-acties-en-projecten.pdf

If you have any questions, comments or advice, we appreciate it if you contact us.

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Objective of the food forest

For the plan and design of the food forest, it is important to have a clear view of the goals. The goals determine the direction and the choices made for the plan and design.

The following overview shows what contribution food forest Hilkensberg will make to solving problems (left column) and achieving the ambitions and objectives of the government, the Province of Limburg, the municipality of Horst aan de Maas, the village of Broekhuizen, the EDSP ECO foundation, the Landscape Horst aan de Maas and Landgoed de Hilkensberg (right column).

Problemen

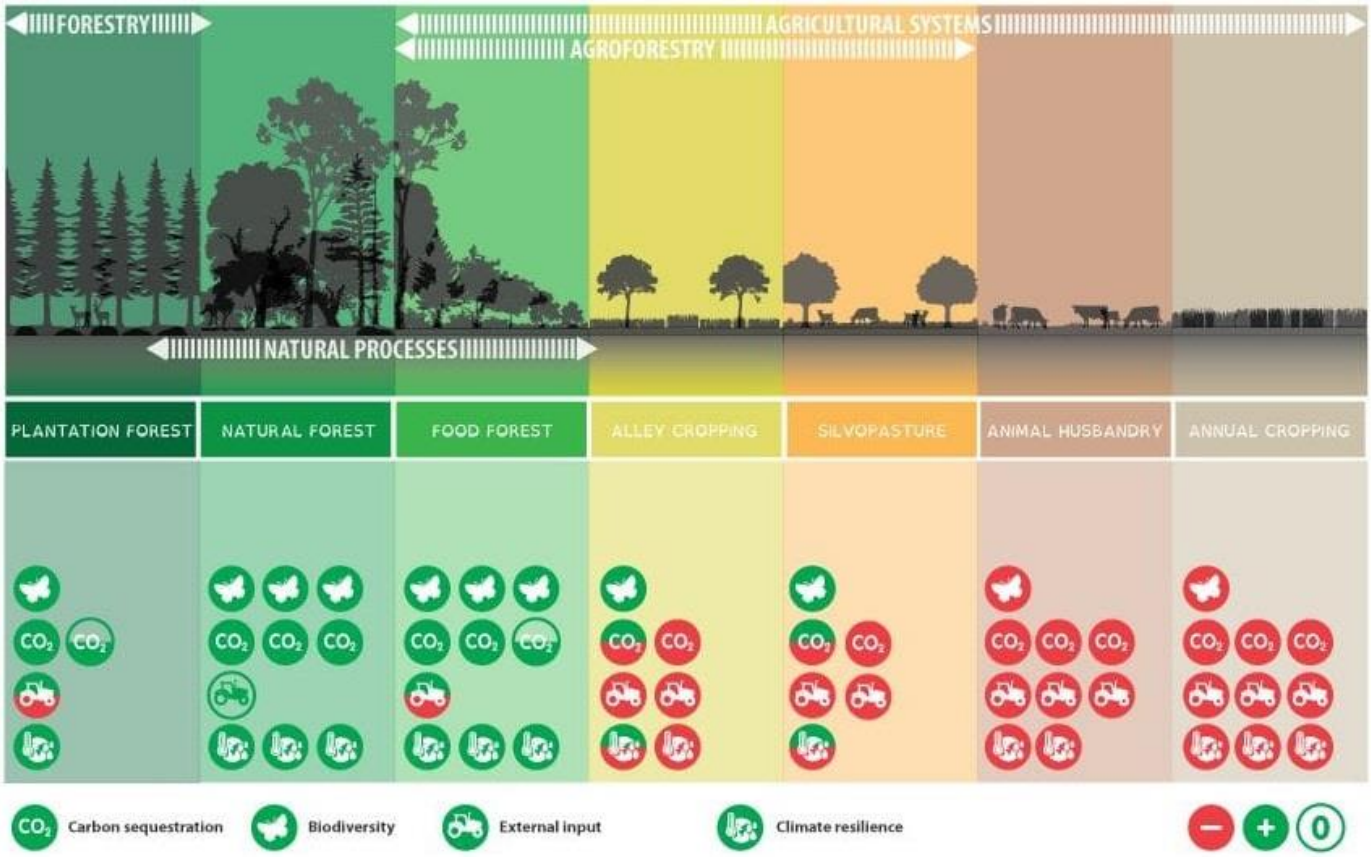
- Nitrogen
- Climate
- CO2
- Use of poison
- Fossil fuels
- Long food chain
- Unhealthy eating patterns
- Unhealthy living environment
- Alienation
- Bee mortality
- Decline in biodiversity

Voedselbossen

- Nature-inclusive agriculture
- Agriculture inclusive nature
- Buffer zone between nature and agriculture
- Network of farmers & citizens
- Greening of the living environment
- Nature with revenue model
- (instead of cost item)
- Increasing biodiversity
- Educational and recreational functions
- Seasonal food

Ambities

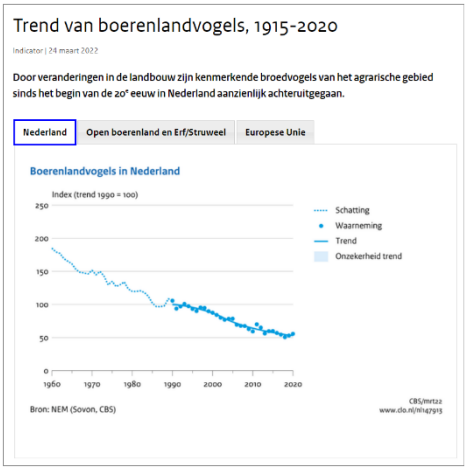
- More local food
- Circular agriculture (2030)
- Co2 neutral
- Without fossil fuel
- Replant trees
- Short chain
- Increase well-being
- Commitment to icons
- Agritourism
- Healthy living environment
- Climate proof
- Profitable & feasible nature-inclusive agriculture
- Automation & robotics

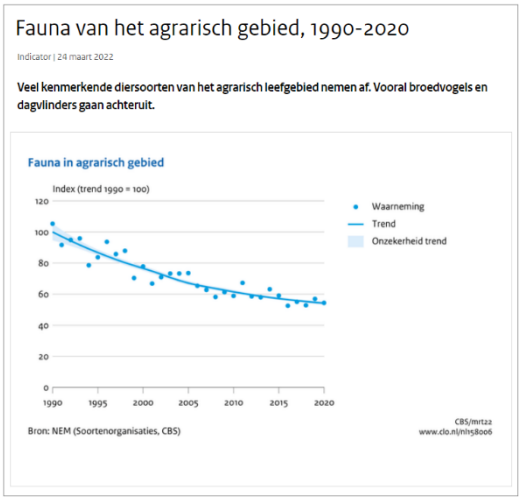


The second goal of the food forest is to support and enable a self-sufficient lifestyle for Marloes & Jeroen Spaander and Per & Kirsten Wijnands, the employees & volunteers of the foundation and the third goal is to create an environment for developing tooling (automation & robotics) to make the harvesting of food forests profitable and feasible for farmers to promote and accelerate the transition to nature-inclusive agriculture. This helps to prevent further loss of biodiversity, global warming and environmental damage to our surroundings by agricultural poisons and (artificial) fertilizers .

Problems in regular agriculture & animal husbandry

Far-reaching intensification and production increases in agricultural areas cause eutrophication and desiccation, with grassland being mowed early and often, while crops grown in monocultures are treated with a new generation of pesticides (neonicotinoids). With the disappearance of small-scale, extensive agriculture due to land consolidation and increases in scale, edges and corners with nectar plants, host plants, food, hiding places and nesting sites are disappearing, resulting in a sharp decline in the reproduction of animals in the agricultural area in particular.





The Netherlands uses on average more kilos of agricultural poison per hectare of land than any other country in the world and two thirds of our drinking water supplies are contaminated. More and more scientific research shows the connection between the use of agricultural poisons and the development of neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's. Worldwide, approximately 385 million cases of accidental acute pesticide poisoning occur annually, of which 11,000 are fatal. 75% of our food supply depends on insect pollination, while pesticides are already responsible for the extinction of 75% of insects.

39% of EU residents are very concerned about the use of pesticides in agriculture. Scientific research from 2021 by the University of Amsterdam shows that the use of pesticides is unnecessary and counterproductive. If you stimulate a healthy natural ecosystem with enough natural enemies, agricultural poison is not necessary.

As a result of an immense livestock population, the Netherlands has a gigantic manure surplus that causes almost uncontrollable emissions of ammonia (nitrogen) and greenhouse gases and causes great damage to nature and the environment. The manure problem is primarily caused by the fact that the cycle in the Dutch

livestock sector has been brutally disrupted in recent decades. We get animal feed from South America, where the rainforest is being cut down to grow soy. That soy is processed into animal feed for the animals in the Dutch livestock industry. We export the meat to China, among others, and in the Netherlands we are left with a whole mountain of shit.

Research in the East Brabant and North Limburg region in 2017 showed that 64% of fertilizer companies have been convicted or fined one or more times and that there is a closed network in which all parties involved, from farmers, intermediaries and fertilizer processors, to banks, laboratories and law firms, were aware of what was happening, but all benefited from it. According to the Public Prosecution Service, mopping is open with the tap open. It must be concluded that the manure legislation offers scope for creating a paper reality that has little in common with how the act actually takes place, whereby the offenders and their environment see little harm in the fraud and the chance of being caught is limited.

Sources:

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2022-06-22-european-commission-greendeal-nature-restoration-law-for-people-climate-and-planet-english.pdf
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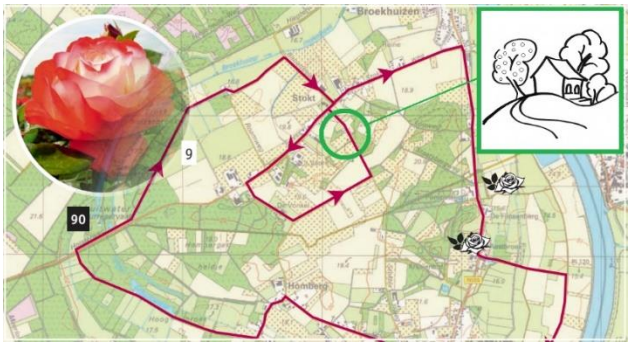
Fitting in to the environment

Food forests contribute to the conservation of nature, the transition of agriculture, the circular society and the food transition. Because the concept is still unknown to some people and governments, it is often not clear what the added value is.

