

# Planning with nature



## Natural capital case study

Planning with nature							
Service	Recreation	Health	Flooding	Noise	Water Quality	Air Quality	Soil Quality
Habitat							
Moorland	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue	Green	Green	Green
Semi natural grassland	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue	Green	Green	Green
Farmland	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue	Green	Green	Green
Woodland	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Freshwater	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue
Urban	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Coastal	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue

### Summary

Through the consultation process with national and local planning policy the Planning with nature workstream works for the inclusion of nature as a consideration within local plans. By working towards net gains it also works to promote gains in natural capital assets.

As such Planning with Nature has a positive impact on seven specific service flows across seven broad habitat types. While there is certainly an impact it is difficult to evaluate the specific values.

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

Planning with nature contributes towards the following UK figures:

- £6.6bn<sup>[1]</sup> annual flow and £302.1bn<sup>[1]</sup> asset value of recreation

- The £26.8bn<sup>[2]</sup> value of nature to urban health
- £1.9bn<sup>[3]</sup> and £4.6bn<sup>[4]</sup> asset values, nationally, in regards to flooding for woodland and coastal habitats respectively
- £1.1bn<sup>[1]</sup> annual benefit and £36.2bn<sup>[1]</sup> asset value of air pollution removal, which includes a £201m asset value provided by Greater Lincolnshire woodlands, farmland and freshwater habitats
- £1.2bn<sup>[5]</sup> annual flow and £29bn<sup>[5]</sup> asset value for protecting and improving soil quality

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats it impacts, such as:<sup>2</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>
- Urban – UK £38.7bn<sup>[2]</sup>
- Coastal – UK £21.8bn<sup>[4]</sup>

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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 UK wide figures, taking into account the area of the presented 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] Cranfield University (2010). *Cost of soil degradation in England and Wales*. Defra: Cranfield
- [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> Based on the ecosystem services which have had monetary values calculated and as such are minimum or partial accounts.

