



Lower Witham

Natural capital register and account

2025



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Executive Summary

Natural capital refers to the elements of the natural environment that provide valuable goods and services to people [1]. These include food, water, flood alleviation, thriving wildlife and places to enjoy. Natural capital underpins our wellbeing and economic prosperity, providing multiple benefits to society.

This Natural Capital Baseline Report provides an assessment of the natural capital assets within the Lower Witham catchment¹. The report highlights the importance of natural capital in supporting economic activity and human wellbeing through the provision of ecosystem services. The assessment was conducted using the Environment Agency's Natural Capital Register and Account Tool (NCRAT) and includes both quantitative and qualitative analysis undertaken through desk-based research, spatial analysis using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and engagement with key stakeholders.

The catchment comprises 35,400 hectares (ha) (354km²) of terrestrial habitats including urban land; agricultural land; and woodlands, and freshwater habitats. The catchment also contains national designated sites such as Bardney Limewoods and Potterhanworth Wood.

The key ecosystem services from natural assets in the catchment can be categorised into provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting / bundled services, the estimated natural capital values of these are summarised below:

- Agriculture, water supply and renewable energy generation are key **provisioning services**. Agriculture alone contributes an estimated £30million annually, while water supply is valued at nearly £13.2million per year.
- Climate regulation and air quality improvement are critical **regulating services**. Woodland habitats provide climate regulation, sequestering an estimated 3870tCO₂e/yr² in the catchment. Conversely, the peatland in the catchment is likely to be in a degraded condition and consequently emits approximately 77,430tCO₂e/yr.
- Recreation, physical health, and aesthetic value are important **cultural services**. Despite land-use being primarily agricultural, it is estimated that the catchment attracts approximately 1.1 million visitors annually to open spaces³, with an estimated value of £85 million annually. This contributes to natural capital value through improvements to physical and mental health (welfare) and can boost the local economy.
- **Supporting / bundled ecosystem services** in the catchment include water quality and biodiversity, which allow other ecosystem services to function and often involve multiple services or non-use values. The catchment hosts four nationally designated sites that support biodiversity conservation, comprising Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR).

¹ The Lower Witham catchment is not strictly a hydrological catchment as there are movements of water both into and out of the area defined, that are not being considered in this report. However, the term 'catchment' has been used throughout the dialogue with the Environment Agency during establishment of the study areas and these areas are being defined for water management purposes. Therefore, the term catchment is used to describe the study area.

² Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. This is a measure of how much carbon dioxide would have to be released to have an equivalent warming impact to the amounts of other greenhouse gases.

³ Open spaces considered within ORVAL include publicly accessible green spaces within the catchment, for example, public parks, doorstep greens and nature reserves.

Ecosystem services that have not been valued but are important for the catchment include pollination and seed dispersal; control of pests and diseases; regulation of soil quality and erosion; biodiversity; and cultural services through the contribution of ecosystems to aesthetics, the historic environment, and a sense of place. Other ecosystem services that have not been valued include volunteering; education; and food from fish and shellfish landings. These ecosystem services have not been included due to a lack of information available, or because they are too complex to accurately calculate. It should also be noted that the estimated value for agricultural activities does not include the negative impacts it can have on the other ecosystem service (for example water quality, carbon sequestration, hazard regulation and biodiversity) through pollution, biodiversity loss, erosion and peat degradation. Figure 1 provides an overview of the natural capital value of the catchment.

The natural capital assets in the catchment are at risk, which in turn creates risks for the delivery of ecosystem services. Broadly, the risks identified include climate change; intensive agricultural practices; urban development; poor water resource management; pollution; and invasive species. If not managed, these risks will degrade the quantity and quality of natural capital assets in the catchment and prevent the provision of ecosystem services that our societies economy and wellbeing rely on.

Conversely, there are many opportunities to enhance natural capital assets in the catchment, thereby increasing the provision of ecosystem services, and boosting local and global natural capital value. These opportunities include restoration of natural habitats including peatland, woodland and wetland; habitat creation and growth; implementing Nature-based Solutions; adopting sustainable practices in agriculture and water management; regenerative farming; and strengthening policy and governance that enables the conservation of natural capital assets and supports sustainable development. These interventions would deliver multiple benefits across a range of ecosystem service types.

The report highlights the critical role of natural capital in supporting the local community's resilience and wellbeing in the catchment, and the value of considering natural capital in strategic decision-making. Through addressing the identified risks and leveraging the opportunities, the Fens2100+ programme, and future investment projects should look to sustainably manage existing natural capital assets and look for opportunities to enhance ecosystem service delivery for future generations.