In addition, people sometimes see disadvantages, for example that they are afraid of many visitors. In conversations with local residents and the municipality, we drew attention to the positive effects (see the list of goals) of a food forest and indicated what precautions we take to prevent any negative effects. For example, the visit to the food forest is mainly linked to the walking and cycling routes and the stay at the Hilkensberg nature park, the Hilkensberg B&B (Bed & Bosontbijt) or the Hilkensberg Voedselbosglamping. We will discourage parking of cars around the food forest. In addition, the food forest, the B&B and the nature park have their own parking lot. We have involved and informed local residents in every phase of the project and we are open to advice and ideas.

Public Access



Part of the Hilkensberg food forest will be made freely accessible to the public. The layout of this section will be adjusted accordingly. The area of the food forest is divided by a back road that is part of the the Blue Berry Bicycleroute and the Rose Route. The bicycle route got its name from the famous Rose Festival. In addition to the Hilkensberg food forest being able to offer edible rose varieties for the occasion, a freely accessible picnic table for cyclists and tourists will be placed. We will also introduce a new cycling route; "The Horst aan de Maas Food Forest Cycling Route". Where possible, the walking paths in the food forest will be made suitable for wheelchair users and at least one third of the site will be made publicly and freely accessible.

Nature room & school garden for primary schools de Schakel & de Bottel

Hard gewerkt

Opening nieuwe speelplaats basisschool de Bottel

Basisschool de Bottel in Lottum houdt op woensdag 10 november een feestlijke opening van de nieuwe speelplaats. In de ochtend zullen de kinderen, bomen en bloembollen poten. Hierna zal de speelplaats om 11.30 uur geopend worden door de wethouder en alle kinderen van de school.

De afgelopen maanden is er door vele mensen hard gewerkt om de speelplaats van de Bottel groener, blauwer en uitdagender te maken voor de kinderen. Enkele zaken die zijn gerealiseerd zijn twee wadi's op het schoolplein met een natuurlijk hekwerk, een voedselbos, klimwand, touwenparcours, nieuwe zandbak, buitenkeukens en meer planten en struiken. Iedereen die bij de opening aanwezig wil zijn is 10 november om 11.30 uur welkom op het schoolplein.

We want to provide a nature room and school garden for primary schools de Schakel & de Bottel and give free access to the non-public parts of the food forest. The first exploratory meeting has now taken place with the management of the schools and the response to our proposal has been very enthusiastic. It is in line with the current vision & plans of the school community and we have agreed that in the coming months a working group from the school will look at how they can give hands and feet to develop activities in the food forest with the aim of developing a structural design .

The initiatives for the school garden, the nature room and the school activities in the food forest will be carried out under the supervision and responsibility of the Dynamic School Group, the working group of primary schools De Schakel & de Bottel and Kirsten & Per Wijnands. Food forest Hilkensberg provides the facilities & incidentally assists with the projects & lessons.

A private school garden brings children into contact with nature. How plants grow is best learned in a real environment with soil, wind and rain. Tasting basil or a strawberry every now and then, smelling herbs and flowers and watching the bees do their job, it all contributes to the learning process.

It has been scientifically proven: children who (help to) grow their own food eat more fruit and vegetables. According to a study by the Ministry of Health, only 1% of children get the recommended daily amount of vegetables. Children who have their own vegetable garden went from an average of 1.9 pieces of fruit and vegetables per day to 4.5 pieces. Gardening also teaches them how everything in nature is interrelated.

By seeing the connections, children learn that we depend on nature. Any disruption affects our food supply. Children with their own piece of school garden develop respect for nature.

The nature room has several purposes. The first goal is to provide a classroom in the middle of nature with access to the school's own garden and food forest with a view of the two badger setts, toad pools, the bee and runner duck enclosure and the bat winter and summer quarters. It offers shelter for the children if it starts to rain too hard, storage space for the necessities to maintain the school garden and the space offers a sanitary group and a small kitchen.

Kirsten & Per Wijnands, in consultation with the school community, will use the nature room in the context of nature education, designing the forest school/class with people who learn differently, developing talent and working on self-confidence and improving self-image, etc..

The classroom will be equipped with desks, chairs, a PC with a large screen (for nature videos or presentations) and an internet connection. In a later phase it will also be possible to offer the opportunity in the nature classroom to interest the children in a piece of automation & robotics.

The heating of the building is provided by means of infrared panels and solar panels will be placed on the roof of the nature room and a power wall (home battery) will ensure that the required energy is generated sustainably and that no extra gas or electricity connection is required. for the nature and course room. A sewage and water connection has already been requested from the municipality. The sewer connection has now been delivered and the water will also be connected in mid-May 2022. In the permit application for the expansion, renovation and commissioning of the nature & course room, we request the address Hilkensbergweg number 8 for the purpose of breaking down the necessary utilities and costs and to make it possible to register the EDSP ECO foundation at own address.

Tasting room & (cooking) workshop space

The initiators of the Hilkensberg food forest believe that two essential things are missing in the current food forest principles, theories and visions in the Netherlands. We have extensively researched the different motivations for starting a food forest and most initiators of food forests agree that a food forest can improve the way we deal with our health, nature, the climate and therefore our future.

To make that improvement possible, we first need to get the agricultural sector on board within a period in which a transition to a sustainable and nature-inclusive agricultural method is still timely to make a real contribution to preventing further global warming and the extinction of biodiversity. This

requires the development of new innovative mechanization to make harvesting a food forest more lucrative and less labour-intensive. Sensor technology, image recognition, machine learning and robotics play an important role in this. Small autonomous implements equipped with these technologies could save a lot of labor and labor costs, which is currently a bottleneck in the wider application of agroforestry. In the chapter on automation, sensors & robotics, we explain how we think we can contribute to the further development of the required technologies.

A second essential development concerns the switch needed to be able to cook well without using animal products and to get the most out of the products that come from the food forest. For many people, giving up animal foods is too much of a challenge and sacrifice right now. That is why it is important that we motivate people to learn to cook with products from nature so that they do not have the experience that they are missing something while eating. Food forest Hilkensberg intends to use the nature room as a tasting and (cooking) course room where food is cooked with "food from nature" where edible plants are found in nature and processed in the dishes and delicacies such as our delicious Hilkensberg BosBonBons.

The aim is to offer visitors, students and recreationists who follow a tour, workshop or course the opportunity to become ambassadors for 'food from the forest' and the knowledge and methods to prepare tasty and healthy natural food from the forest at home. transfer the forest to others. We want to enter into a partnership with the nature park & Landgoed de Hilkensberg. The adjacent park offers attractive holiday homes & hotel rooms where you can enjoy natural beauty and tranquility in harmony with nature. It is open to all people who want to work together and share the same values. Working and living from passion with respect for people and nature. It is a place where people experience new things, gather knowledge, develop and find inspiration, and that philosophy is fully in line with our vision for the food forest..

Sources Hilkensberg tasting room & BosBonBons:

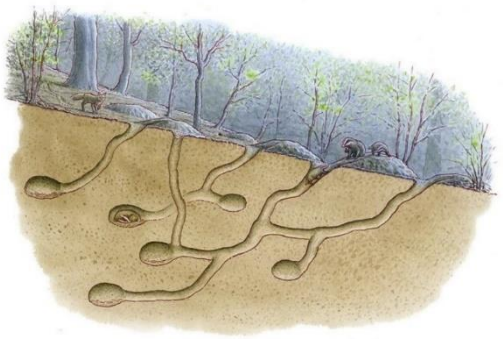
Website: https://hilkensberg.org/proeflokaal / https://hilkensberg.org/bosbonbons
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/bosbonbons
Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/bosbonbons/
Research: 2021-12-13-voedselbos-hilkensberg-voorstel-projecten-has-studenten-dutch.pdf

Badger Protection

Eight inhabited badger burrows are located around the Hilkensberg food forest & a large number of badger tracks & corridors have been found on the site, which we are very happy with. The badger is a protected species and undamaged & inhabited badger sets are rare in Limburg. The badger is our largest native mustelid and is also called 'the Panda of Europe'. They are beautiful animals to see and they are very useful for nature. Badgers can live up to 16 years. Unfortunately, traffic is a major threat to them and they rarely reach that age. The badger prefers small-scale agricultural landscapes with bushes and linear landscape elements. Badgers often have permanent habitats on a slope in a forest edge or wooded bank, always with grassland and water within reach. Food forest Hilkensberg offers this.

We work with foundation Das & Boom and the ecological agency Econsultancy to protect the badger. Measures taken to protect the Badger in Food Forest Hilkensberg are:

- Provide information about the usefulness of the badger in our environment to schools/ the municipality/neighbors & farmers in the area and via the website and information boards on the site.
- Set up wildlife and security cameras and make the images accessible via our fiber optic internet connection on our website and through the security system.
- Placing signs “vulnerable/protected area – do not enter” with, for example, an extra QR code to provide information and wooded banks at the piece of pasture on our site to limit access to this part of the food forest.
- Place road signs on both sides of the badger crossing including speed bumps to regulate the speed of traffic.



Construction of a small forest pond and toad pools

In the Hilkensberg Food Forest, two toad pools and a small forest pond are being realized as ecological & climate adaptive measure. Climate change causes more flooding and longer heat waves with higher temperatures, more and prolonged drought and risks with regard to flood risk management (high and low water in the rivers).

In order to cope with these problems, water buffers are becoming increasingly important. For example, the municipality of Horst aan de Maas advises to disconnect the rainwater. This advice has been implemented and the rainwater from the Hilkensberg and the roof and yard of the small residential farm in the food forest have now been disconnected from the sewer and are collected and excess rainwater ends up in the toad pools.

