

Geodiversity



Natural capital case study

Geodiversity				
Service \ Habitat	Fishing	Recreation	Flooding	Water Quality
Moorland				
Coastal				
Marine				

Summary

Greater Lincolnshire's geology underpins its ecosystem, by protecting Greater Lincolnshire's geodiversity the GLNP is helping to protect the area's natural capital assets.

The work of the GLNP's geodiversity workstream is particularly beneficial for our moorland, coastal and marine habitats, working to gain recognition and protection for local geology through the production of information leaflets and the Geodiversity Group. The regions geodiversity is also impacted through work done in conjunction with the Local Sites workstream which is updating guidelines for the designation of Local Geological Sites.

While the workstream does have a positive impact, the nature of the work it undertakes makes it currently unfeasible to quantify the value it adds.

Natural capital contribution

Geodiversity contributes towards the following UK figures:

- **£297m broad habitat annual flow from and £11.2bn asset value of fishing^[1]**
- **£6.6bn annual flow and £302.1bn asset value of recreation^[1]**
- **£1.9bn^[2] and £4.6bn^[3] asset values, nationally, in regards to flooding for woodland and coastal habitats respectively**

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats it impacts, such as:²

- **Coastal – UK £21.8bn^[3]**
- **Marine – UK £15.7bn^[4]**

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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

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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] 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] EFTEC (2015) *Developing UK natural capital accounts: Marine scoping study*. Defra: London.

¹ Asset based on a 50 year Net Present Value not 100 year, not assumed constant service values

² Based on the ecosystem services which have had monetary values calculated and as such are minimum or partial accounts.

Lincolnshire Environmental Record Centre



Natural capital case study

Lincolnshire Environmental Record Centre	
Habitat	Impact
Semi natural grassland	
Farmland	
Woodland	
Freshwater	
Urban	
Coastal	

Summary

Understanding the wildlife around us is important when it comes to ensuring the healthy ecosystems required for natural capital to fulfil its full potential in terms of service flow.

The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) impacts natural capital through its involvement with six of the broad habitats include in the NEA.

While it doesn't impact any services directly it is the evidence base that underpins much of the work undertaken by the GLNP workstreams as well as outside organisations.

Natural capital contribution

Through supporting other workstreams LERC contributes towards the following UK figures¹:

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

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats such as:⁴

- Woodland – UK £87.6bn^{[3][6]}, Greater Lincolnshire £358m
- Farmland – UK £50.6bn^[6]
- Freshwater – UK £39.5bn^[6]

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[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.

¹ This is a selection of service types, LERC underpins all value added across workstreams

² Asset based on a 50 year Net Present Value not 100 year, not assumed constant service values

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

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

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

Local Sites contribute to the following figures:

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

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

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats it impacts, such as:³

- Farmland – UK £50.6bn^[6]
- Freshwater – UK £39.5bn^[6]
- Urban – UK £38.7bn^[7]
- Coastal – UK £21.8bn^[3]
- Woodland – UK £87.6bn^{[2][6]}, Greater Lincolnshire £358m

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- [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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Nature Strategy



Natural capital case study

Nature Strategy									
Service	Biomass	Fishing	Timber and Peat	Recreation	Health	Flooding	Disease/Pests	Water Quality	Pollination
Habitat									
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

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

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats such as:³

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

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Greater Lincolnshire habitat accounts

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Farming with nature



Natural capital case study

Farming with nature											
Service	Biomass	Timber and Peat	Recreation	Health	Climate	Flooding	Disease/Pests	Water Quality	Air Quality	Soil Quality	Pollination
Habitat											
Semi natural grassland											
Farmland											
Woodland											
Freshwater											

Summary

Farming is one of the most obvious examples of the services people derive from natural capital.

Workstream projects, including work on pollinators, holds benefits for farmland natural capital, though a monetary value is difficult to quantify.

Farming with nature supports and works to improve the value of farmland natural capital, affecting eleven service flows, across four of the NEA's broad habitats, including flood mitigation, pollination and recreation.