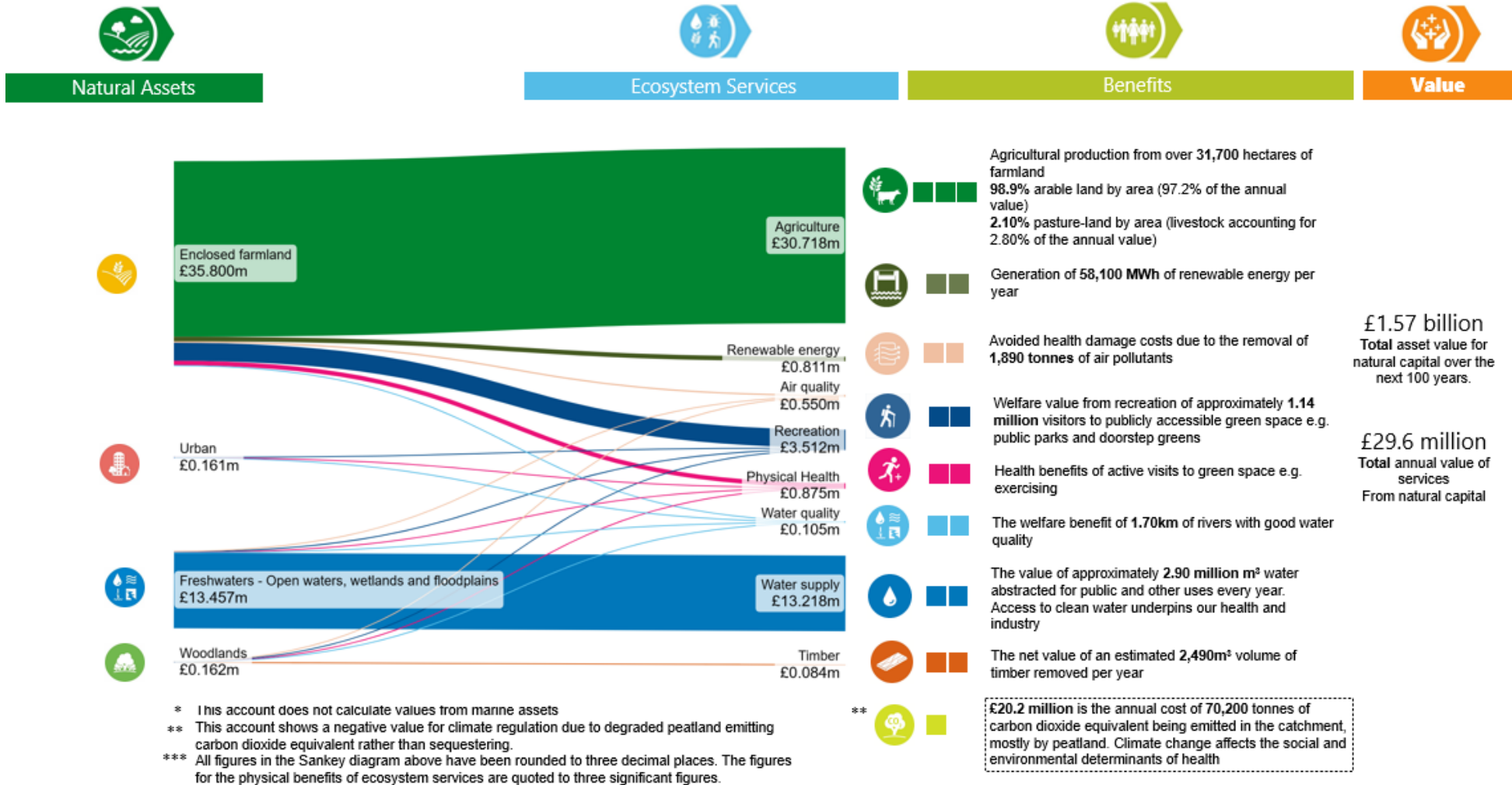


Figure 1: Summary of the NCRAT results for the catchment, showing the flow of ecosystem services and their benefits from natural assets

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and purpose of this document

This report presents a catchment-scale natural capital baseline for the Fens2100+ Lower Witham River catchment (hereafter referred to as the 'catchment'). It provides an insight into the provision of ecosystem services by natural capital assets across the catchment, highlighting the wider benefits this has on society, such as the importance of natural capital in supporting economic activity and human wellbeing, as well as the risks and opportunities. This report aims to provide decision makers with evidence to support future choices, investments and actions for the Fens2100+ programme.

The assessment was conducted using the Environment Agency's Natural Capital Register and Account Tool (NCRAT) suite of tools⁴ and includes an estimated total quantifiable natural capital value (£m) in the catchment, supported by qualitative evidence and analysis. More information on the importance of using a natural capital approach is provided in Section 2.2.

1.2 Usage statement

This report should be read alongside the Lower Witham River baseline evidence report. This document provides a proportionate level of detail required for a strategic catchment-scale baseline. A detailed baseline analysis may be required at project level to align with the Environment Agency's Minimum Technical Requirements or Environmental Impact Assessment.

1.3 Catchment context

The Lower Witham River catchment covers approximately 35,400 hectares (ha) (354km²) of central Lincolnshire, located at the north of the Fens2100+ catchment. Figure 2 shows the catchment boundary.

The River Witham rises to the south of Grantham near South Witham and flows in a generally northerly direction, where it is joined by several other rivers including Foston Beck, River Brant and River Till before it reaches Lincoln. The River Witham is then joined by the Foss Dyke Navigation within Brayford Pool in Lincoln, before it enters the Lower Witham Fens. From Lincoln, the River Witham flows in an easterly direction to Shortferry and is flanked by the North and South Delph. The Witham then flows in a south-easterly direction from Shortferry all the way to Langrick Bridge, joined by several tributaries notably Barlings Eau, several delphs, Billingham Skirth, River Bain and the River Sleas (also known as Kyme Eau).

The river then meanders past Anton's Gowt before continuing south-east to Boston. Within Boston, the River Witham flows through the Grand Sluice, which acts to control water levels and separates the fluvial River Witham from the tidal river Haven downstream. Downstream of the Grand Sluice and Boston the Witham forms a confluence with South Forty Foot Drain to form The Haven, and ultimately discharges into The Wash.

⁴ Environment Agency NCRAT includes: Environment Agency Natural Capital Register and Account Tool version 1.2, Workbook; and Environment Agency natural capital scorecard version 1.2

The Environment Agency have permissive powers to carry out flood and coastal risk management activities on Main Rivers. In addition, the Environment Agency are responsible for producing a national strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM). The latest strategy published in 2020 contains 'Measure 1.5.4'. This requires development of a long-term plan for managing future flood risk in the Fens. IDBs play a vital role in managing water levels and drainage across the catchment for agricultural and environmental purposes. The IDB's are responsible for managing the complex network of drains that feed into Main Rivers by pumps. They also regulate water levels on non Main Rivers (ordinary watercourses).