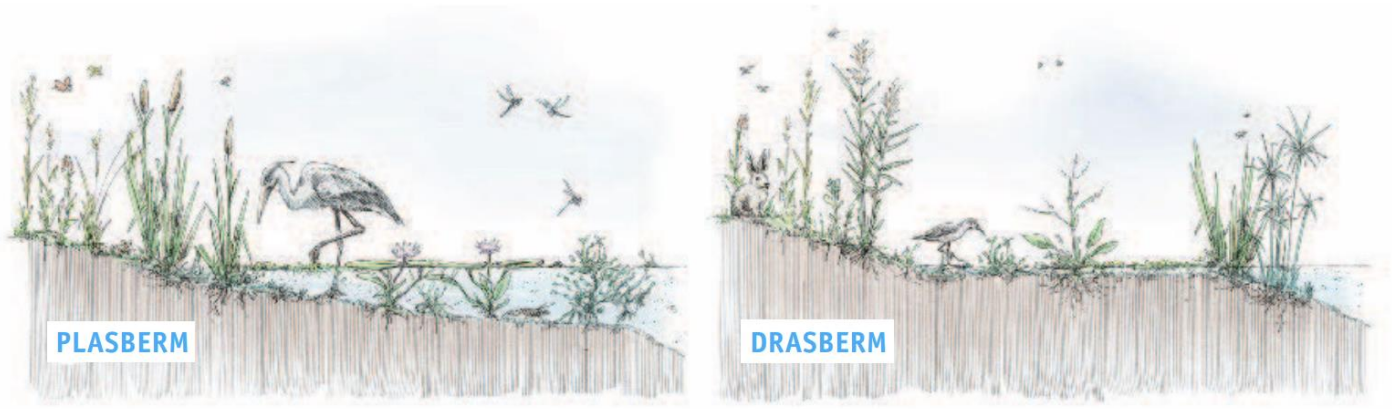
In addition to the climate-adaptive objectives ponds with nature-friendly banks are of great ecological value. Pools are often created to stimulate the living environment of amphibians. Due to the influence of both land and water, the riparian zone is naturally a system with a wide variety of flora & fauna. Plants serve as food, but also as shelter for many animals, including insects and birds. The ecological influence of the nature-friendly bank therefore extends much further than just the boundary between land and water.

No excavation work is required for the construction of the small forest pond and use is made of an existing deepening in the site. The water of a toad pool should be at least one meter deep for the reproduction of frogs, toads and salamanders. Prior to the excavation work of the toad pools, we first have had an archeological investigation conducted. The research was also necessary in order to apply for an environmental permit for the construction of the toad pools.

The total surface of the plan area for a toad pool, including the bee wall with bat winter quarters, is a maximum of 24 meters by 12 meters (cross-section of the oval). The bee wall with bat winter residence will be a maximum of 2.5 meters high and 5 meters wide at the highest point. Because the planned toad pools will be excavated with a sloping edge, and only part of the pool will be constructed to the maximum depth, it is expected that only a small part of the toad pool will be constructed deeper than 60 centimetres. The planned toad pools each have a surface area of up to 175 m2. During the planned work, only part of the 175 m2 will be disturbed. Based on the results of the desk and field research, the research agency Econsultancy advises to release the plan area. On the basis of the ecological research of Econsultancy no problems are foreseen with regard to the construction of the toad pools and bee walls. However, on the advice of the agency, we will sit down with the Das & Boom foundation to see what the possibilities are and what needs to be taken into account when constructing and

exploiting the food forest. The aim is to form the plans in such a way that a situation arises in which the badger only benefits. The associated working method is then laid down in an ecological work protocol.

An underwater tank is a shielded piece of bottom where vegetation can develop. Depending on the location and depth of the tank, an underwater tank stimulates a specific zone. Underwater basins are also a good alternative in locations where the subsoil is not suitable for constructing a shallow slope. The water depth above the underwater tank must be at least 30 cm. With a smooth transition between land and water, up to 1 meter of water plants can still grow.



Interventions should be kept to a minimum in a well-functioning ecological system. However, proper management and maintenance is essential for the proper development of the nature-friendly banks of the toad pools and forest pond. The EDSP ECO Foundation is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the toad pools.

Construction of wild bee and runner duck housing & bat house

Strengthening and increasing biodiversity is one of our main drivers for growing a food forest. In addition to the badger setts, the forest pond and toad pools, we would like to offer more space to amphibians, wild bees & butterflies, runner ducks and bats.

Bee field and enclosure

The wild bees in the Netherlands are doing badly. Dozens of species have disappeared and half of the remaining species are endangered. Bees need flowers to survive, but there are fewer and fewer flowers.

Due to advancing buildings, petrified gardens and tightly landscaped parks, few flowering plants can be found in urban areas. In rural areas, bees are threatened by large-scale agriculture. Bees do not benefit much from vast monotonous plots with the same crops, without field flowers, hedges and bushes.

But bees are indispensable. Bees pollinate our wildflowers and many food crops. Together with other pollinators such as hoverflies, they ensure the

pollination of three-quarters of edible crops. Apples, pears, cherries, tomatoes, zucchini, peaches and plums; bees fill the shelves in the supermarket. Fortunately, many people are aware of the importance of bees. And this awareness is growing. A 2018 survey commissioned by 'Nederland Zoemt' showed that two thirds of the Dutch are concerned about bee mortality. Eighty percent of the interviewees thought that their municipality should do more for bee-friendly greenery. Two years ago, one of the fields in the Food Forest Hilkensberg was sown with flowers for wild bees & butterflies. In addition to nesting places, bees also need sheltered places where they can hide and reproduce.

When plants of different shapes and plants of different heights are placed together, this leads to a varied vegetation structure in which bees feel at home. At a forest edge, for example, a nice hem that is built up from low to high is very useful for bees. First comes a herbaceous layer, with herbaceous plants. In between and behind that is the shrub layer with shrubby woods and then the high tree layer begins. The herb layer provides a lot of food and shelter for bees. The tree layer offers protection against the burning sun and hard precipitation. The variation in shape, height and placement of the plants creates microclimates that greatly benefit bees and other pollinators.

Both underground and above ground nesting bees need a sunny spot to use as a nesting site. Underground nesting bees not only need a sunny spot, but also an accessible soil, in which plants are planted but also open areas can be found. The open areas of the bottom should not be disturbed too much and they should be sunny and sandy, preferably with differences in height. The surrounding vegetation provides food and shelter. In addition to the two toad pools, we want to create the ideal nesting places for bees in the sand heaps that are excavated from the toad pools positioned towards the sun and shielded to prevent disruption.

Runner ducks field and enclosure

Runner ducks live in groups. The male, the drake, naturally lives with four or five females. A group of 1 male with his female ducks has enough space in about 75 m2 duck field. The duck field of Food Forest Hilkensberg will have a surface of approximately 65 by 25 meters.

The Runner Duck is a domesticated species and will therefore not migrate. In addition, this duck can hardly fly. When they are chased, they do not rise more than a meter from the ground. A high fence around the duck field is therefore not necessary. The duck field has been kept as small as possible to prevent us from erecting unnecessary fencing which could compromise accessibility for wildlife in the area. As long as the runners have access to the shelter and protection of an insulated pen, they will not need extra attention when the weather gets colder and wetter. Each duck needs at least 35 by 35 cm in the coop. The duck house does not have to be large, but it must have a water supply and to be closed at night to keep predators out. To protect against attacks by birds of prey such as the buzzard, a number of geese will probably also be added to the enclosure.

Runner ducks can lay up to 200 to 300 eggs per year. The Runner Ducks in Food Forest Hilkensberg are not intended to be eaten, but are kept and used as a replacement for the use of pesticides. The Indian runner duck in particular is a natural enemy for pest species and a true snail eater, making it extremely suitable for protecting the woodland vegetable garden. The duck coop will be two by two by one meter. The runner duck field is split into two parts to create a wildlife corridor between the two areas. The two fields are connected by an underground pipe. The construction and delivery of the runner duck field and enclosure is not planned until 2023.

Bat House

We have about 20 species of bats in our country. These are all protected species. This means that bats should not be killed, captured or disturbed. That is important because the bat does not have it so easy. Due to modern house building, urbanization, the disappearance of trees due to the wrong tree policy and pesticides, it is increasingly difficult for them to find a nest and food. As a result, 3 species of bats have already disappeared from our country and several are on the red list of extinct animals.

Insect-eating bats can eat more than half their body weight in insects per night and save farmers a lot of money because they have to pay less for pesticides. Most bat species feed on fruit, nectar, pollen, insects and some even eat fish, frogs and rodents. Bats are extremely important for several ecosystems and provide pollination, for example. To give the bat a helping hand, our foundations EDSP ECO and the Arnhems Peil have set up the Bat House project. In addition to our bat box promotion, we have also published several information videos and built a self-built automatic bat detector.

In Food Forest Hilkensberg, in addition to a large number of summer bat residences, we also want to create one large winter residence for bats. We want to use the same embankment next to the toad pool that we will also use for the wild bees for the winter quarters on the other side. Winter is one of the most crucial times of the year for bats. They then hibernate and have to “undergo” the environment, as it were. Due to this passive attitude, bats are unable to react quickly to changing conditions during the winter and are extremely vulnerable. They therefore make very high demands on their winter residences.

The main conditions to have a quality winter residence , are: an optimal temperature, high humidity, hiding places and rest:

• Quiet location: bunker preferably away from the hiking trails (in winter the food forest Hilkensberg is closed to visitors) Temperature: bunker where it is cool but not freezing and where the temperature is fairly constant (summer between 5 and 15° and in winter between 1 and 10° Celsius)

• Humidity: bunker where the humidity is higher than 90% (between 80 and 100%)

• The location: bunkers in the forest or along a forest edge are preferable to bunkers in an open area. The construction of cellars with old concrete elements in older forest areas appears to have a 50-75% success guarantee. The mixed forest plots in and around the Hilkensberg food forest are already on the first maps that we have been able to find from the early 1800s.

• The volume: a large bunker is preferable to a smaller bunker and has the most potential for bats. A winter residence from 40 cubic meters is optimal.

• Interior design: Objects with a large number of hiding places in the ceiling and walls are used by larger numbers of bats. The inside is roughly finished; roof tiles, pig grates, stone baskets and rough masonry walls provide shelter for species that like to hide in crevices and cracks.

• The covering: a bunker covered with an anti-root cloth first and then a layer of earth or sand is preferred. The covering layer should be at least 75 cm to one meter thick to guarantee the correct temperature. The root cloth allows moisture to pass through, but repels root growth and mice between the bricks and concrete elements.

