

Van: [redacted] <[redacted]@rhdhv.com>

Verzonden: 25-09-2024 12:36

Aan: [redacted], [redacted] <[redacted]@fryslan.frl>

CC: [redacted] <[redacted]@rhdhv.com>, [redacted] <[redacted]@fryslan.frl>

Onderwerp: Afstemming ecologie/natuurwetgeving ten aanzien van de Makkumer Noordwaard

Goedemiddag [redacted],

Bij deze nog even schriftelijk mijn voorstel ten aanzien van hoe om te gaan met de benodigde toetsing voor de voorziene werkzaamheden aan de Makkumer Noordwaard naar aanleiding van ons telefoongesprek van maandag.

Ik zou graag opteren voor een vergelijkbare aanpak als is gekozen voor de andere natuurgebieden binnen het project Versterken Friese IJsselmeerkust (te weten; Mokkebank, Stoenckherne en Workumerwaard), waarbij we dan voor Makkumer Noordwaard het volgende doen:

- Het opstellen Quickscan Flora en Fauna, waarbij we het effect van de werkzaamheden op de aanwezige (beschermde) soorten in beeld brengen;
- Het regelen van een vrijstelling t.a.v. gebiedsbescherming (zoals ook geldt voor de andere natuurgebieden, zie ook bijlage) omdat de ingreep is ten behoeve van maatregelen zoals benoemd in het Beheerplan Natura 2000-gebied IJsselmeer (zie ook argumentatie hieronder);
- Het opstellen van een ecologisch werkprotocol op basis van de uitkomsten van de quickscan.
- Nadat de quickscan en het ewp zijn voltooid kan worden gestart met de uitvoer conform de afspraken gemaakt in het ewp.

Dan nog even ten aanzien van waarom de voorziene werkzaamheden in de Makkumer Noordwaard kunnen worden gezien als beheerplanmaatregel (en daarmee in aanmerking komen voor een vrijstelling). In beheerplan IJsselmeer staat op pagina 37 de volgende passage:

Afplaggen en rietbeheer voor groenknolorchis en trilvenen

Om de omstandigheden te verbeteren voor groenknolorchis en 'overgangs- en trilvenen' wordt één hectare verruigd rietland eenmalig geplagd en wordt het gebied vervolgens beheerd door middel van maaien en afvoeren. Het gaat om een gebied rondom de oorspronkelijke groeiplaats van de groenknolorchis in de Makkumer Noordwaard. Door middel van monitoring wordt in de gaten gehouden of de maatregel aanslaat, de resultaten worden geëvalueerd (zie hoofdstuk 6 van het Algemeen deel). Omdat deze maatregel in het sterk verruigende gebied lastig te realiseren is, zal gedurende de eerste twee jaar van de eerste beheerplanperiode onderzoek worden uitgevoerd naar waar er op de Makkumer Noordwaard goede potenties zijn om deze doelen (weer) tot ontwikkeling te laten komen. Hierbij wordt o.a. gedacht aan plekken op en rondom schelpenbanken.

Daarnaast bijgaand nog wat achtergrondinfo over het project 'Plaggen schelpenbank Makkumer Noardwaard'. Het is één van de vier maatregelen die gaat worden uitgevoerd op de Makkumer Noordwaard en is één van de twee maatregelen met als het doel: behoud en versterken van (vochtige) kalkminnende vegetaties. De andere maatregel is het plaggen van het grasland maar dit wordt voorsnog niet uitgevoerd en staat voor volgend jaar op de planning. Als achtergrond informatie nog (in de bijlagen):

- De definitieve notitie met enkele praktische uitvoeringsmaatregelen van 'maatregel 1'. Dit was de basis voor het bestek zoals deze nu is opgesteld door RHDHV.
- Een uitsnede van kaarten met daarop de habitattypen (2015). Om aan te tonen dat er geen beschermde habitats aanwezig zijn op de schelpenbanken/projectgebied.

En tot slot hieronder nog een mogelijk relevant deel uit het factsheet 3 dat onderdeel uitmaakt van de afspraken

tussen RWS en Provincie in het kader van de N2000 en KRW gelden die beschikbaar zijn gekomen voor dit project.

Omschrijving maatregel trilveen ontwikkeling

Het betreft een inrichtingsmaatregel (dat is nodig omdat er momenteel geen geschikt habitat is) en aanvullend maaibeheer. In het zoekgebied zullen alleen de meest geschikte locaties worden heringericht, totaal ongeveer 10 ha.

De inrichtingsmaatregel betreft de herinrichting van de schelpenbank achter de strandwal, hiertoe moeten de wilgen worden verwijderd. Groenknolorchis op trilvenen is kansrijk op de uitspoelzijde van schelpenbanken. Maaibeheer levert daar veel op.

Om bij het gebied te komen moet het materieel over de vaargeul worden vervoerd. Het maaisel moet worden afgevoerd, omdat het maaibeheer gericht is op verschraling.

Huidige situatie

De laatste waarnemingen van de Groenknolorchis op de Makkumer Noardwaard zijn van 2004. Daarna is de soort niet meer gemeld of aangetroffen.

Maatregelen.

