

TEMPLATE Natural Capital Scorecard

The natural capital of the **TEMPLATE** underpins its economy and the health and wellbeing of its people.

The impact of the global climate and nature crises will be felt acutely within the **TEMPLATE** catchment. Protecting and investing in nature is essential if we are to tackle these global challenges and local risks so that **TEMPLATE** natural capital continues to support its businesses, people and wildlife for the long term.

A natural capital account has been developed for the **TEMPLATE** catchment, estimating the benefits provided by the catchment's natural capital.



Valuing **TEMPLATE** Natural Capital

£ **XX** million
Conservative estimate of the **annual value** of services from **TEMPLATE** natural capital

£ **XX** billion
Total asset value of **TEMPLATE** natural capital over the next **100** years

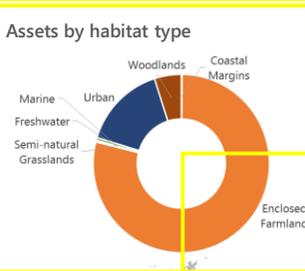
Clean Water
£ **XX** million per year
The provision of clean water for public use is a vital service.

Recreation and Culture
£ **XX** million per year
Natural assets in the **TEMPLATE** provide important recreational benefits.

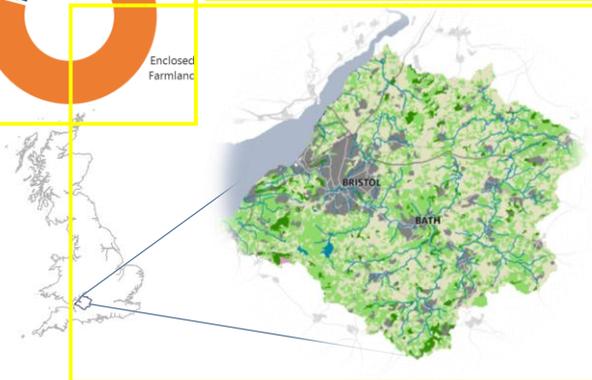
1 Natural Assets

The **TEMPLATE** catchment drains over -----

The area is characterised by alternating ridges and broad valleys, with some steep, wooded slopes and open rolling farmland. There is a strong farming heritage with dairy farming being the most common land use. This, and the legacy of mineral extraction, shape much of the landscape. The catchment is home to 1.25 million people and has several urban centres including the major cities of Bath and Bristol.



The major habitats are semi-natural grassland, farmland and woodland, covering over 236,000ha. The urban areas have significant greenspace covering 3% of the developed area.



Eels are an iconic species, and a local historical elver fishery provides an international market.



The **TEMPLATE** is a focus area for the **TEMPLATE** Catchment Partnership.



Chew Valley Lake is designated as a Special Protected Area as it is home to migratory birds.

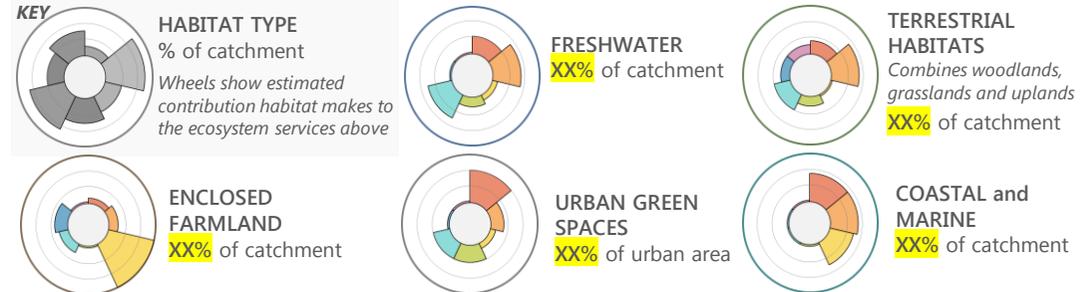
2 Ecosystem Services

This summary focuses on 7 broad services and benefits that we get from the natural assets in the **TEMPLATE**.