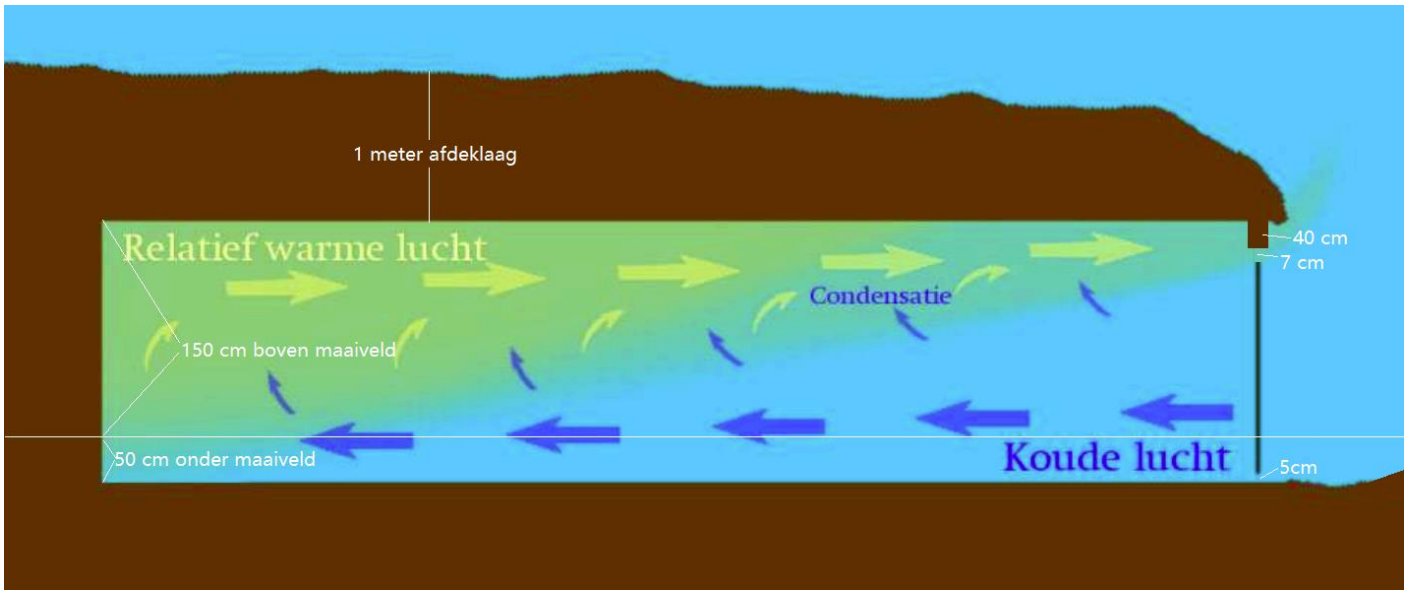
• Pure water guarantees a rich insect life. The bat winter residence of food forest Hilkensberg is located at the toad pools. This benefits the humidity and makes it easy for the bats to hunt or move.

• The toad pool is equipped with infrared cameras with motion detectors and temperature/humidity loggers. Annual elaboration of the data provides a better insight into how the structure behaves climatologically, and any fine-tuning can yield additional species.

To make the internal climate of the bunker suitable for bats, it is important to limit the air circulation. We use the old bricks of the farmhouse to make a low and curved corridor of 20 meters long in the bee wall. On top of the corridor we place a layer of one meter of soil that is released when digging the toad pool. To give the bats access to the winter quarters, they are provided with an entrance opening with a width of at least 40 to a maximum of 50 cm and a minimum of 7 to a maximum of 12 cm high at a minimum of 40 to a maximum of 50 cm from the ceiling through which a warm air bubble can form against forms the ceiling.

The corridors will be a maximum of 2 meters high and 1 meter wide and will be made of different types of bricks, roof tiles and concrete elements. The floor of the corridors is made of garden tiles. Most bat hangouts are made at the top of the room at a minimum height of 180 cm from the floor to prevent predation. The corridors will gradually slope down to a floor of a maximum of 50 cm below ground level and we take into account the maximum height of the water level of the toad pools so that a minimum of 50 cm is left between the maximum water level and the hibernating bats.

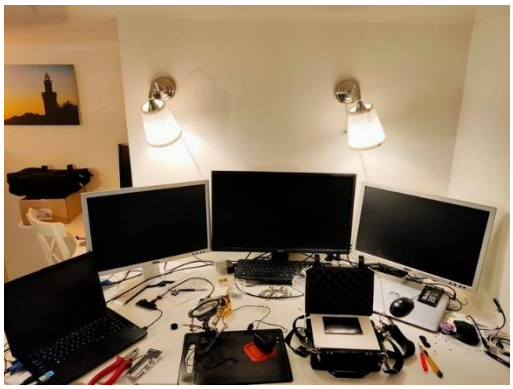
At the bottom of the entrance door to the bat winter quarters, we keep a space of at least 2 to a maximum of 5 cm to the floor to allow access to the room for amphibians. The bee wall and the winter home of the bats will then be expanded with a wall that is intended for, among other things, the nesting of the swallow and the kingfisher. Most kingfishers breed on the sandy soils of eastern North Brabant, Limburg and the Achterhoek, in the dune region and along the major rivers, and Food Forest Hilkensberg can therefore provide an ideal location.



Example of the nesting sites of swallows and kingfishers at the edge of the toad pools

Automation, sensors & robotics

Since the beginning of the century, EDSP BV has been responsible for Robotic Process Automation (RPA) for several Dutch government agencies and many of the major Dutch companies and institutions.
Our Sensor & Robotics program started in 2019 and started with the Air Data project, which is originally an initiative of the University of Stuttgart and the OK Lab Stuttgart. It consisted of building and deploying a large civilian measurement network of particulate matter sensors measuring PM10 and PM2.5 particles, combined with sensors for temperature and humidity values and visualizing the data in the AirData Map. The EDSP ECO Foundation has adopted the program, rolled out the concept in various cities in the Netherlands and incorporated it into us Environmental Data Monitor Platform.



Our second project involved building the Mobile Intelligent Wildlife Species Detector based on Tegwyn's concept of using an ultrasonic microphone to capture audio data which is then processed using Machine Learning to identify the species. The main advantages over other existing technology is that the audio data is filtered at the source, saving both disk space and human intervention.

Our latest project is building the Food Forest Harvester (FFH) which aims to help protect the world by automating the harvesting of food forests. We want to accelerate the transition to circular nature-inclusive agriculture by making it profitable and less labour-intensive for farmers, so that they can easily switch to a nature-inclusive form of agriculture.

Secure and nutritious food supplies are the basis of human health and development, and of stable societies. But food production also poses a significant threat to the environment through greenhouse gas emissions, pollution from fertilizers and pesticides, and the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services through the conversion of large amounts of natural ecosystems to cropland and pasture.

Agriculture uses 85% of freshwater and produces, directly or indirectly, nearly half of all greenhouse gas emissions. Industrial agriculture accounts for a large portion of these environmental costs and also relies on high energy consumption and toxic chemicals. Global agricultural production is poised to double by 2050 due to both the increase in global population and dietary changes associated with rising incomes. Source: 2015-06-14-edu-ca-uot-addressing-key-ecological-problems-by-rethinking-and-redesigning-agricultural-systems-english.pdf

Agroforestry and food forests are part of a design philosophy called permaculture that approaches agriculture from a subsistence perspective. It is an agricultural principle that takes advantage of the patterns and characteristics observed in natural ecosystems and works with nature rather than against it. Permaculture looks at all the functions of plants and animals and does not treat them as a product. It has ethical principles such as taking care of the earth and sharing the output of the land. Harvesting forests is currently very labour-intensive and therefore not a viable alternative to current harvesting methods in industrial agriculture.

A lot of manual work and time can be saved with automation, mechanization and robotics. In fruit cultivation, 37% of production costs consist of labor costs. In general, the labor intensity per hectare of fruit cultivation is higher than that of other open crops. For example, when growing low-stem fruit, about 160-200 hours per hectare per year are spent on cultivation maintenance. For larger tree forms, such as plum or cherry, this amounts to 320-380 hours per hectare per year.

For most berry crops, working hours are about 500 hours per hectare per year. These numbers all exclude labor around the harvest. Sensor technology, image recognition, machine learning and robotics can play an important role in this. It is estimated that even 40% of labor can be saved with robotization in top fruit cultivation. Precision techniques are currently being developed by researchers and companies. Precision techniques encompass a wide range of possibilities to make agriculture less labour-intensive.

The goal of the Sensor & Robotics program is to deliver a productive Food Forest Harvester within five years to accelerate the transition to circular nature-inclusive agriculture by making it profitable and less labour-intensive for farmers so that they can easily switch to a nature - inclusive form of agriculture. In addition, we promote development in the areas of transparency, open data and citizen science. We develop apps that inform, shape and support society and make the work of governments more transparent. The digital tools, the Maker Movement and Citizen Science mean that more and more people are getting the chance to shape the future & their desired way of life themselves. Find out more about this project? We track our progress on the following website: https://www.edsp.nl/eco/robotics

Organizational form

The purpose of the Hilkensberg food forest is to fulfill social functions (see chapter 'objective') and to support & finance the charities and projects of Foundation EDSP ECO.

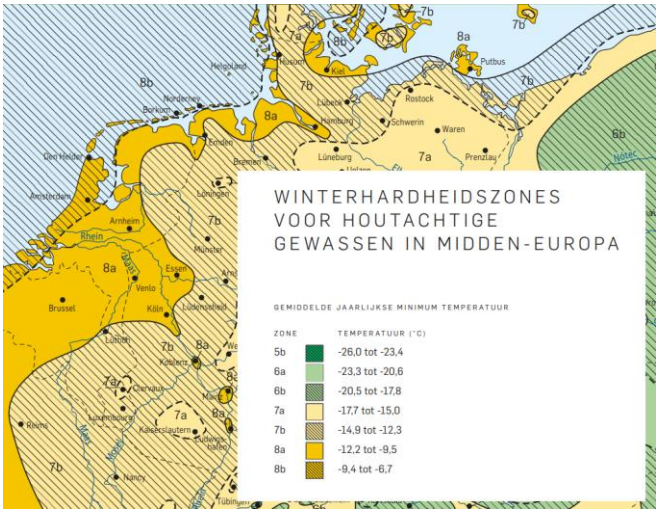
The secondary goal of the food forest is to offer a more self-sufficient way of life for Marloes & Jeroen Spaander, Kirsten & Per Wijnands and the volunteers and employees of the foundation and the third goal is to create an environment for the development of tooling (automation & robotics) to automate the harvesting of food forests so that food forests can become a more attractive alternative to the current harmful method of farming.

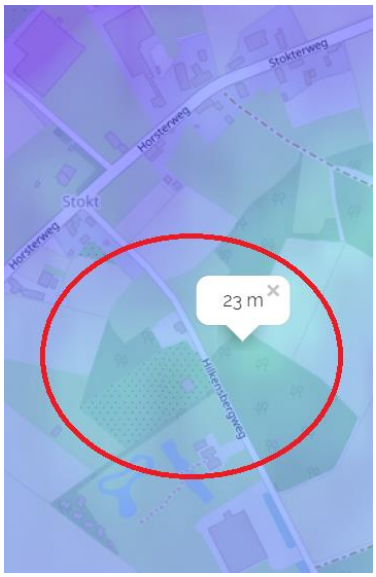
The design, planting, management, development of the tooling and exploitation of the food forest will be carried out by the EDSP ECO foundation. The Landscape Horst aan de Maas Foundation provides part of the initial planting for the project and Landscape and Park de Hilkensberg supports the maintenance of the food forest. We also work with a large number of local and national organizations.