Om geschikte habitats voor trilveenachtige vegetaties (met o.a. Groenknolorchis en Vleeskleurige orchis) duurzaam voor de Friese IJsselmeerkust te behouden zet VFIJ met financiële inzet van Rijkswaterstaat in op de ontwikkeling van twee locaties op de Makkumer Noardwaard, op resp. de schelpenbank en nabij de voormalige groeiplaats van de Groenknolorchis. De maatregel betreft het deels plaggen en opslag verwijderen van de schelpenbanken en de grazige buitendijkse vegetaties achter de strandwal (ca. 5 ha), en de aanpak van het verruigde rietland waar de Groenknolorchis voor het laatst is aangetroffen (ca. 5 ha opslag verwijderen, maaien en afvoeren).

Voorstel afstemming N2000-maatregelen en project VFIJ

Om de leefomstandigheden voor de Groenknolorchis (en trilveenachtige vegetaties) te verbeteren zijn er specifieke maatregelen genoemd in het beheerplan N2000 (aanpak verruigd rietland op de oude groeilocatie van de Groenknolorchis). Voor een meer duurzaam behoud van de trilveenachtige vegetaties wordt voorgesteld om verder te gaan door ook het verruigde gedeelte achter de strandwal in de verbeterslag te betrekken. De kalkrijke, vochtige en schrale omstandigheden achter de strandwal (soort van duinvallei) op de Makkumer Noardwaard biedt grote kansen voor dit type schraalland.

Budget/kosten

Verzoek om beide onderdelen t.b.v. Groenknolorchis / trilveen als Natura 2000-maatregel te budgetteren. Dit project staat in feite los van het (nieuwe) peilbesluit en past geheel bij het Natura 2000-beheerplan. Het budget in het beheerplan voor herstel van trilveenachtige vegetaties (met Groenknolorchis) bedraagt € 25.000,- voor maaien en afvoeren en € 25.000 voor plaggen. Wij denken dat dat onvoldoende is voor behoud en herstel van dit vegetatietype. Door inbreng van de tweede (zeer kansrijke) locatie op de Makkumer Noardwaard wordt de kostenraming € 257.000.

Maatregel N 2000 t.b.v. trilveen ontwikkeling

	Inhoud maatregel	Locatie(s)	Voorstel opname in project VFIJ	Budget-verzoek
5	Maaien en afvoeren verruigd rietland	Makkumer Noardwaard	5 à 10 ha maaien en afvoeren inclusief verbossing verwijderen in rietland/grasland Noordwaard	€ [redacted] K
9	plagwerkzaamheden	Makkumer Noardwaard	Plagwerkzaamheden: binnenzijde schelpenwal Noordwaard maaien en afvoeren.	€ [redacted] K

Ik vertrouw erop dat je hier een eind mee kunt komen en ik zie graag je reactie tegemoet.

Met vriendelijke groet,

[redacted] J, MSc

Adviseur (landschaps)ecologie, Adviesgroep Biodiversiteit & Natuurlijke systemen

in | M +31 (0)6 [redacted] J E [redacted] J @rhdhv.com | W www.royalhaskoningdhv.com

This email and any attachments are intended solely for the use of the addressee(s); disclosure or copying by others than the intended person(s) is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email in error, please treat this email as confidential, notify the sender and delete all copies of the email immediately



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the need for a new approach. It then presents a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the implications of the findings. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The research was conducted in a laboratory setting. The participants were all male, aged between 20 and 30 years. They were all students at the University of [redacted]. The study was approved by the ethics committee of the university.