There are 29 pumped sub-catchments within the catchment, managed by the Environment Agency, Witham First Internal Drainage Board (IDB) and the Witham Third IDB. The Lower Witham Fens to the south of the pumped catchments are pumped to the South Forty Foot Drain on the right bank of the River Witham by Black Sluice IDB infrastructure and Maud Foster Drain on the left bank of the River Witham by Witham Fourth IDB infrastructure.

The catchment topography is flat and low-lying with land levels typically ranging between 1 to 4m above sea level. The majority of the catchment is located within the National Character Area (NCA) 46 'The Fens' [2]. The Fens is a distinctive, historic and human influenced wetland landscape notable for its large-scale, flat, open topography with extensive vistas to level horizons. It has a hierarchy of rivers, drains and ditches which strongly influences the dominant rectilinear/geometric landscape pattern which is a consistent feature of the area. The other NCAs that intersect the catchment include NCA 36: Central Lincolnshire Vale, NC45 Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands, and NC45 Southern Lincolnshire Edge.

The Lower Witham Fens comprises a diverse range of habitats supporting flora and fauna from deciduous woodland to lowland meadow, reedbeds and mudflats and purple moor grass and rush pasture.

The catchment is largely rural with key settlements including an area of south-east Lincoln, part of Woodhall Spa town and the historic market town and inland port of Boston as well as villages including Washingborough, Fiskerton, Bardney, Billingham and Tattershall.

The catchment spans five Local Authority areas: North Kesteven District Council (49.06%), East Lindsey District Council (23.22%), Boston Borough Council (20.71%), West Lindsey District Council (6.67%) and City of Lincoln Council (0.34%).

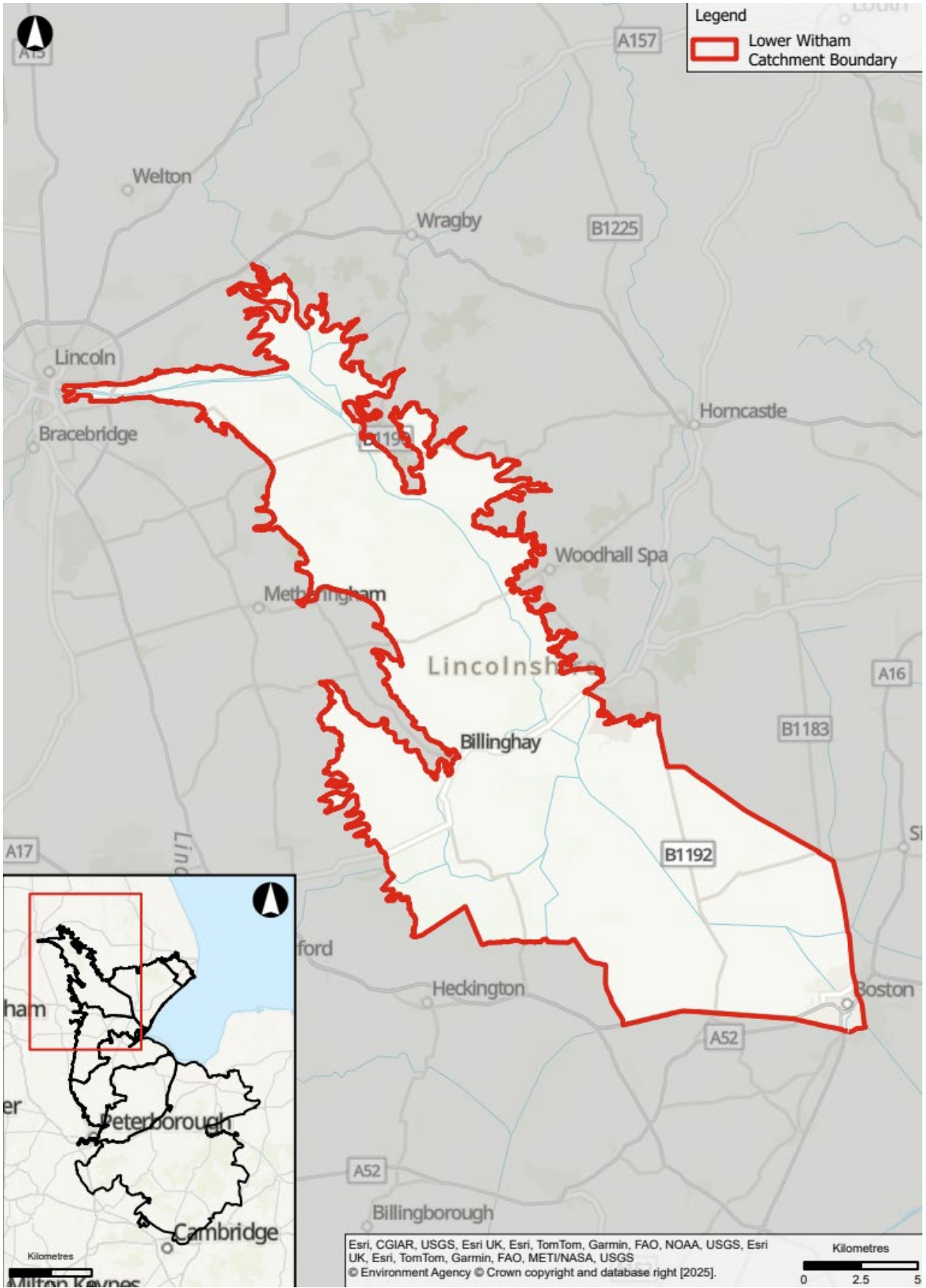


Figure 2: Lower Witham River catchment outline

2. Understanding natural capital

2.1 An introduction to natural capital

Natural capital refers to the renewable and non-renewable natural resources that combine to provide valuable goods and services to people [1]. All aspects of the natural environment - including soils; geological formations; habitats; and ecosystems - are natural capital assets which provide ecosystem services, from which flow benefits to society.