Food Forest design

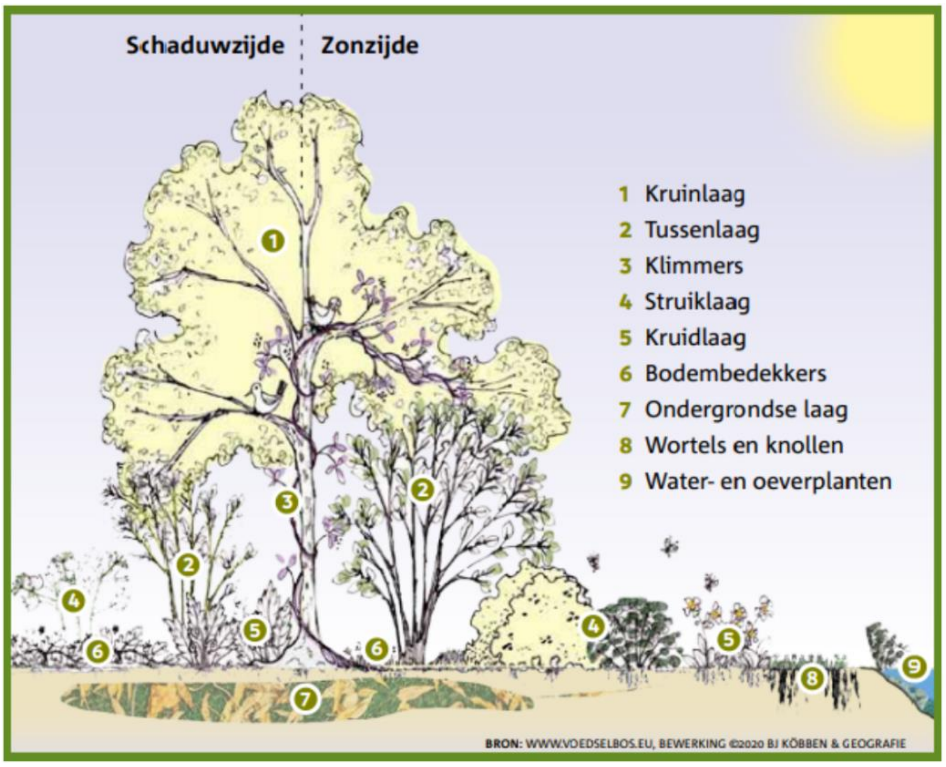
We have studies more than 250 research rapports, articles, handbooks and designs of other food forests, watched a large number of instructional videos and followed two courses, one of which was specifically for designing a food forest. We have placed the tree lists made available by Landscape Horst aan de Maas from the 50,000 tree plan and the tree list made available specifically for food forests for the 1 million tree plan next to the very extensive book "Manual Food Forests" by Martin Crawford and all the details per edible tree and plant species mapped.

The design of Food Forest Hilkensberg takes into account a large number of factors that are important for the strengthening and expansion of biodiversity, winter hardiness of the planting in combination with future expectations with regard to climate adaptation and mitigation, the specific requirements that the planting has to grow optimally, such as the type and structure of the soil, the level of the groundwater, the wind influence or the sunlight. We have also taken into account the wishes & requirements of the Province and those of the municipality (landscape values) and, for example, the physical appearance from the past.





We have used a format suitable for the different vegetation layers to offer the right space in combination with the existing height differences of the terrain. The classification is also based on the period when a tree or plant can be harvested. It has been taken into account that there is enough distance between the same species of trees and plants to prevent diseases as much as possible. We have included the correct distribution of nitrogen binders (approximately 25% of the trees are nitrogen binders and in total about 30% of all trees and plants consist of nitrogen binders) in the design and we have also tried to mix the different colors of fruits in such a way that birds are prevented from eating all fruits of one kind. In order to create an ecosystem that is as resilient as possible, we have only chosen half length or standard species from the tree list.



Structuur van een voedselbos

1. Een kruinlaag van hoge bomen (> 8 meter) zoals pecannoot, zwarte walnoot, Koreaanse pijnboom en tamme kastanje. Ze verliezen 's winters hun blad. Organismen in de bodem verteren dat. Behalve vruchtdragende bomen kunnen het ook bomen zijn met nuttige functies voor het ecosysteem zoals de els (beschutting tegen winden en stikstofbinder).
2. Een laag van kleine bomen en grote struiken zoals appel, peer, kers, pruimen, perzik, vijg, mispel, abrikoos, vlier, hazelaar, amandel, olijfwilg, nashipeer.
3. Klimplanten zoals druif, kiwi, schijnaugurk, kiwibes, hop, klimerwt.
4. Lage struiken zoals bosbes, kruisbes, braam, framboos, rimpelroos, wasgagel.
5. Meerjarige kruidlaagplanten (0,2-1,0 meter) die 's winters afsterven en in de lente weer opkomen, zoals asperge, rabarber, artisjok, daslook, Japans hoefblad, hosta, zwartmoeskervel.
6. Kruipers en bodembedekkers (< 20 cm) zoals kruipframboos, bosaardbei, hondsdraf. Ze beschermen de grond tegen uitdroging en kou en houden van schaduw.
7. Paddenstoelen, mycelium en mycorrhiza (ondergronds).
8. Wortels en knollen zoals aardpeer, indianenaardappel, Japanse bergaardappel, mierikswortel.
9. Water- en oeverplanten zoals watermunt, pijlkruid, lisdodde en gagel.

The social functions we want to offer have also been taken into account, such as the school garden and nature room for local primary schools and the freely accessible part of the food forest for the neighbourhood, the guests of Landgoed & Natuurpark de Hilkensberg and tourists. We have also ensured that the existing badger setts can use as large an undisturbed area as possible and that the food forest is easily accessible from all sides for the surrounding game.

The maintenance and walking paths are designed in such a way that they are accessible to the disabled and wheelchair users, but also to future robots (Food Forests Harvesters) that have yet to be developed.).

Food Forest design factors

Prior to purchasing the plots and making the design, we carried out a lot of research in addition to following two different food forest courses. We have collected more than 250 studies, reports, sample designs, regulations, regulations, policies and advice (https://hilkensberg.org/info) and read as input for our design. The following design factors for food forest Hilkensberg have been extracted from this:

Anthropogenic factors:

- Presence of (interfering) buildings, roads and highways
- Influences of agricultural companies on the forest?
- Desired and undesirable developments in the area

Archeological factors:

The Hilkensberg food forest is located on land with an archaeological value of 3. An archaeological investigation is required for the construction of the toad pools, which will consist of the following components:

- Conduct desk research
- Drawing up an Action Plan
- Conduct exploratory drilling research
- Elaboration and drafting report

Soil Factors:

- Bottom type
- Structure soil
- Soil quality and organic matter content
- Measure pH by means of a soil test
- Availability of potassium, phosphate and nitrate
- Nitrogen supply capacity

- Groundwater levels
- Soil life activity and diversity (improvement of soil and nitrogen fixers necessary?)

Ecological values:

- Habitat of protected animals, plants and insects
- Strengthening and expanding biodiversity
- Connecting factor between agriculture and nature.

Groundwater levels through seasons:

- Maximum (in winter) and minimum (in summer) groundwater level
- Natural water storage areas

Climatic and micro-climatic characteristics:

- Maximum and minimum temperature in summer and winter
- Amount and distribution of precipitation and evaporation
- Frost sensitivity spots
- Shady or warm and sunny places
- Places affected by (strong) wind
- Climate adaptation and mitigation options

Food forests can absorb an average of 7 tons of carbon per hectare, but the potential is up to 21 tons per hectare per year. Our food forest already consists of parts of mature forest with a super thick humus layer. Next year, the food forest will be expanded with another 2.1 ha of mixed and old forest, creating an area of 4.3 ha of food forest. Assuming an average emission of 4.4 tons of CO2 per person per year, the Food Forest Hilkensberg will compensate the full annual CO2 emissions for a minimum of 7 people and a maximum of 21 people next year. Our food forest thus contributes to reducing global warming, which in turn benefits biodiversity.

Plants:

- (Primordial) varieties that thrive well and less well in the region
- Present loan sharks
- Winter hardiness of the plants in combination with future expectations
- Percentage of nitrogen fixers (trees 25% / total 30%)
- Half & standard trees

Treeplan Landschap Horst aan de Maas foundation

Stichting Landschap Horst aan de Maas has applied for a subsidy from the province of Limburg as part of the 1 million tree plan to plant 55,000 new trees and shrubs in the municipality. In total, about 15 hectares of new trees are being planted in Horst aan de Maas at 80 private locations so far. These are new wooded areas, learning gardens, embellishment areas and landscaped yards.

Landschap
Horst aan de Maas

Stichting Landschap Horst aan de Maas has applied for a subsidy from the province of Limburg as part of the 1 million tree plan to plant 55,000 new trees and shrubs in the municipality. In total, about 15 hectares of new trees are being planted in Horst aan de Maas at 80 private locations so far. These are new wooded areas, learning gardens, embellishment areas and landscaped yards.: https://hilkensberg.org/docs/2021-10-04-voedselbos-hilkensberg-beplantingslijst-te-bestellen-2021.pdf

As a result of economies of scale and the cultivation of monocultures in agriculture, biodiversity has seriously declined, as elsewhere in the Netherlands. Moreover, the size of the remaining nature areas appears to be too small to reverse this decline. By using a wide variety of (edible) species, by creating different biotopes and microclimates and by linking up with the succession of a natural forest, larger food forests create space and opportunity for the recovery of many species that live in the dominant agricultural landscape. have disappeared. The nature areas of the Limburg Nature Network are good source areas, while they themselves will also benefit from the food forest as a 'good neighbor'. Experience shows that the wealth of insects, breeding birds and foraging mammals increases rapidly with the growth of a well-designed food forest.