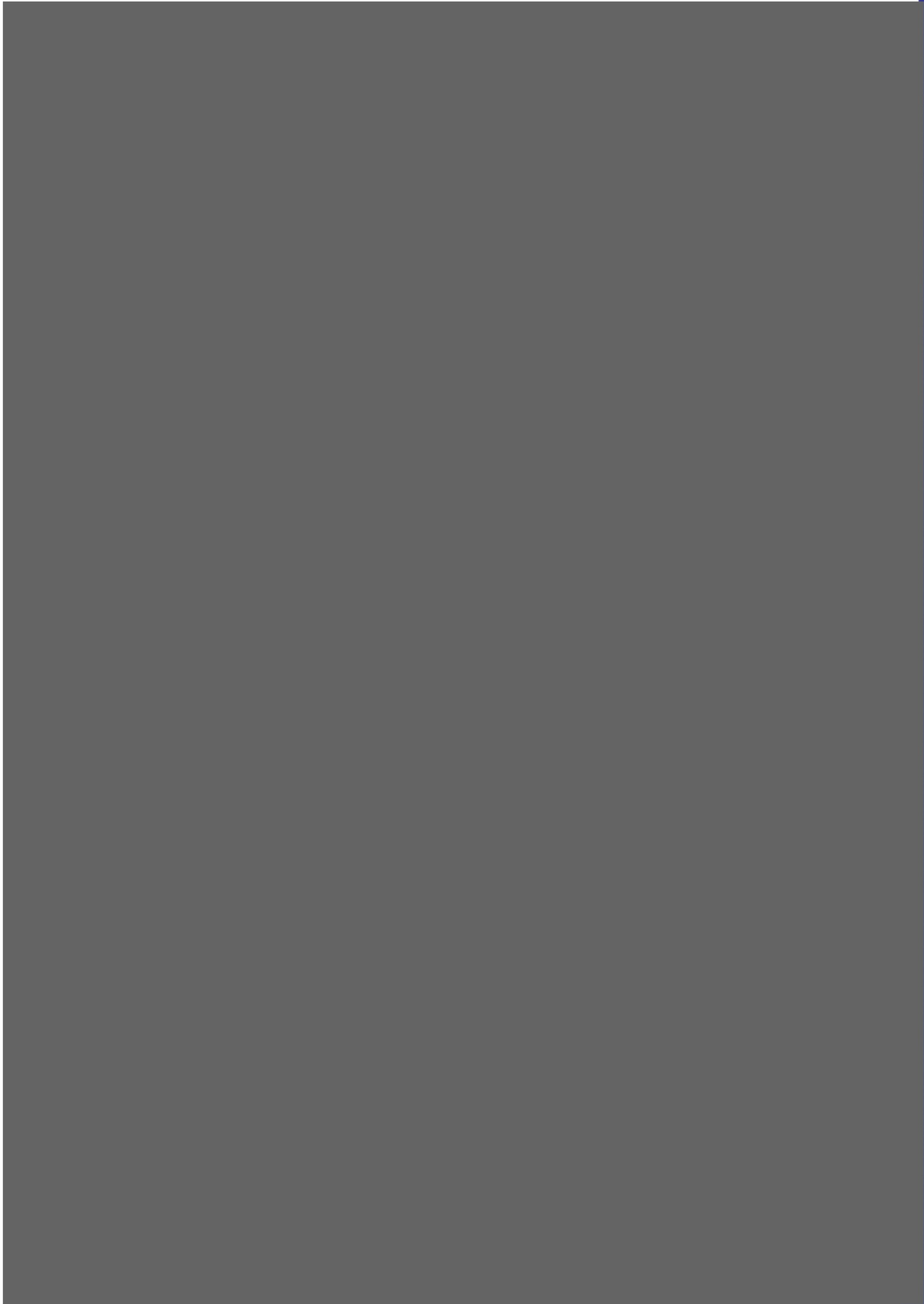
The participants were divided into two groups. The first group was the control group, and the second group was the experimental group. The control group consisted of 10 participants, and the experimental group consisted of 10 participants.

The experimental group was subjected to a series of tests. The first test was a physical test, which consisted of a 1000m run. The second test was a cognitive test, which consisted of a word memory test. The third test was a psychological test, which consisted of a personality test.

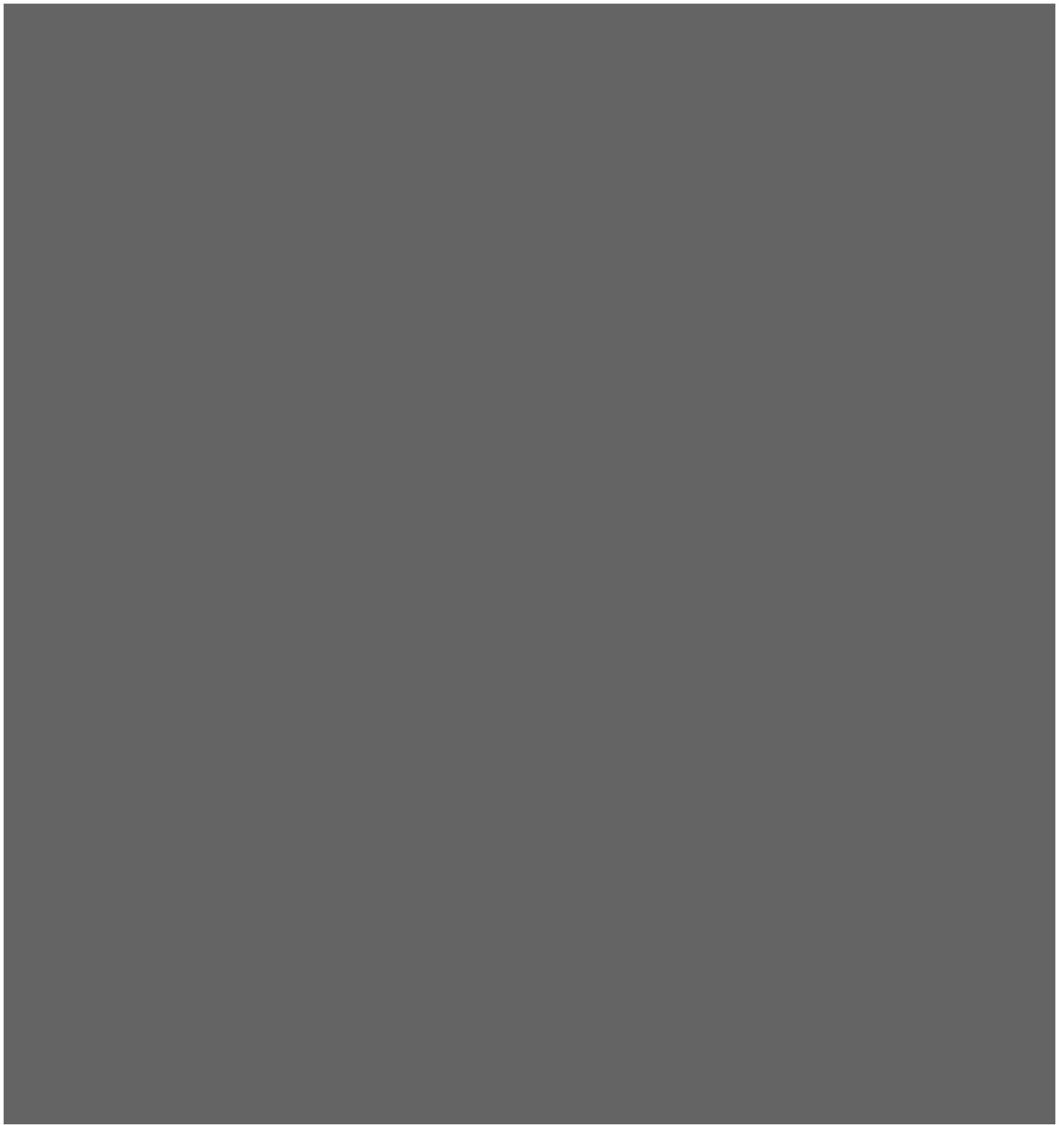
The results of the study showed that the experimental group performed significantly better than the control group in all three tests. This suggests that the intervention used in the study had a positive effect on the participants' performance.