Natural capital contribution

Farming with nature contributes towards the following UK figures:

- The £3.4bn annual flow of biomass across all habitats and an asset value of £88.7bn^[1]

- £270m annual flow and £5.9bn asset value from timber^[1]
- £6.6bn annual flow and £302.1bn asset value of recreation^[1]
- £1.5bn annual flow and £103bn asset value of carbon based climate change mitigation^[1]
- £1.9bn^[2] flood prevention from UK woodland including £1.2m from Greater Lincolnshire woodland
- £1.2bn annual flow and £29bn asset value for protecting and improving soil quality^[3]
- £69bn asset value of UK pollination^[4]

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats it impacts, such as:²

- Farmland – UK £50.6bn^[5]
- Woodland – UK £87.6bn^{[2][5]}, Greater Lincolnshire £358m
- Freshwater – UK £39.5bn^[5]

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Planning with nature



Natural capital case study

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

Planning with nature contributes towards the following UK figures:

- £6.6bn^[1] annual flow and £302.1bn^[1] asset value of recreation

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

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats it impacts, such as:¹

- Woodland – UK £87.6bn^[3] ^[6], Greater Lincolnshire £358m
- Farmland – UK £50.6bn^[6]
- Freshwater – UK £39.5bn^[6]
- Urban – UK £38.7bn^[2]
- Coastal – UK £21.8bn^[4]




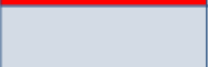
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Enjoying nature



Natural capital case study

Enjoying nature						
Service \ Habitat	Biomass	Recreation	Health	Water Quality	Air Quality	Soil Quality
Woodland						
Freshwater						
Urban						
Coastal						

Summary

Leisure and tourism is an important aspect of Greater Lincolnshire's economy. The environment and natural backdrop of the area has an important role to play within the sector.

The Enjoying nature workstream has a positive impact on four service flows across four of the NEA's broad habitat types, promoting the value nature to recreation and health through promoting interaction with the natural environment. The workstream is perceived to have an indirect impact on the asset value of local habitats providing biomass through the potential for increased consumption of local foods. Unfortunately increased footfall on natural habitats has the potential for having negative impacts on water, soil and air quality.

Natural capital contribution

Enjoying nature contributes towards the following UK figures:

- The £3.4bn annual flow of Biomass across all habitats and an asset value of £88.7bn^[1]
- £6.6bn annual flow and £302.1bn asset value of recreation^[1]
- The £26.8bn value of nature to urban health^[2]

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats it impacts, such as:¹

- Woodland – UK £87.6bn^[3] ^[4], Greater Lincolnshire £358m
- Freshwater – UK £39.5bn^[4]
- Coastal – UK £21.8bn^[5]
- Urban – UK £38.7bn^[2]

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Being well with nature



Natural capital Case study

Being well with nature					
Service Habitat	Recreation	Health	Noise	Air Quality	Soil Quality
Semi natural grassland					
Woodland					
Freshwater					
Urban					

Summary

There is increasing evidence that access to nature holds valuable benefits for levels of health and wellbeing. The economic benefits of this are recognised through the value of savings received by the health sector.

Work, including promoting access to nature, contributes to five ecosystem service flows, one of which is health, while the rest are directly linked to health. The impact of the workstream is felt across four of the NEA broad habitat types. However the impact is currently unfeasible to quantify due to the nature of the projects.

Natural capital contribution

Being well with nature contributes towards the following UK figures:

- £6.6bn annual flow and £302.1bn asset value of recreation^[1]
- The £26.8bn value of nature to urban health^{[2]1}
- £59m annual benefit and asset value of £1.7bn for noise pollution mitigation^{[2]2}
- £1.1bn annual benefit and £32.6bn^[1] asset value of air pollution removal, including £201m asset value provided by Greater Lincolnshire woodlands, farmland and freshwater habitats
- £1.2bn annual flow and £29bn asset value for protecting and improving soil quality^[3]

It also contributes to the asset value of the habitats it impacts, such as:³

- Woodland – UK £87.6bn^{[4][5]}, Greater Lincolnshire £358m
- Freshwater – UK £39.5bn^[5]
- Urban – UK £38.7bn^[2]

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

¹ Based on avoidance of cost.

² Based on figures from a study in Manchester

³ Based on the ecosystem services which have had monetary values calculated and as such are minimum or partial accounts.