There is a growing awareness of the role of natural capital in delivering quality of place, and in enhancing health and wellbeing. Some benefits of natural capital can be measured and valued, but many are difficult to define and quantify. Taking a natural capital approach facilitates comparability between environmental and economic costs and benefits and can help organisation, planners and policy makers assess needs, identify dependencies on natural assets, and translate this into relevant information for decision making, which can in turn facilitate better design and achievement of policy, strategies, programmes and projects.

A natural capital framework

A natural capital framework, such as that shown in Figure 3, provides a coherent, comprehensive and consistent mechanism to analyse key ecosystem services and benefits provided by nature and is recognised by the HM Government's Green Book as a way to improve appraisal of a range of environmental benefits and effects [3].

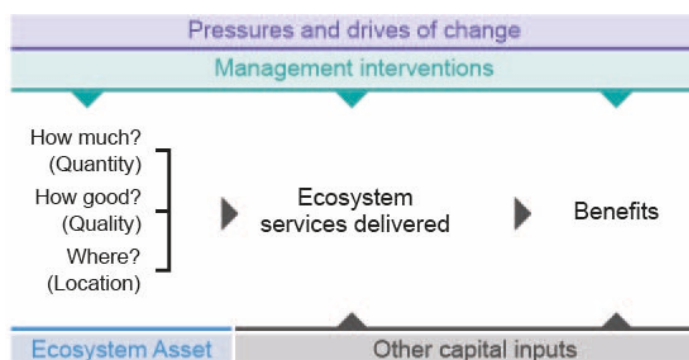


Figure 3: A Natural Capital Framework, adapted from Enabling a Natural Capital Approach Guidance [4]

Natural capital / ecosystem assets

Natural capital assets are aspects of the natural environment. This includes but is not limited to:

- Habitats that serve as natural environments for living organisms such as woodland, heathland, marine and intertidal habitat, scrub, agricultural land, hedgerows, semi-natural grassland and urban trees;
- All living organisms including animals, plants, fungi, and bacteria;
- Green infrastructure, which comprises multifunctional green spaces such as parks and green walls;
- Geological features and processes including rocks, soils and minerals; and
- The water environment, including rivers, lakes, aquifers, and oceans.

The quality, quantity, location and connectivity of these natural capital assets impacts the ecosystems services and benefits they provide. These in turn can be affected by

background pressures, management practices and drivers of demand, therefore impacting their natural capital value.

Ecosystem Services

The benefit and contribution of nature to our society is a product of the various ecosystem services it provides, which can be grouped into four categories [5]:

- **Provisioning:** Material outputs from nature (e.g., seafood, water, fibre, genetic material);
- **Regulating:** Indirect benefits from nature generated through regulation of ecosystem processes (e.g., mitigation of climate change through carbon sequestration, water filtration by wetlands, erosion control and protection from storm surges by vegetation, crop pollination by insects);
- **Cultural:** Non-material benefits from nature (e.g., spiritual, aesthetic, recreational, and others); wellbeing gains from sites and areas are often derived from a combination of the heritage, biodiversity and geodiversity aspects; and
- **Supporting/bundled services** [5]: Fundamental ecological processes that support the delivery of other ecosystem services (e.g., nutrient cycling, primary production, soil formation). Bundled services may include: Amenity, Biodiversity, Soil Quality, Water Quality, Landscape and non-use benefits.

Benefits

Ecosystem services provide a wealth of benefits to society and the economy, for example:

- Improved physical health through the supply of clean air, water and food; as well as regulation of temperature and flood protection.
- Improved mental health through provision of green and blue space for recreation;
- Improved economy through the availability and quality of commercial activities such as arable farming, aquaculture, timber production, and pastoral farming.

Each ecosystem service will have numerous benefits to society and the economy. For example, erosion control benefits human physical health by reducing the risk of dangerous landslides; mental health by improving access to nature; and benefits the economy by improving soil health for agriculture and reducing the cost of repairing infrastructure after a landslide. Sometimes, other economic inputs are required to enable ecosystem services to provide a benefit to society. For example, the health and wellbeing benefits of recreation requires providing accessibility, including functional gateways and path maintenance.

Value

The value of the benefits provided from ecosystem services in an area can be estimated using quantitative and qualitative information about the quantity, quality and location of natural capital assets, as well as information on how local natural assets are used by society – both locally and globally, and for private and public sectors.

- Quantitative valuation is best used to provide information on the marginal value of incremental changes in impacts or dependencies, either at a point in time or over a given period and is usually monetised in units (£). It can also be used to estimate the economic value of a range of ecosystem services that affect economic performance and human wellbeing - some of which are commonly unpriced and not considered in economic metrics such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- Qualitative valuation, describing the natural capital impacts, is therefore also important as it can be used to take into account the importance, worth, or usefulness of the

impact and/or dependency by taking into account the context, to give equal values to any monetary figures presented.

Where products are directly or indirectly linked to ecosystem services and are traded in markets, valuation can be carried out using market prices - this is often the case for provisioning services such as timber production [4]. For other services that are not typically traded in markets, such as improved water quality or climate regulation, non-market based approaches are used. These typically involve measuring the price individuals are willing to pay to secure positive impacts or avoid negative impacts, through stated preference or cost-based approaches [4].

It should be noted that the representation of natural capital in monetary accounts will only ever be partial as a number of ecosystem services remain difficult to quantify and value. Some are highly location specific, for example water flow and impact on flood risk, and some are intangible or difficult to even place a monetary value on, for example cultural services, such as aesthetic experiences and sense of place.

Through valuing natural capital benefits, their importance to society and the economy can be better represented and accounted for in decision making about future place-based planning and investment.

