

# Nature Strategy



## Natural capital case study

| Nature Strategy        |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |
|------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|------------|--------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Service \ Habitat      | Biomass | Fishing | Timber and Peat | Recreation | Health | Flooding | Disease/Pests | Water Quality | Pollination |
| Moorland               |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |
| Semi natural grassland |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |
| Farmland               |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |
| Woodland               |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |
| Freshwater             |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |
| Urban                  |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |
| Coastal                |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |
| Marine                 |         |         |                 |            |        |          |               |               |             |

### Summary

By working for a richer natural environment the Nature Strategy workstream has a positive impact on the natural capital of Greater Lincolnshire. However the definitive value of the workstream cannot be quantified.

Nature Strategy impacts natural capital through its involvement with each of the eight broad habitats included in the National Ecosystems Assessment (NEA), with a potential positive impact on at least nine different ecosystem services provided by the natural capital of Greater Lincolnshire.

### Natural capital contribution<sup>1</sup>

Nature strategy contributes towards the following UK figures:

- The £3.4bn annual value of biomass across all habitats and an asset value of £88.7bn<sup>[1]</sup>
- £297m broad habitat annual flow from and £11.2bn asset value of fishing<sup>[1]</sup>
- £270m annual flow and £5.9bn asset value from Timber<sup>[1]</sup>
- £6.6bn annual flow and £302.1bn asset value of Recreation<sup>[1]</sup>
- The £26.8bn value of nature to urban health<sup>[2]</sup>
- £1.9bn<sup>[3]</sup> and £4.6bn<sup>[4]2</sup> asset values, nationally, in regards to flooding for woodland and coastal habitats respectively
- £69bn asset value of UK pollination<sup>[5]3</sup>

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats such as:<sup>4</sup>

- Woodland – UK £87.6bn<sup>[3][6]</sup>, Greater Lincolnshire £358m
- Farmland – UK £50.6bn<sup>[6]</sup>
- Freshwater – UK £39.5bn<sup>[6]</sup>

### Achieving more for nature

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## Table key

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
|  | Promotes    |
|  | Sustains    |
|  | Detrimental |
|  | Unknown     |

## Notes on methods

All accounts are partial or minimum natural capital accounts as not all service flows coming from the natural environment have been valued.

### UK service accounts

Taken from existing figures and presented as reported where possible.

Some services are the combination of different habitat specific figures from one or more publications.

### UK habitat accounts

Taken from existing figures and presented as reported where possible.

In some cases habitat asset values presented here are the sum figures from various publications where either a habitat value has not been published or if it was not inclusive of all service values available.

### Greater Lincolnshire habitat accounts

Based on the per hectare habitat value of UK wide figures, taking into account the area of the habitats found within Greater Lincolnshire. They are intended as an indicator of potential natural capital values and to highlight the importance of developing local accounts from scratch.

**For more information on methods please see the full natural capital report.**

## Sources

[1] Office for National Statistics (2018) *UK natural capital: Ecosystem service accounts, 1997 to 2015*. Statistical Bulletin.

[2] EFTEC (2017) *A study to scope and develop urban natural capital accounts for the UK*. Defra: London.

[3] Ricardo Energy and Environment (2016) *Valuing flood-regulation services for inclusion in the UK ecosystem accounts*. ONS: Didcot

[4] Office for National Statistics (2016) *Scoping UK coastal margin ecosystem accounts*.

[5] Centre for Food Security (2015) *Sustainable Pollination Services for UK Crops: A BBSRC funded study*, University of Reading.

[6] Office for National Statistics (2017) *UK natural capital: ecosystem accounts for freshwater, farmland and woodland*. Statistical bulletin.

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<sup>1</sup> Habitats and services in both the tables and the 'Contribution' section have been presented in the order used in the National Ecosystem Assessment (2008). Due to this the services remain grouped with other relevant services in regards to 'provisioning', 'cultural' and 'regulating'.

<sup>2</sup> Asset based on a 50 year Net Present Value not 100 year, not assumed constant service values.

<sup>3</sup> Simplistic asset account derived from annual flow. Does not take into account and flow variation or discounts.

<sup>4</sup> Based on the ecosystem services which have had monetary values calculated and as such are minimum or partial accounts.