We use the following 9 layers:

1. Tall trees
2. Low trees
3. Shrubs
4. Herbs
5. Ground covers
6. Roots and tubers
7. Creepers
8. Aquatic Plants
9. Fungi

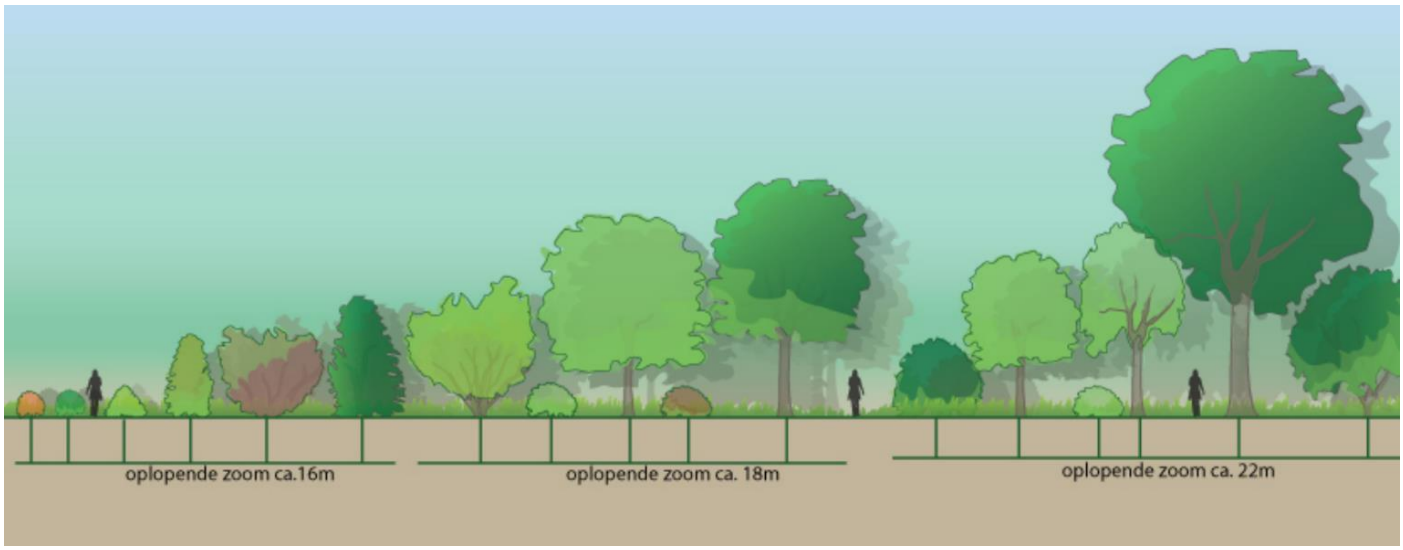
The food forest will consist of a polyculture of mainly woody, edible species. The ecological principles of a natural forest will be applied in the design, construction and management. This alone will lead to a significant increase in biodiversity.

In line with the existing landscape structures, some ditches will be widened and two toad pools and a small forest pond will be created, in order to increase the variety of biotopes. In this way, water storage becomes part of the functioning of the food forest. The wetter places stimulate species that are bound to this biotope, such as amphibians and dragonflies, species that are at the same time of great importance for pest management in the food forest.

With a closed ground balance, the earth movement is used to also create a few higher places. Bee walls are created next to the toad pools and a light relief is created by excavating the trenches to a maximum depth of 30 cm. The 'backs' of a few decimeters next to the ditches and paths not only create suitable conditions for deeper-rooted species, but also for various animals – such as mice, ants, ground beetles, weasel, hedgehog – that benefit from the presence of this relatively dry spots. Toads also depend on dry litter for a successful hibernation; in the spring they then look for a moist pool or ditch. The combination of various biotopes therefore guarantees good living conditions for a large number of species. In addition to the locations for water storage and wet nature, the planting structure will be formed by two organizing principles;

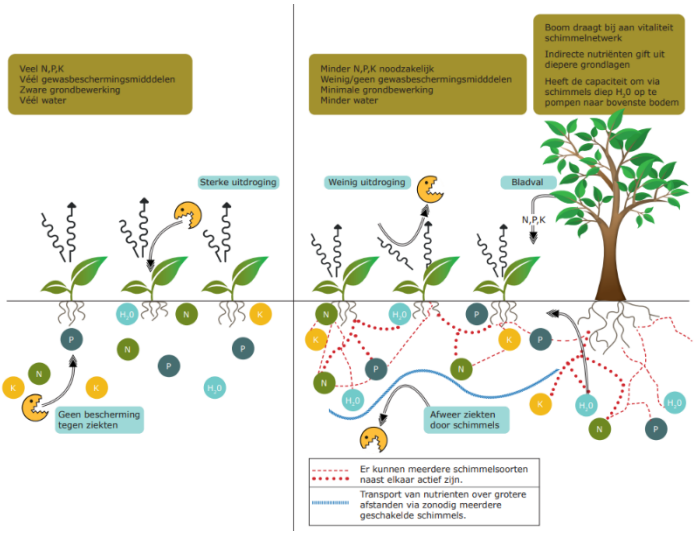
1. The installation of wooded banks, canals and hedges to create biotopes and provide shelter from the wind. Wind is an influential stressor for most plants; wind causes unnecessary evaporation, leaving vitality and production behind. The vegetation of the hedgerows, canals and hedges will largely consist of various native species, pioneers and nitrogen fixers such as willows, alders, blackthorn, yellow dogwood, hawthorn, red dogwood, the Judas tree and buckthorn trees, but also blackberries, raspberries and currant bushes. Spreading flowering by planting a pallet of species provides pollen and nectar for pollinating insects over a large part of the year, the populations of which are of great importance to the food forest and the environment. Other animals will also find shelter, food and nesting places here.

2. The productive parts of the food forests are formed by (partially) overlapping vegetation layers with an ascending margin, comparable to the structure of a natural forest edge. This creates different gradients in which various species will feel at home. Under the crowns of the tallest trees, a biotope with a rich forest soil life will arise in the future.



Fungi

Mycorrhizal symbioses can increasingly be found in popular scientific articles or are used by pioneering arable farmers. Yet for the general public, but also for the professional, this plant-fungal relationship often remains a fairly elusive phenomenon. This unfamiliarity stands in the way of practical application. The two core functions of mycorrhizal fungi are disease prevention and nutrient transport. In temperate climate zones, such as in the Netherlands and Belgium, we can roughly divide them into two important groups.



The first group, the so-called ectomycorrhizas, focuses on a relatively small selection of tree species. However, these are species that are very common and in total occupy by far the largest area covered by trees. This group consists of the members of the birch, beech, pine and willow family (betulaceae, fagaceae, pinaceae and saliceae) and therefore also includes oak, hazel, sweet chestnut and poplar.

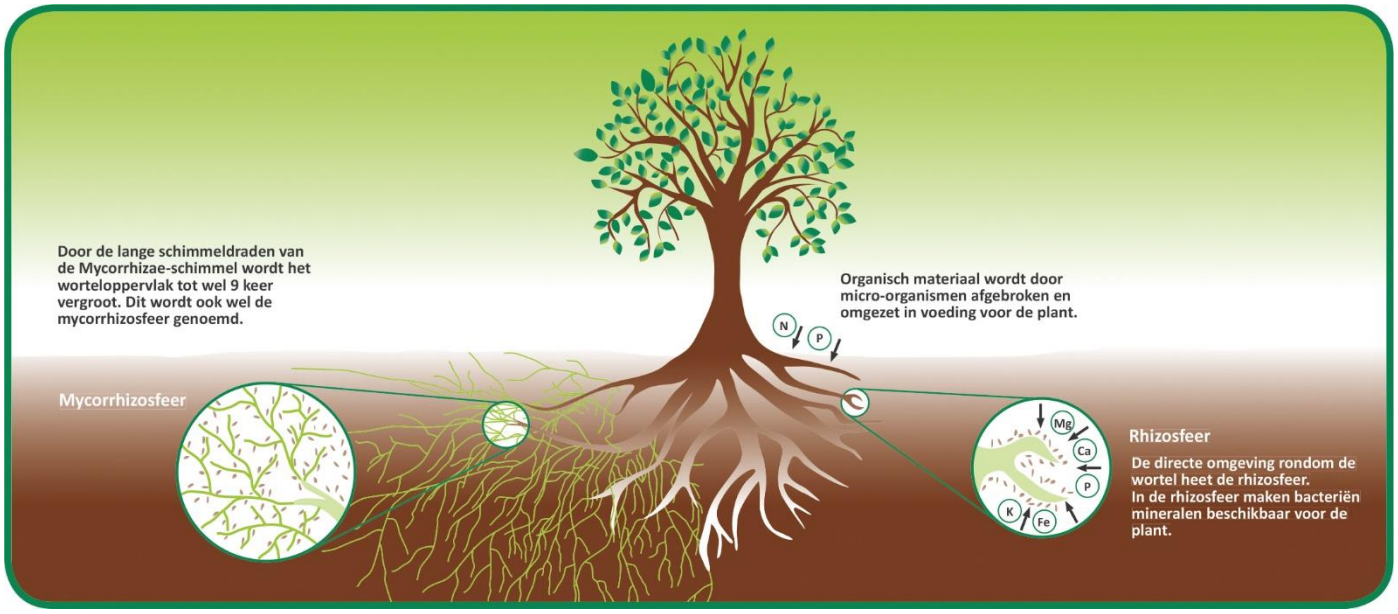
The other group is that of the endomycorrhizas, commonly referred to as arbuscular mycorrhizas, or AM. This one focuses, succinctly speaking, on almost everything that the first group does not specialize in. The trees are a few important cultivars from the rose family, such as all apple trees, pears, cherries and plums, but also hawthorn and blackthorn. Walnuts are also colonized by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi.

Almost all crops that live in mycorrhizal symbiosis also do so in the arbuscular form. These are onions, potatoes, grains (including corn and wheat), tomatoes, beans, peas, and so on.

The symbiosis occurs in trees and plants in a similar way. The fungus, after mutual recognition, colonizes the roots of the plant, whereby fungal threads (hyphae) penetrate the roots. Subsequently, arbuscular mycorrhizas will also invade the root cells. There, in the interior of the plant, the exchange of substances then takes place. When colonized by ectomycorrhizal fungi, the hyphae remain outside the cells, in the space in which fluids flow to and from the root cells, where the exchange of matter takes place.