2.2 The importance of considering natural capital within flood risk and water management infrastructure investment

The concepts of natural capital and ecosystem services are widely supported; the challenge, however, is in implementing the approach and embedding it in working practices, so that the value from the natural environment becomes an integral component of investment decision making. This is recognised in the State of Natural Capital Report for England 2024 [6], which explores the relationship between natural capital and infrastructure. Two key outcomes of the report that highlight the importance of natural capital include:

- Infrastructure, such as flood risk and water management infrastructure can deliver benefits for natural capital, such as through the provision of protected natural habitats and connecting corridors for species along linear infrastructure. In addition, the environment affects infrastructure as changes in the environment such as the climate emergency can increase the costs of infrastructure (e.g. cost of damages caused by flooding). In some cases, natural capital approaches may reduce the demand for hard engineered infrastructure, such as coastal defences, by supporting the use of green engineering or Nature-based Solutions.
- There are significant risks to natural capital that must be considered. The degradation of natural capital can lead to the loss of ecosystem services that are vital for human well-being and economic stability. For instance, the destruction of wetlands can increase the risk of flooding, while deforestation can exacerbate climate change by reducing carbon sequestration. Ignoring these risks can result in increased costs for disaster management and recovery, loss of biodiversity, and diminished quality of life.

The consideration and implementation of natural capital approaches in planning future flood risk and water management infrastructure investment can provide a wide range of benefits [7]:

- Reducing risk of not fully considering the value of the natural environment (whether monetised or not) in decision making.
- Enabling a holistic cost to benefit analysis and risk assessment.

- Identifying how economic and social activity is dependent on the natural environment.
- Facilitating an innovative approach to identifying policy solutions and managing risk.
- Helping to identify priorities for investment.
- Providing a basis for systematic accounting of changes to natural capital assets over time.

2.3 Key accounting methods

2.3.1 Natural capital accounting

Natural capital accounting is an approach that can be used to provide a systematic and repeatable exercise to collate information on natural capital, the ecosystem services that they provide and the associated market value (if appropriate) [4]. These accounts can be used to measure, value, monitor and communicate the stock and condition of natural assets and the flows of services that they provide. By understanding the state of natural capital this can help ensure that the value of natural assets is considered as part of the decision-making process.

There are a variety of approaches that can be used in natural capital accounting depending on the scale and purpose of the exercise, however the key considerations in each are the extent, condition, physical flow, monetary flow and asset accounts.

2.3.2 Environment Agency Natural Capital Register and Account Tool

The Environment Agency NCRAT Tool was developed to help estimate the flow of services from natural assets and understand the value and benefits that the natural environment provides.

NCRAT requires information on the habitat extent and condition to be provided alongside other local data and uses this information to calculate flows of services and associated monetary values. This information is then summarised in a benefits statement showing the flows of ecosystem services from assets and the calculated monetary values of selected services including present value over time. Figure 4 outlines the types of input data that is required, process that are undertaken and outputs that are provided by the NCRAT [8].

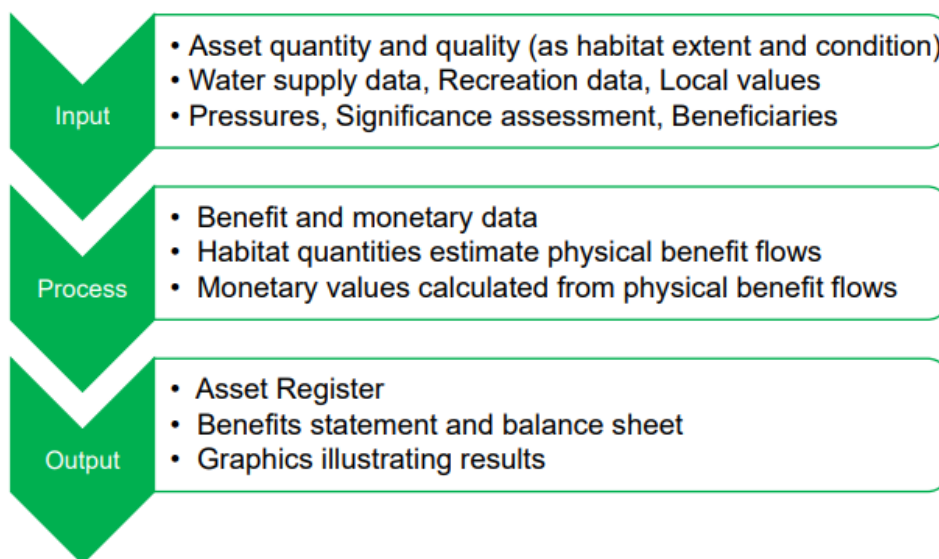


Figure 4: NCRAT Flow Chart

The NCRAT does not include valuation of supporting services (such as nutrient cycling) as this has the potential to lead to double counting as they underpin cultural, provisioning and regulating services. There are also ecosystem services that are not captured by the current version of the NCRAT due to a lack of robust data. This includes pollination, noise mitigation and soil quality and erosion. Where ecosystem services have been identified as being important, but are not captured by NCRAT, qualitative commentary has been provided to ensure that key benefits are captured.

3. Our approach to understanding the benefit and value of natural capital

3.1 Developing our evidence base

This section outlines the methodology used to assess the baseline natural capital value within the catchment.