The implications of the findings are that the intervention used in the study could be used to improve performance in a variety of tasks. This could be particularly useful for athletes and students.

The study has some limitations. The sample size was small, and the study was conducted in a laboratory setting. Further research is needed to confirm the findings of the study.



Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> at University of California, San Diego on June 11, 2015



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the researcher in this process. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study, including the data collection methods and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the findings. The final part of the paper provides a summary of the key points and offers suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of scientific inquiry. The data was collected from a variety of sources, including interviews, surveys, and archival records. The analysis was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative methods, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings and the implications of the research.

The conclusions drawn from the findings are based on a thorough analysis of the data and a consideration of the existing literature. The research suggests that there is a need for further investigation into the subject matter, particularly in the areas of [specific areas]. The findings also have important implications for [specific areas], which should be taken into account in future research and practice.

In conclusion, the research has provided a valuable contribution to the understanding of the subject matter. The findings are based on a rigorous and systematic analysis of the data, and the conclusions are well-supported by the evidence. The research also highlights the need for further investigation into the subject matter, particularly in the areas of [specific areas].



[The page content is obscured by a large grey rectangle.]





The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local informants and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in cross-cultural research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that their research does not cause harm or exploitation.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

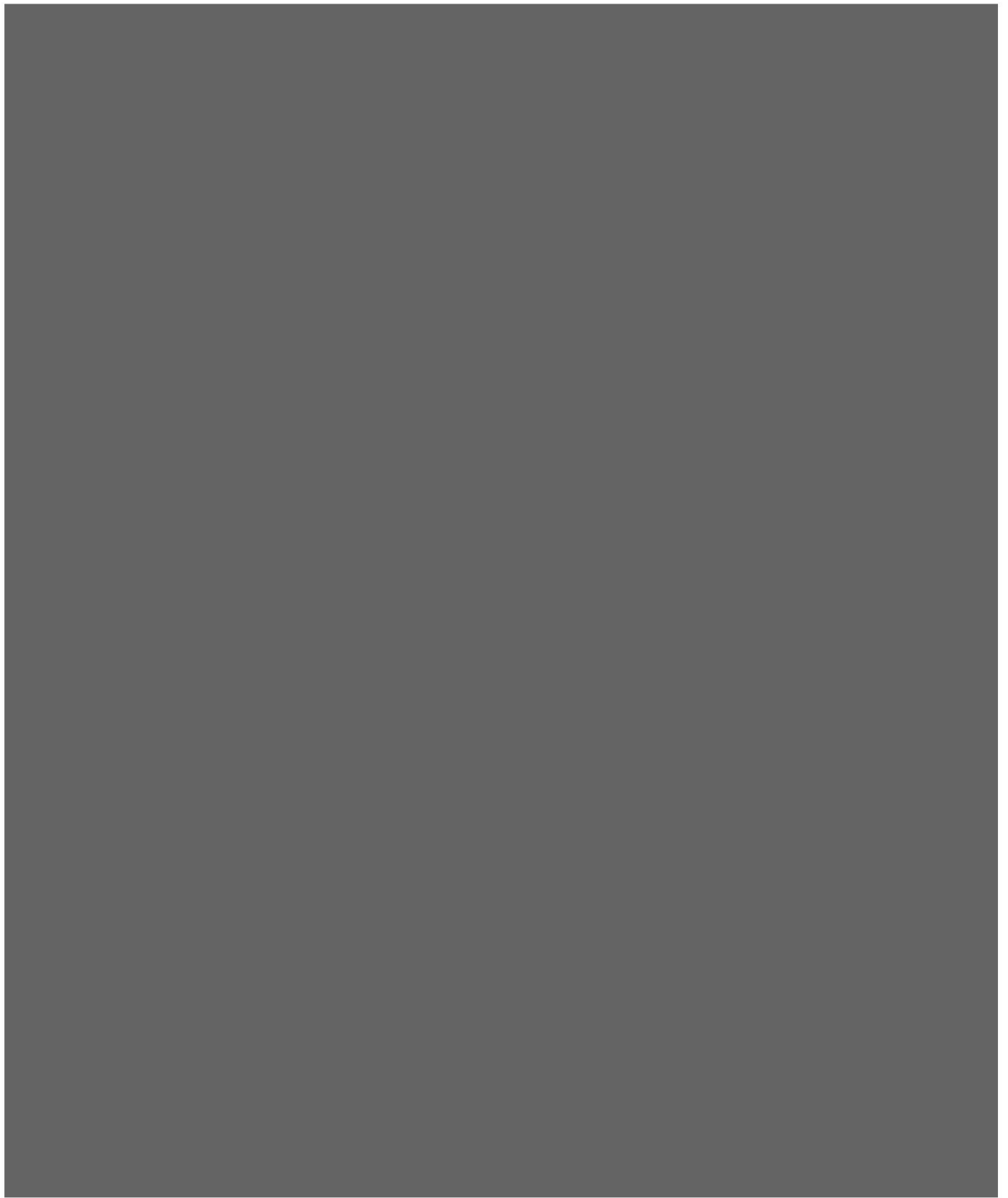
The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values, beliefs, and practices of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes and classroom management.