A mycorrhizal fungus is able to colonize several plants and/or trees through the network of hyphae, usually also when they are of different species. In this way, numerous fungal networks can be present underground, which provide for the transport of various substances and 'perform' different functions. These networks are able to function over greater distances. They are also able, for example, to transport sugars from one plant to another. In natural vegetations,

fungal networks thus occupy a key position in the ecosystem. It is therefore important to disturb those natural conditions as little as possible.
Food forest Hilkensberg functions without the addition of (artificial) fertilizers or the use of plant protection products (agricultural poisons) and stimulates and promotes innovations that offer sustainable and nature-inclusive perspectives for the agricultural sector, including bio stimulants, vegetable nitrogen granules, foliar fertilizers, mushroom compost and chelators.



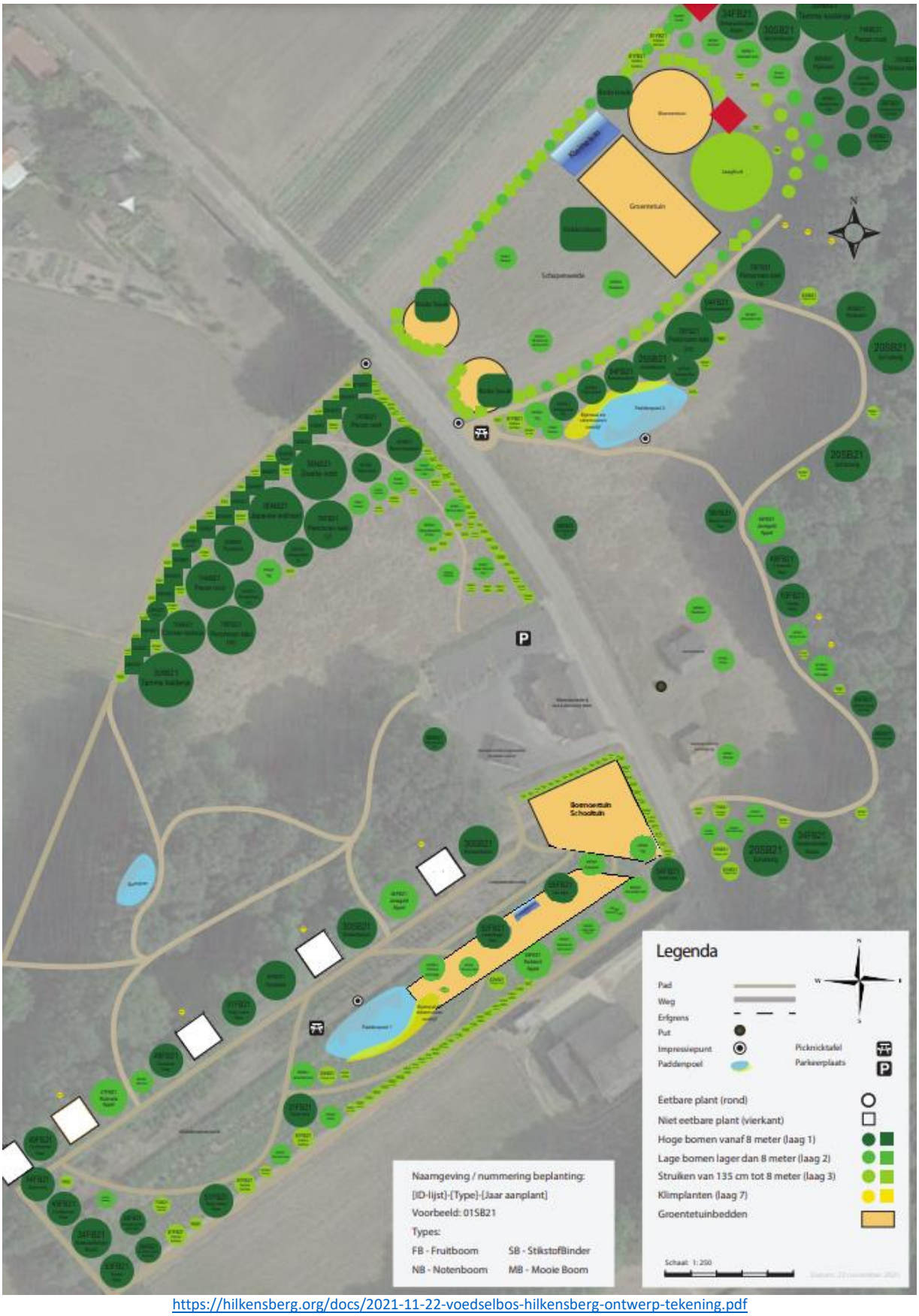
Sources:
2022-01-25-edu-nl-wur-agroforestry-en-mycorrhizele-schimmels-hoe-werkt-het-en-wat-zijn-de-voordelen-factsheet-6-dutch.pdf
2022-09-20-nil-innoveren-naar-duurzame-en-natuurinclusieve-bouwplannen-dutch.pdf

Plant list

We made a design drawing of Food Forest Hilkensberg in Adobe Illustrator in which we included each type of planting and the location of the plant. The drawing is shown in a color per vegetation layer and each plant is shown as a circle if it is edible and as a square if it concerns a non-edible plant but provides a specific function in the food forest. Each plant has been given a unique number that is clickable on the map and refers to the plant by means of a web link PFAF information of the relevant plant. The unique number has the following format:
[ID of the plant in our list][Abbreviation of the sort or function][Last 2 numbers of the planting year]
Link to plant list: 2021-10-04-voedselbos-hilkensberg-beplantingslijst-te-bestellen-2021.pdf
Link to drawing: 2021-10-04-voedselbos-hilkensberg-ontwerp-tekening.pdf

Sort/function:
NB = Nut tree / FB = Fruit tree / SB = Nitrogen Binder / HW = Wooded Bank / MB = Pretty Tree

Food Forest Design Map



https://hilkensberg.org/docs/2021-11-22-voedselbos-hilkensberg-ontwerp-tekening.pdf

Themes & plant species

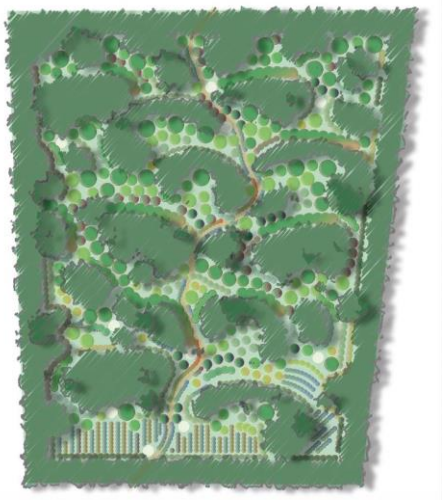
Various standard food forest themes have been developed by the Netherlands Food Forestry Foundation. In order to be able to offer a diverse picture and different experiences, we broadly use three of these themes in the Food Forest Hilkensberg. The yard of the farmhouse serves as a connecting factor in the design and is located in the middle of the three types of food forest areas. Food forest Hilkensberg is open from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM (on weekends from 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM), but closed in the winter months to prevent disruption of the bat winter quarters and badger burrows, among other things. We have listed the function, details and accessibility for each location of the food forest in the description below.

Locations:

1. Biodiversity
2. Gastronomy
3. Experience (Beleving)
4. Living (including courtyard and B&B) (Erf)
5. De Møn

https://www.voedselbosbouw.org/voedselbossen-in-nederland

Biodiversity field



The concept of biodiversity is aimed at creating as rich an assortment of plants as possible. This will most likely enhance ecological succession, leading to a positive impact on the ecosystem.

Natural value such as:

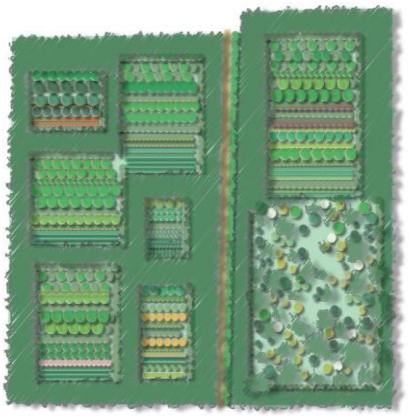
- Pest prevention,
- Soil quality improvement,
- Water retention,
- Water purification
- Ecosystem improvement,
- Insect health increase.

This natural value will also strongly influence the surrounding farmers and society. Consider, for example, the nearby beekeeping, which will most likely see its honey quality increase.

On the other hand, we understand that not everyone is thrilled about the badgers in the area. We intend to be a connecting factor. Not only between the different areas in the area to increase and strengthen biodiversity, but also between the neighborhood and the less popular animals such as the fox and the badger. Due to the vulnerability of this part of the food forest, this area will not be publicly accessible, but can only be visited under supervision during the guided tours and courses. Friends of the food forest first receive a detailed explanation and instruction when they can go where and which plants can be picked. Primary school pupils and visitors to the Hilkensberg Nature Park & Estate are very welcome here, but may only enter this part under supervision. No rights can be derived from this.

https://my-garden.gardena.com/shared-links/receive/6de9ea8b6dd95aa070cb8d1366792915

Gastronomy field



The concept of gastronomy primarily produces interesting volumes of edible types and varieties from an exquisite palette. This translates into a diverse food forest with different products that are interesting and have value for gastronomy. This theme is of interest to food foresters and culinary adventurers. In addition to the products, this theme also offers space to offer a secondary stage for education, experience and the Food Forest Glamping. Guided tours, tastings and (cooking) workshops are possible here. The principles used are:

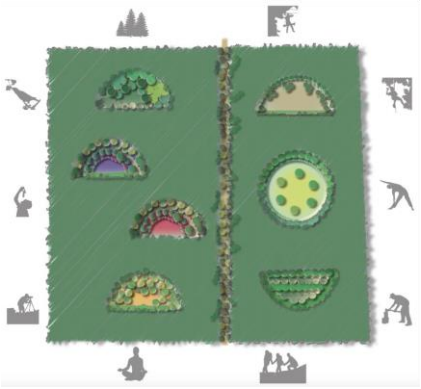
- Uniting different disciplines (botanical gastronomy).
- Various products from an exquisite palette.
- Products with gastronomic values.
- Collaborations between food forest farmer and culinary adventurers.
- Producing for external markets and culinary entrepreneurs.
- Platform for education and experience.
- Many edible varieties (60).
- Greater labor requirement (than volume production).
- Food forest glamping (5 nature-inclusive pitches for glamping tents).