3.1.1 Methodology

The natural capital assessment was conducted in six distinct stages, broadly aligned with the Natural Capital Protocol [9] and guidance set out within the Enabling a Natural Capital Approach guidance [4]:

1. Desk-based research on natural capital assets, ecosystem services, benefits and plans.
2. An initial materiality assessment to scope in/out relevant ecosystem services based on the wider context of the catchment, use of resources and how people interact with habitats (see section 4 for more information).
3. Baseline analysis using the Environment Agency's Natural Capital Register and Account Tool (NCRAT), qualitative analysis of additional ecosystem services not quantified within the NCRAT assessment, and spatial GIS analysis.
4. Natural Capital Scorecard and associated narrative (including ecosystem services and benefits that were not assessed in the NCRAT but were scoped in during the materiality assessment).
5. Presenting outcomes of spatial analysis, and natural capital assessment. Contextualisation of results by incorporating outcomes of stakeholder engagement and spatial analysis. Qualitative narrative on wider ecosystem services not assessed in monetary or biophysical terms to provide a holistic perspective on natural capital value generated.
6. Interpret results and identify limitations in the assessment.

3.1.2 Desk-based research: Data Sources

The data sources used for the desk-based assessment of natural capital assets and ecosystem services are listed below.

- Corine Land Cover 2018 [10]
- Statutory Main Rivers [11]
- OS Open Rivers [12]
- OpenStreetMap Waterways [13]
- National Forest Inventory woodland [14]
- England Peat Status GHG and C Storage [15]
- Ancient Woodland Inventory [16]
- Priority Habitat Inventory [17]
- Water Environment Regulations (WER) / Water Framework Directive (WFD) catchment data – waterbody classifications and extent (rivers, surface waters and groundwaters) [18]

- WER / WFD waterbody extent (rivers, surface waters, transitional and coastal waterbodies, lakes and groundwater bodies) [19] [20] [21]
- Felling Licence Applications [22]
- Surface Water Availability for Water Resource Charging [23]
- Groundwater Management Units coloured according to water resource availability [24]
- Bathing waters data [25]
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest [26]
- Special Protected Areas [27]
- Special Area of Conservation [28]
- Ramsar Sites [29]
- National Nature Reserves [30]
- Local Nature Reserves [31]
- Natural England Green Infrastructure Map [32]
- Outdoor Recreation Valuation (ORVal) Tool [33]
- NCRAT Data Support Package⁵

3.1.3 Materiality assessment

The NCRAT requires a range of local information to be entered into the tool to support the assessment. There are instances where the level of effort required to gather the data for a specific input is disproportionate to the scale of the study and relevance of the data to the scheme. In these instances, the information is excluded from the tool. There are also ecosystem services that are not quantified or given a monetary value by the NCRAT but that may be of importance in the catchment (e.g. pollination or soil erosion/ retention) and therefore require additional analysis to capture the potential benefits and provide a more well-rounded account.

An initial materiality assessment was undertaken to determine which ecosystem services are of direct relevance to the catchment and should be considered as part of the baseline natural capital account (e.g. the ecosystem services that are provided currently). The list of ecosystem services outlined in the Natural England Accounting for National Nature Reserves report [34] was used as the basis to scope services in/out of the assessment.

The results of the materiality assessment, including an overview of the ecosystem services that have been scoped in/out is provided in section 4.1.1.

3.1.4 NCRAT

The Environment Agency's NCRAT has been used to develop a baseline of the condition and extent of natural capital assets and help understand and quantify the value and benefits that they provide to society. The NCRAT has been selected as it provides a consistent methodology to develop natural capital registers and accounts for each of the catchments within the Fens2100+ project. The NCRAT is also best suited for use at the strategic scale (above 10,000ha) and therefore is most suitable for the size of catchments that are considered as part of Fens2100+. An overview of the NCRAT is provided in 2.3.2 and further guidance on the tool can be found in The Natural Capital Register and Account Tool, Version 1.2 – Technical Report [8].

⁵ This package was provided by the Environment Agency and is not publicly available.

3.1.5 Confidence Ratings

The NCRAT considers thirteen key ecosystem services as shown below in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Ecosystem services quantified and valued in the NCRAT. Environment Agency © [7]

A natural capital register and account will only ever reveal a partial value of nature; however, the benefits statement provides an overview of the flows of ecosystem services from assets and the calculated monetary values of selected services including present value over time. Monetary values have been provided for annual flows and for asset value over a 100-year period (minimum and maximum values also provided where data is available).

Confidence ratings have then been assigned to the monetary values presented for each of the ecosystem services to highlight where the data used to calculate a monetary value is considered to be of greater quality or more appropriate. These confidence intervals are assigned based on a Red-Amber-Green (RAG) rating in line with the NCRAT methodology and are illustrated in Table 1 [8].

As highlighted in Section 3.1.1, the number of ecosystem services and benefits provided by a place vary, and not all of them can be quantified. This means that not all services are currently represented within NCRAT.

Table 1: Confidence rating definitions

Confidence rating	Definition
Green	High confidence in results. Input data and assumptions are based on statistical reports, peer reviewed values or industry standard methodologies
Amber	Moderate confidence in results. Input data and/or assumptions from single source/not peer reviewed or based on sources that are not specifically tailored to this context. Some assumptions or estimations may be open to question. Accuracy is expected to be better than plus or minus 50%.
Red	Low confidence in results. Input data and/or parameters from a single source and low level of transferability from original context. It is expected that estimate is in the right order of magnitude. Order of magnitude implies that, for example, for an estimate of 5 the 'real' figure is within the range 0.5 to 50.
White	It is not possible to provide a result that can be judged to be in the right order of magnitude. This is due to unquantifiable uncertainty in the science, valuation or the relationship between them. Currently limited to qualitative assessment only.
No number provided	These ecosystem services are not valued by the NCRAT, either due to a lack of data or because they are too complex for the scope of this assessment.

3.1.6 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is valuable to help determining the input data and interpreting the results from the register and account. Other organisations and local stakeholder groups such as The Wildlife Trusts may be able to provide (or have access to) locally specific data, as well as providing different perspectives to qualitative assessments such as risks, pressures, and the significance of benefits in a place.

The qualitative aspects of the assessment, such as the significance assessment, have been based on professional judgement and understanding of the catchment. It is recommended that this be refined through engagement with stakeholders as part of any future update and project progression.