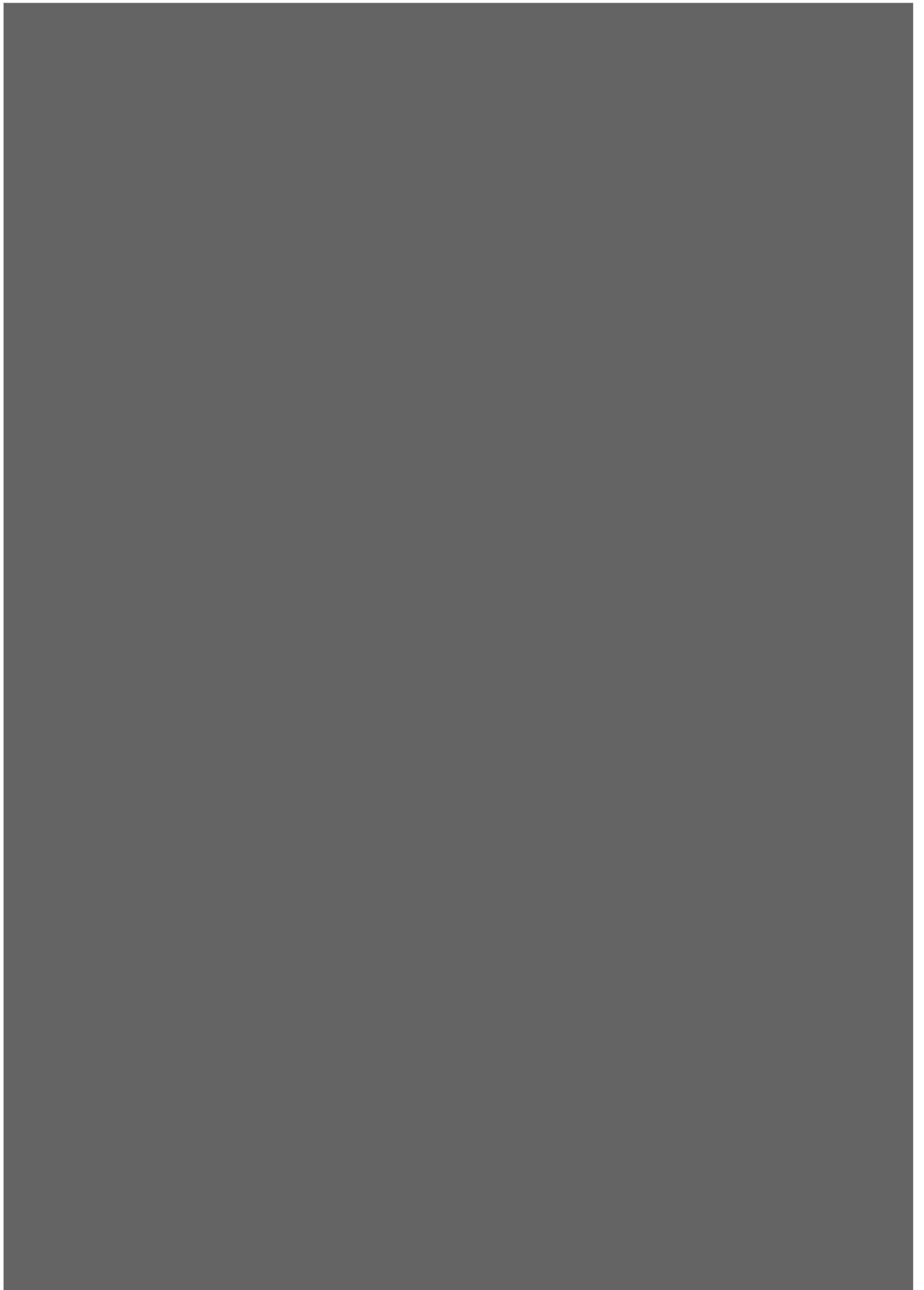
The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the qualitative approach adopted, which involves in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with participants. The researchers emphasize the importance of triangulating data from different sources to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings.

The third part of the paper presents the results of the study. It discusses the themes that emerged from the data, such as the role of family in education, the influence of community norms, and the challenges faced by students from different cultural backgrounds. The researchers provide a detailed analysis of these themes, supported by quotes from the participants.