This part of the food forest is not publicly accessible, but can only be visited under supervision during guided tours and courses. Friends of the food forest are welcome here and will receive instructions and a tour the first time. Primary school pupils may only enter this section under the supervision of a supervisor. Visitors to the Nature Park & Landgoed de Hilkensberg and the Food Forest glamping guests are also very welcome here. No rights can be derived from this.

https://my-garden.gardena.com/shared-links/receive/1bc9bac8245671c10dd3a1d83bd6ff67

Experience field

The experience concept is aimed at making a contribution to the leisure sector. There are many possibilities how this can be designed. The focus will be on creating experiential value for society. Think of things like:



- Picnic table (free access)
- Hiking trails,
- Relaxation and sitting area,
- Sports and yoga platform,
- Guided activities,
- Volunteer work,
- Primary school activities such as nature education and school gardens,
- Tasting spots (food from nature) for cyclists and walkers, etc.

Food supply from the forest can also be part of this in countless ways: food that can be picked at random, or along certain routes or from seasonal forests, but also food that is part of bushcraft events, cooking workshops, tastings and processing festivals around specific products here, the quality of the living forest as a whole would form more the basis of the experience, to be supplemented with an appropriate experience of discovering, harvesting, preparing and eating food on site.

This part of the food forest is publicly accessible from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM (weekends from 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM). friends of the food forest are also welcome here to harvest and pupils from primary schools are allowed to enter this part under the supervision of a supervisor. Visitors of the Nature Park & Landgoed de Hilkensberg, the B&B and Food Forest glamping guests are also very welcome here. No rights can be derived from this.

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De Møn field

This part of the food forest is owned by Kirsten & Per Wijnands and is not publicly accessible and falls outside the "Friends of the food forest" harvesting area or the access for visitors to Nature Park & Landgoed de Hilkensberg. Access for primary school students is only permitted under the supervision of the Wijnands family in the context of nature education, shaping the forest school/class with people who learn differently, talent development and working on self-confidence and improving self-image, etc.

Food forest 'de Møn' is part of the Food Forest Hilkensberg for the investigations of Econsultancy and the municipal permit and provincial exemption applications. The plot consists of a small sheep pasture, flower & vegetable gardens, birch arches, biodiversity hedges, low fruit and fruit and nut trees.

Kirsten & Per Wijnands make use of, among other things, the Hilkensberg food forest and the nature room & school garden for nature education of primary school students who are part of the forest school and the different learning class.

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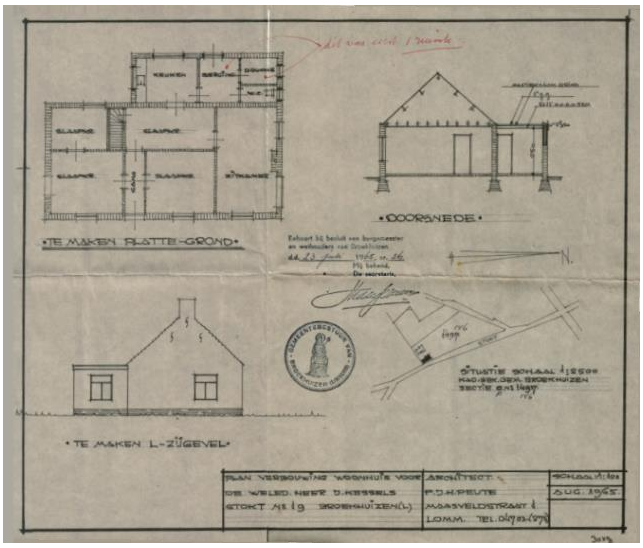
Farmhouse & Courtyard



In the middle of Food Forest Hilkensberg is a small farmhouse from before 1820. The farm was last renovated in 1965 and was completely insulated and renovated at the end of 2021/beginning of 2022. From mid-2022, the farmhouse will be inhabited by the Spaander family and serve as a Hilkensberg Bed & Breakfast.

Next to the farmhouse is a chalet / hiker's cabin that will be moved slightly towards the edge of the forest in 2022 and will be converted so that it can also serve as an office & reception area for visitors to the food forest in addition to the hiker's cabin.

A number of edible plant species have been planted in the yard, including nut and fruit trees and blackberries, raspberries and berry bushes. Grape vines are planted as a partition between the yard and the gastronomy field.

The yard is equipped with several parking spaces that are intended for Bed & Breakfast (B&B) visitors, students, Friends of the food forest and the residents of the farmhouse. This part of the food forest is not publicly accessible. No rights can be derived from this.

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Species range that fits well with the set-up of the biodiversity concept is;

sweet chestnut	willow	honey berry
sweet cherry	mountain ash	wash mycelium
small-leaved lime	sechuan pepper tree	shrub cherry
common hazel	currant	buckthorn
quince	devil's walking	stick berries
snowdrop tree	chinese quince	bramble
wild medlar	yellow dogwood	tea virburnum
almond	hawthorn	ivy
american bird	cherry olive willow	silverberry
wild pear	sea	buckthorn

Varieties that fit well with the set-up of the experience concept are;

sugar maple	field maple	devil's walking stick
sweet chestnut	evergreen dogwood	hawthorn
japanese nut tree	japanese dogwood	soft velvet tree
larch	common hazel	tea virburnum
holm oak	mulberry	mock gherkin
douglas fir	sechuan pepper tree	five flavor berry
winter lime	currant	tree
sassafras		

Measurements of the food forests

Donations

For every contribution of € 100 euros or more, we plant a tree with a sign with information about the tree and your name below it as a donor in the Food Forest Hilkensberg as a thank you. In addition, we will use the donations to make the nature classroom available to the primary schools De Schakel and De Bottel and to make the public paths in the food forest suitable for the disabled. Purchasing land to expand the food forest is also one of the options. Also we are looking into saving neighbouring forest. This is coming up for sail and when someone buys it they are allowed to cut down the trees. To prevent forest begin destroyed we hope you bring up enough money to buy the forest and let it be.

Account number Foundation EDSP ECO/ Food Forest Hilkensberg

You can transfer your contribution and/or recurring donation to the following account number or you can use the QR code.

Name	EDSP ECO
Account number	NL93 TRIO 0788 8220 55
Citing	Food Forest Hilkensberg forest protection

Bronnen

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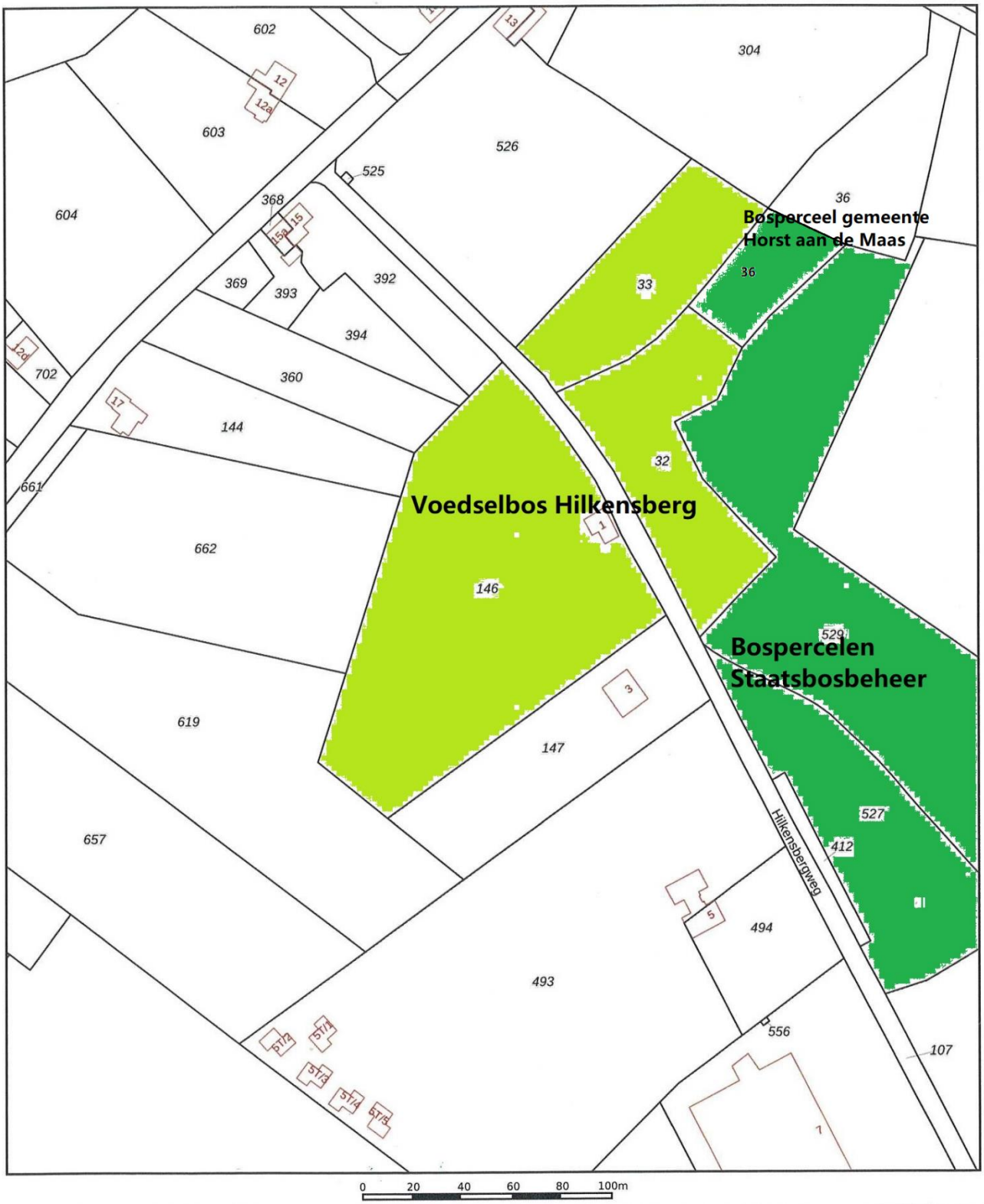
The neighbouring forest we want to buy to prevent it from being destroyed

We are currently in consultation with Staatsbosbeheer about the acquisition of the plots with mixed forest with cadastral numbers 527 & 529. The forest plots are now designated as nature and this will remain the case upon acquisition. It is therefore not necessary to apply for an exemption from the replanting obligation for the two plots.

Kadastrale kaart



Deze kaart is noordgericht
Perceelnummer
Huisnummer
Vastgestelde kadastrale grens
Voorlopige kadastrale grens
Administratieve kadastrale grens
Bebouwing

Schaal 1: 2000

Kadastrale gemeente Broekhuizen

kadaster

Voor een eensluidend uittreksel, geleverd op 14 juni 2021
De bewaarder van het kadaster en de openbare registers

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