3.1.7 Limitations and assumptions

The following assumptions should be noted, in addition to those provided in the NCRAT [7].

- All values within the analysis were expressed in 2024 prices and British Pound (GBP).
- The 'Risk Register,' 'Significance Assessment,' and 'Beneficiaries Assessment' tabs in the NCRAT spreadsheet tool have been completed without detailed stakeholder engagement having been undertaken. It is recommended that this be refined through engagement with stakeholders as part of any future update and project progression. However, the inputs for these assessments do not impact the overall natural capital value calculated for the study area.
- The widths of Statutory Main Rivers and ordinary watercourses, which are mapped using both the OS Open Rivers and OpenStreetMap datasets, were estimated using aerial imagery of the catchment. It should be noted that there are a large number of man-made drainage ditches and channels across the catchment that are not accounted for in this analysis.
- Woodland areas under management are assumed to be areas with a felling licence expiry dated after 7th October 2014, this is based on the Forest Commission's definition of 'Woodland area under management' having had a felling licence in the past ten years, being owned by government organisations, or having a management plan [35].
- Peatland condition classifications are assigned based on the estimated rate of GHG flux (named 'newghgr' in the 'England Peat Status GHG and C storage dataset') and the closest emission factor provided in the Peatland Code Field Protocol [36].
- To calculate input values for water supply and renewable energy, local authority data was used and adjusted in proportion to size of the catchment. This assumes that the distribution of renewable energy and water supply is even across the local authority.
- To estimate the number of recreational visits in the catchment and the associated value of this, ORVal data was used for each of the Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) in the catchment. Where an MSOA is only partially within the catchment, the number of visits and associated value was scaled down relative to the area within the catchment – this assumes that the distribution of recreational visits for each welfare group is even across the MSOA.

The following limitations should also be considered:

- Data resolution is generally low; with the majority of habitat data being derived from remote sensing datasets such as CORINE Land Cover or the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology Land Cover Maps being the main data sources for the assessment. Datasets

such as the National Forest Inventory, EA Statutory Main Rivers and OS Open Rivers were used to supplement habitat type data and reduce this limitation.

- The provision of biodiversity benefits is currently not quantifiable within the tool (for example when comparing arable land to more biodiverse semi-natural habitats).
- Since there is no marine habitat in the catchment, the provision of food from fish and shellfish landings has not been included. This is because there is no port recording any fish or shellfish landings, and it is not possible to attribute these benefits to the study area.
- The net carbon sequestration rate for arable land is based on Christie et al. 2011 at $0.107\text{tCO}_2\text{e/ha/yr}^6$, resulting in a sequestration of carbon [37]. More recent data collated in the Natural England report 'Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Habitat 2021 (NERR094)' uses figures from a study by Muhammed et al. 2018 which showed a net emission rate of $0.290\text{tCO}_2\text{e/ha/yr}$ for arable land and a net sequestration rate of $0.360\text{tCO}_2\text{e/ha/yr}$ for improved grasslands [38]. There is variation in carbon fluxes on arable land based on a variety of factors, including production and application of fertilisers, vegetation type, catchment topography, weather, and land use. However, it is likely that the $0.107\text{tCO}_2\text{e/ha/yr}$ figure does not provide an accurate picture of carbon fluxes within the catchment.
- The 'England Peat Status GHG and C storage dataset' is expected to be an overestimate of peatland extent in the Fens2100+ study area, based on a comparison with more recent data published by Natural England [2]. This indicates the amount of carbon dioxide emitted as a result of actively eroding or degraded peatland has also been overestimated, so the monetary value of climate regulation in the catchment is expected to be greater than calculated for this baseline.
- The area of freshwater habitats is likely to be underrepresented in this study due to the large number of drainage channels in the catchment that are not captured in the EA Main River or OS Open Rivers datasets.
- The NCRAT uses national data to calculate the natural capital value for agriculture. This is based on the average of the John Nix Farm management units Editions 49-52, years 2019-2022 [39]. The natural capital value is updated for the 2024 accounting price year which takes account of inflation to the price base. Local deviations from the national average may lead to the value of local agriculture being misrepresented.
- The NCRAT values water quality based on all the WER / WFD surface water bodies in the operational catchments that the catchment intersects (Witham Management Catchment and the Witham Lower, Fens East and West and South Forty Foot Drain). There are 42 WER / WFD river surface waterbodies across these operational catchments, two scoring 'Good', 27 scoring 'Moderate', 11 scoring 'Poor' and two scoring 'Bad' for ecological status for the River Basin Management Plan Cycle 2, and Cycle 3.
- This baseline assessment has not been informed or verified by any field surveys or site visits conducted by Arup.

⁶ Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. This is a measure of how much carbon dioxide would have to be released to have an equivalent warming impact to the amounts of other greenhouse gases.

- This baseline assessment is currently limited to the catchment boundary that has been defined for the Fens2100+ project by the Environment Agency. There is no official data boundary that matches the catchment study area.
- The baseline information collated comprises a proportionate level of detail from publicly available data sources and it is reported at the geographical basis relevant to the data availability. Therefore, this report reviews and provides commentary of existing reports written by others. Arup accept no responsibility for any error or omission in this report which is due to an error or omission in the original documentation we refer to. Arup have not independently verified the information and have assumed it to be accurate, complete, reliable, and current as of the date of such information

4. The natural capital register and account for the catchment

4.1 Materiality Assessment

A summary of ecosystem services to be scoped in/out of the assessment is provided in Table 2 and the full materiality assessment is provided in Appendix A. The initial materiality assessment highlighted that the majority of ecosystem services are of significance and should therefore be scoped into the assessment. Of those services that have been scoped out, this is predominantly due to lack of ports and fish/ shellfish landings within the catchment, predominance of cultivated farmland and lack of woodland. Of those that have been scoped into the assessment, six are not quantified by NCRAT and require additional qualitative analysis. These are indicated using “*” in Table 2.