The final part of the paper offers conclusions and recommendations. It suggests that educators and policymakers should take into account the cultural context when designing educational programs and policies. The researchers also recommend further research in this area to explore the complexities of culture and education in greater depth.







the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in providing services to the community, and in particular in providing services to the elderly. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people with disabilities, and in particular of people with mental health problems.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of homelessness, and in particular of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of mental health problems. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of physical health problems.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of substance abuse problems. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors.

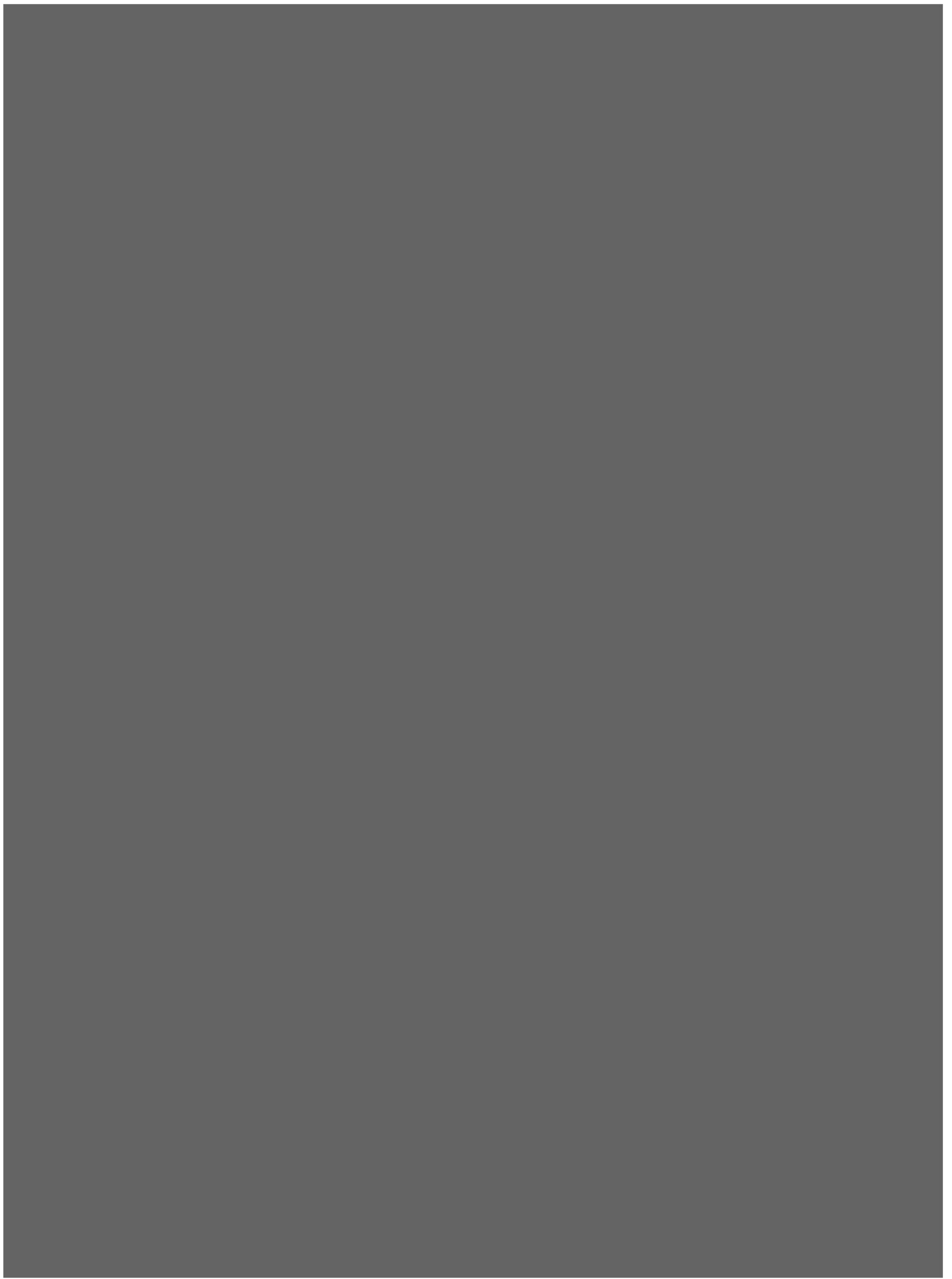
The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are at risk of becoming homeless because of other factors.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of illegible characters, likely representing a corrupted scan of a document page. It contains no discernible words or structure.]





IJsselmeer (uitsneden)

ECO-1.3b: Habitattypen aangewezen

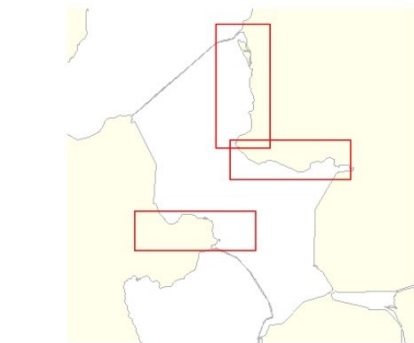
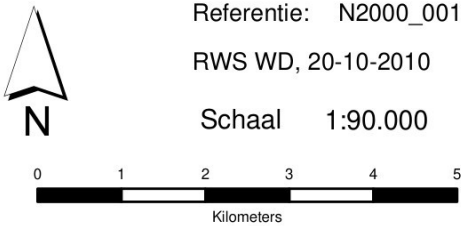
Ruimtelijke patronen en habitattypen