The sections of the wheels indicates the level of service provision (high, medium, low, very low) that each natural asset contributes, assuming it is in good condition.

Estimates based on research and expert knowledge gained through the DEFRA Local Action Project



Pressures and Risks

Pressures on **XX%** natural assets put these services at risk.

	Habitat Destruction	Pollution	Over-exploitation	Climate Change	Invasive Species	Key:
Enclosed Farmland	-	-	-	↑	-	↑↑ High impact
Urban Green Spaces	↑	↑	-	↑	-	↑ Some impact
Terrestrial Habitats	-	↑	-	↑	-	- Low impact
Freshwater Habitats	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	-	↑	? Unknown impact
Coastal and Marine Habitats	↑↑	-	↑	↑↑	-	

Key:
 ↑↑ High impact
 ↑ Some impact
 - Low impact
 ? Unknown impact

Based on **TEMPLATE** Catchment Vision November 2017



Interventions

Protecting and enhancing the condition of the natural assets by investing in nature based solutions will create more climate resilient places that also can increase the provision of services and ensure that benefits are maintained over the long term.

THE NATURAL CAPITAL APPROACH

A natural capital approach is the understanding that **nature underpins human wealth, health, wellbeing and culture**. Recognising this helps support better decisions that protect and enhance natural capital so that it can continue to deliver the services and benefits we need.

Natural capital accounting can help support this approach by setting out a register of natural assets for a place, quantifying the flows of services from the assets, and estimating an economic value for the benefits derived. This value represents the longer term benefits for people from protecting and improving the environment.

We have produced a **natural capital account** for the **TEMPLATE** catchment area following the accounting framework set out by the Government's Natural Capital Committee.

