

# Local Sites



## Natural capital case study

Local Sites								
Service \ Habitat	Biomass	Fishing	Recreation	Flooding	Water Quality	Air Quality	Soil Quality	Pollination
Moorland								
Semi natural grassland								
Farmland								
Woodland								
Freshwater								
Urban								
Coastal								

### Summary

**Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) are designated for their substantive biodiversity interest and are considered in planning decisions; as such they are a tool for protecting our natural capital.**

Through monitoring and recording LWSs the GLNP serves to protect areas of natural capital assets across eight different service flows and seven of the eight NEA broad habitats, while a number of management guides produced and made available to the owners of LWSs has led to the promotion of natural capital on LWSs which include certain habitats.

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

Local Sites contribute to the following figures:

- A £3.4bn annual flow from biomass across the UK and an asset value of £88.7bn<sup>[1]</sup>

- An UK annual service flow of £297m and a £11.2bn asset value of fishing<sup>[1]</sup>
- £6.6bn annual service flow and £302.1bn asset value of recreation in the UK<sup>[1]</sup>
- £1.9bn<sup>[2]</sup> and £4.6bn<sup>[3]</sup> asset values, nationally, in regards to flooding from woodland and coastal habitats respectively
- A £69bn<sup>[4]</sup> asset value of UK pollination
- £1.1bn<sup>[1]</sup> annual benefit and £36.2bn<sup>[1]</sup> asset value of air pollution removal
- £1.2bn<sup>[5]</sup> annual flow and £29bn<sup>[5]</sup> asset value for protecting and improving UK soil quality

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

- Farmland – UK £50.6bn<sup>[6]</sup>
- Freshwater – UK £39.5bn<sup>[6]</sup>
- Urban – UK £38.7bn<sup>[7]</sup>
- Coastal – UK £21.8bn<sup>[3]</sup>
- Woodland – UK £87.6bn<sup>[2][6]</sup>, Greater Lincolnshire £358m

### 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 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] Ricardo Energy and Environment (2016) *Valuing flood-regulation services for inclusion in the UK ecosystem accounts*. ONS: Didcot
- [3] Office for National Statistics (2016) *Scoping UK coastal margin ecosystem accounts*.
- [4] Centre for Food Security (2015) *Sustainable Pollination Services for UK Crops: A BBSRC funded study*, University of Reading.
- [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.
- [7] EFTEC (2017) *A study to scope and develop urban natural capital accounts for the UK*. Defra: London.

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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.