Opmerkingen:
- H7140_A overgangs- en trilvenen: geen gegevens
- waterplanten: bedekking > 0 %
- overige waterplanten: met name fonteinkruiden

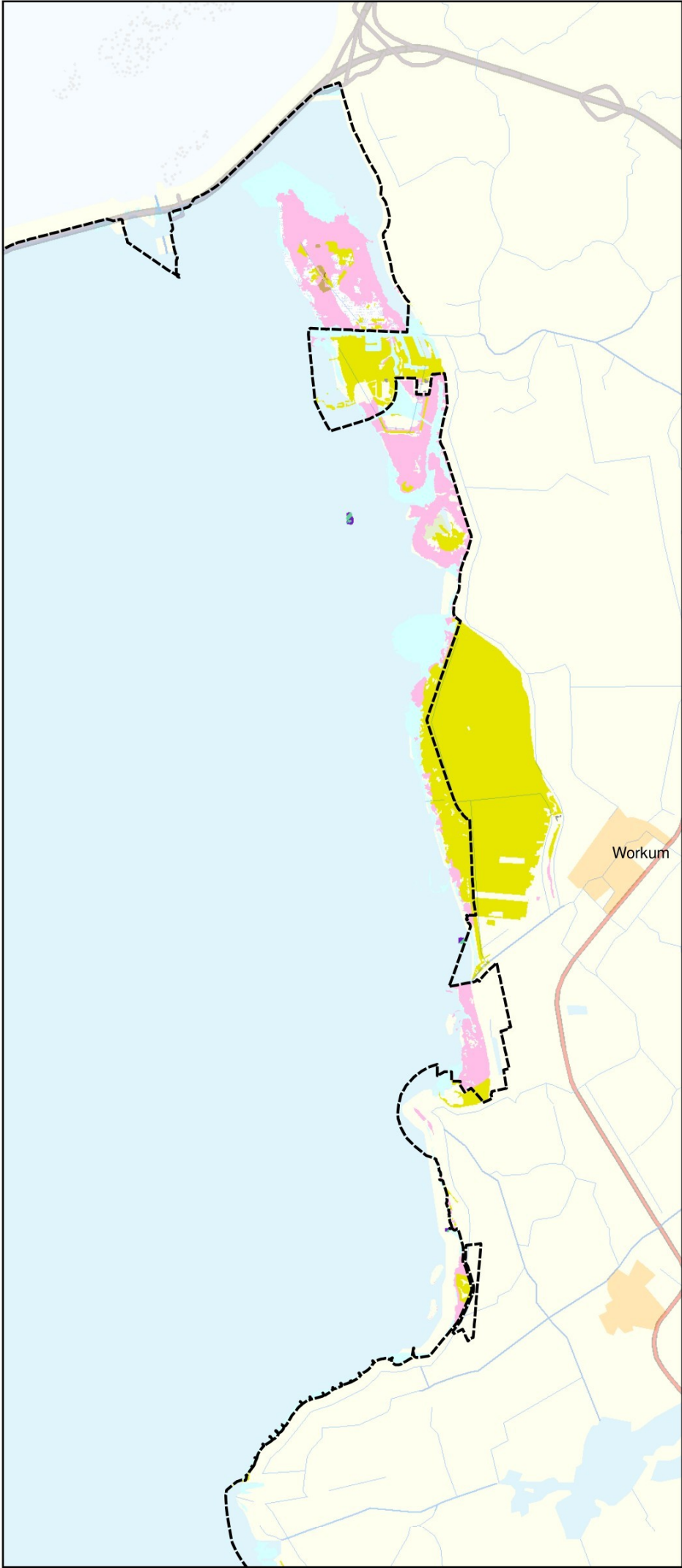
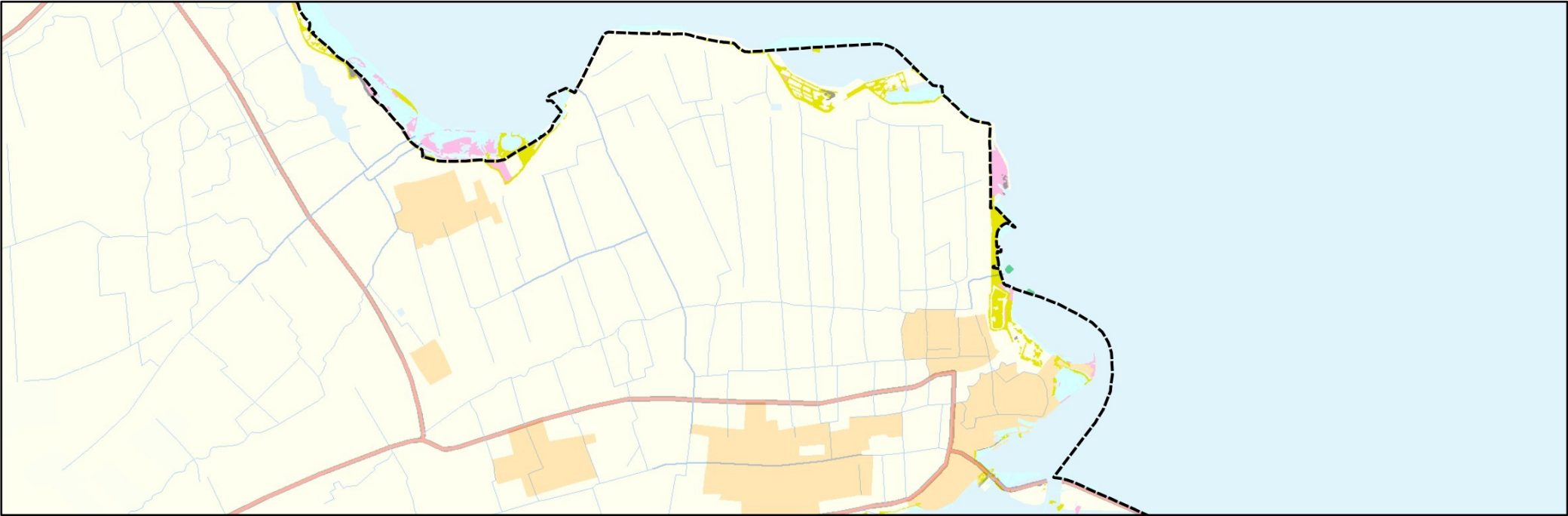
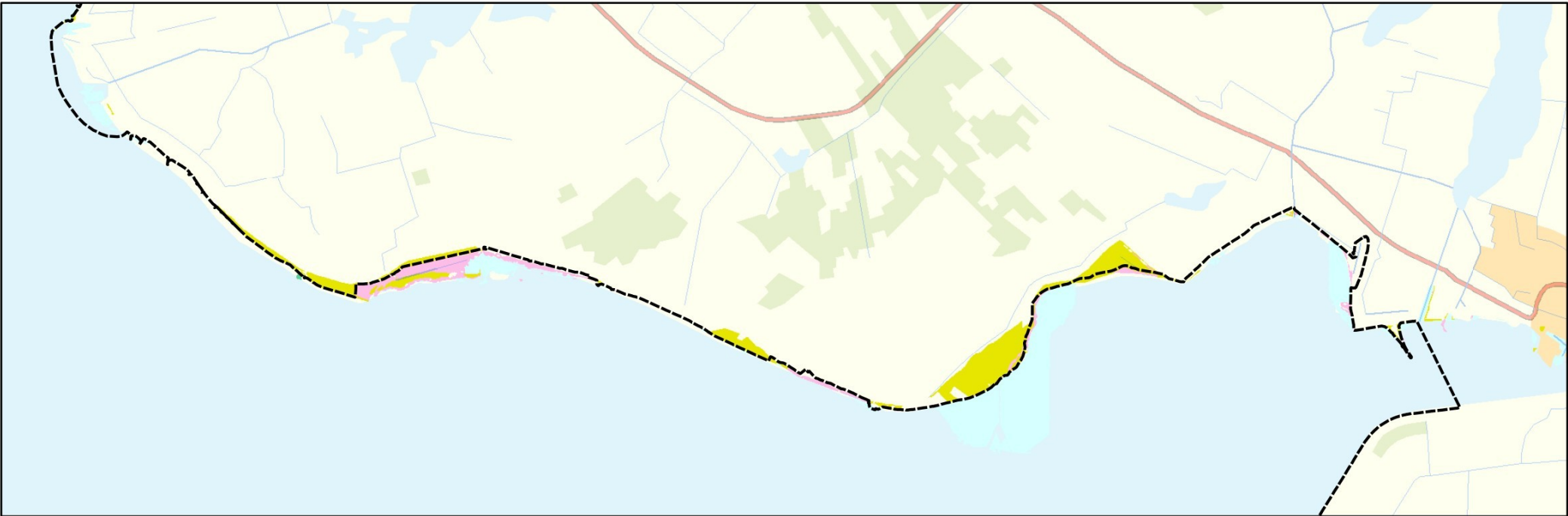
Bron:
- RWS DIJG (waterplanten, 2005; waterdiepte, 2005)
- RWS DID (ecotopen, 2004)
- It Fryske Gea
- Staatsbosbeheer

Legenda

- N2000-grens IJsselmeer
- Habitatype
 - H3150 Meren met fonteinkruiden en krabbenscheer
 - H3140/H3150 in dynamische samenstelling
 - zg6430AB Zoekgebied Ruigten en zomen
 - H7140A Overgangs- en trilvenen (veenmosrietlanden)
 - Kale/schaars begroeide gronden
 - Grasland
 - Moeras



Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat
Directoraat-Generaal Rijkswaterstaat
Waterdienst



Toelichting grondslagen

In dit document kunt u secties vinden die onleesbaar zijn gemaakt. Deze informatie is achterwege gelaten op basis van de Wet open overheid (Woo). De letter die hierbij is vermeld correspondeert met de bijbehorende grondslag in onderstaand overzicht.

J Art. 5.1 lid 2 sub e

Het belang van de openbaarmaking van deze informatie weegt niet op tegen het belang van de eerbiediging van de persoonlijke levenssfeer van betrokkenen

K Art. 5.1 lid 2 sub f

Het belang van de openbaarmaking van deze informatie weegt niet op tegen het belang van de bescherming van andere dan in art. 5.1 lid 1 sub c genoemde concurrentiegevoelige bedrijfs- en fabricagegegevens