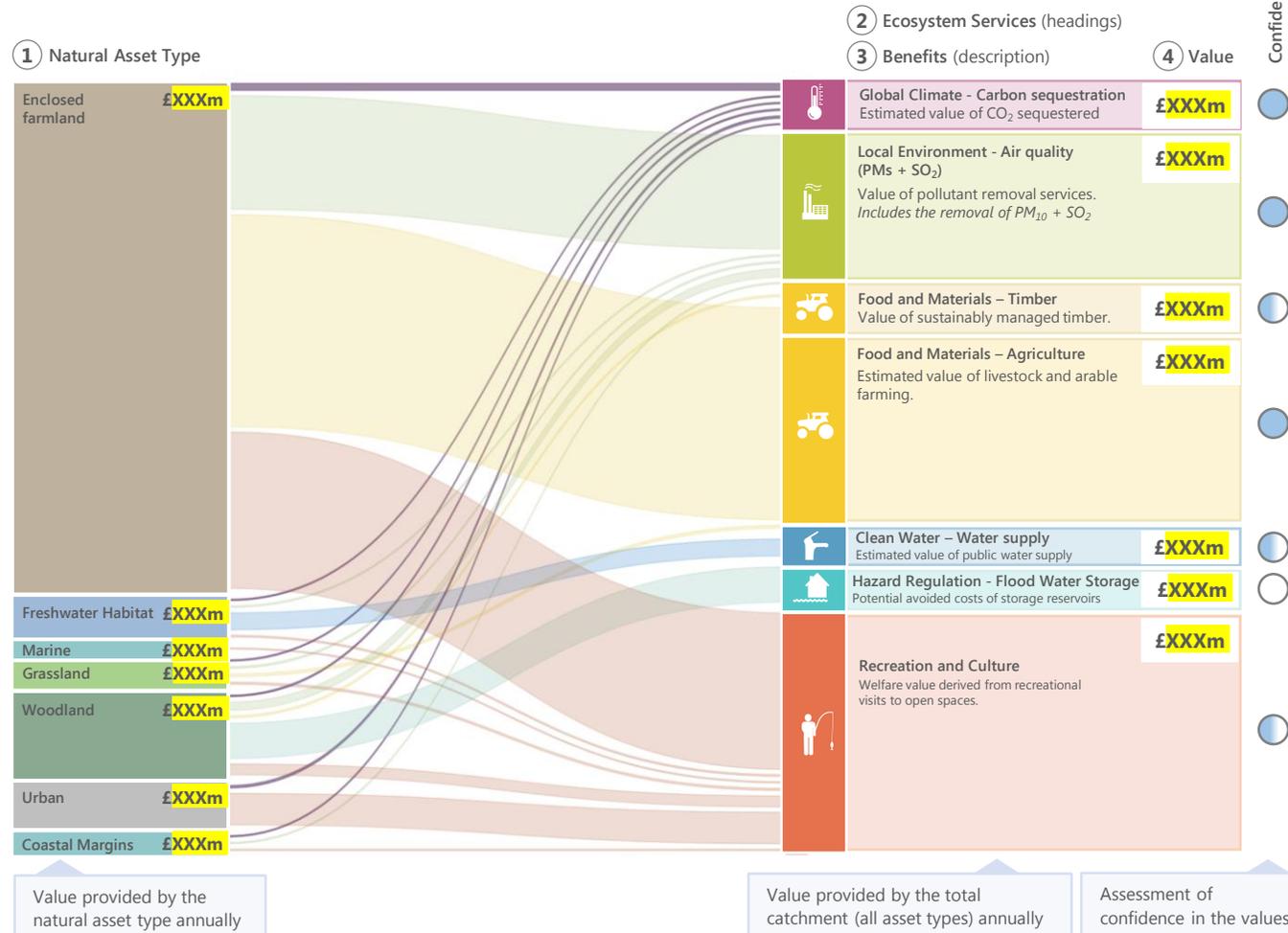


3 Benefits

We have estimated the flows of **ecosystem services** that are derived from **TEMPLATE** natural assets, then estimated the **value of the benefits** those services provide.

The analysis is not exhaustive and does not include all assets, services and benefits.

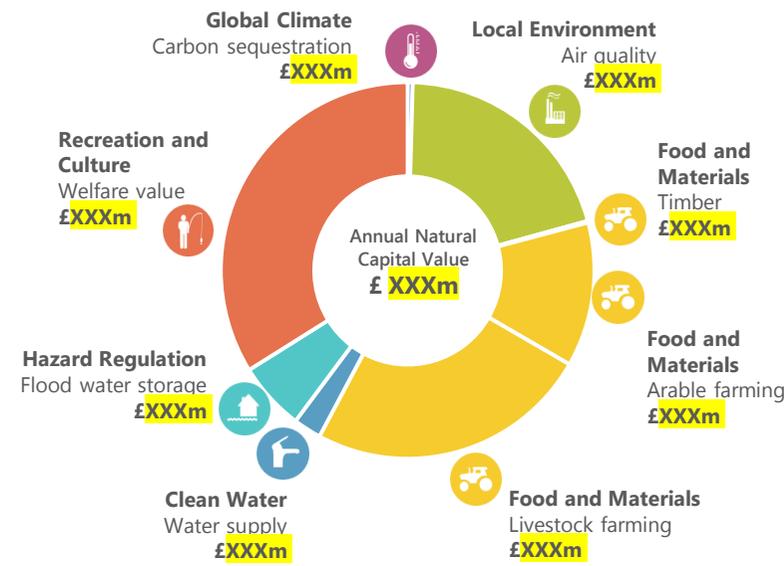
We have indicated the confidence we have in the valuations as ● High, ● Medium, ○ Low.



4 Value of natural capital benefits

The **TEMPLATE** catchment has **280,000ha** of land ranging from farmland and grassland to rivers and coasts.

The ecosystem services below have been quantified, with a conservative estimated benefit value of **£XXXm annually**.



Note: not all services and benefits can be quantified.

Services from Habitats and Wildlife is a significant gap, and values for Hazard Regulation and Clean Water are considered to be underestimates for example.

However the assessment is sufficiently illustrative of the significant value that the natural capital of the **TEMPLATE** provides to its communities and businesses.