To note, ecosystem services related to wild plants, algae & their outputs, wild animals & their outputs, and aquaculture have been scoped out due to lack of reliable data on gathering rates and/or lack of suitable habitat for these benefits to materialise (e.g. availability of coastal waters for fishing and/or aquaculture, presence of ports that record fish landings, availability of land used for commercial hunting, datasets on foraging rates).

Noise regulation benefits were scoped out of the assessment, as most approaches to quantifying benefits are based on complex modelling that requires significant collection of location-specific data.

Table 2: Materiality Assessment summary

Scoped in	Scoped out
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials from plants, animals & algae • Cultivated crops • Water supply • Reared animals & their outputs • Water quality • Air quality • Mass stabilisation and control of erosion rates* • Flood protection • Global, regional & local climate regulation • Pollination & seed dispersal* • Maintenance of nursery populations and habitats* • Pest & disease control* • Global, regional & local climate regulation • Experiential and physical use • Scientific and educational use • Aesthetic* • Spiritual* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild animals & their outputs • Wild plants, algae and their outputs • Aquaculture • Noise regulation

4.2 Natural Assets

4.2.1 Land cover types in the catchment

This section focuses on providing an overview of the quantity, quality and location of natural capital assets within the catchment, which contains approximately 35,400ha of terrestrial and freshwater habitats (Figure 6).

For the purpose of this report, the natural capital assets in the catchment have been grouped according to UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UKNEA) broad habitat types. The quantity of each habitat type in the catchment is shown in Figure 7. The Office for National Statistics UK Natural Capital Accounts methodology guide provides further detail on habitat types and the methods used to estimate habitat extent, ecosystem services and asset value in the UK [40].

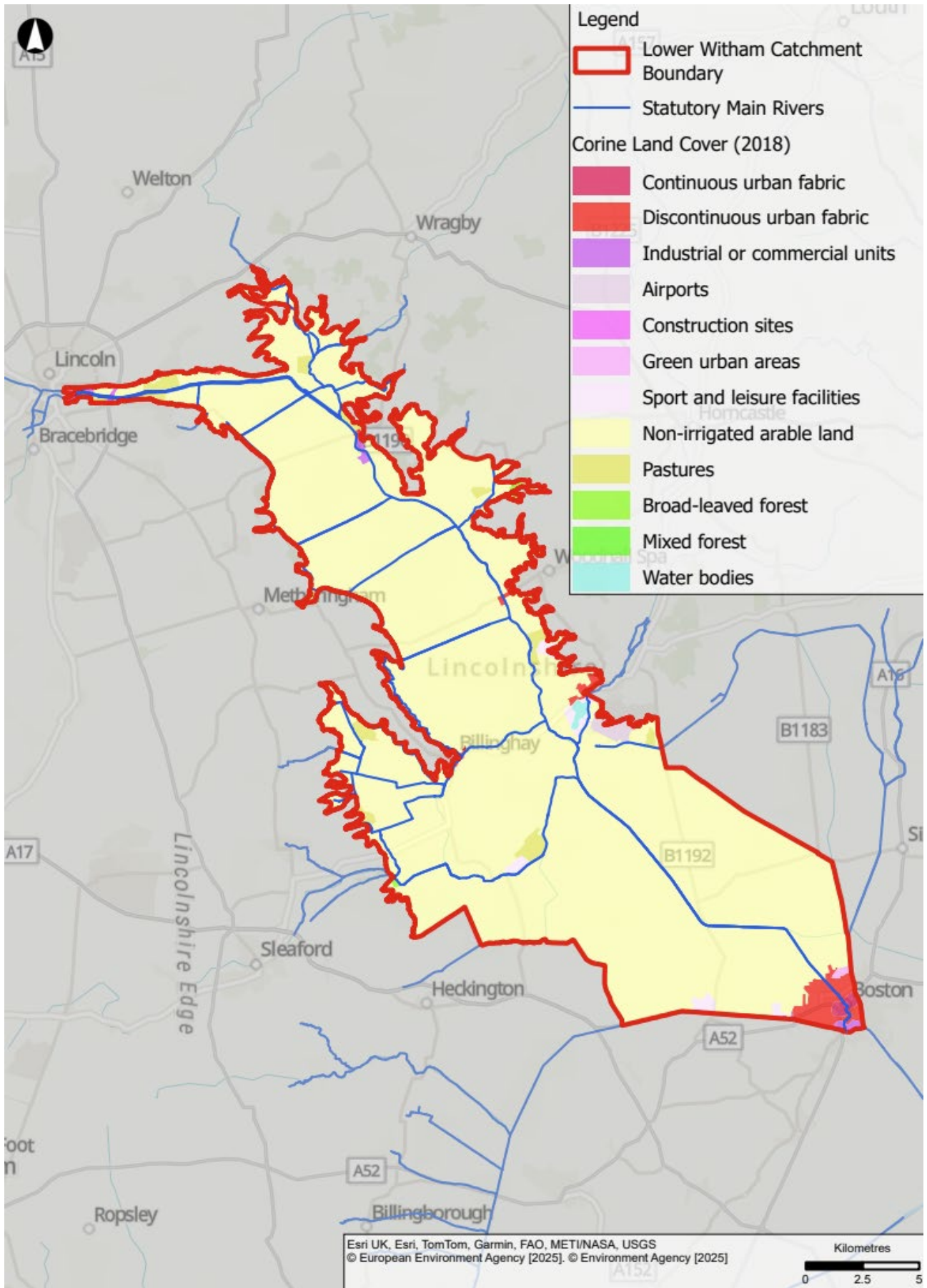


Figure 6: Overview of Corine Land Cover for the catchment

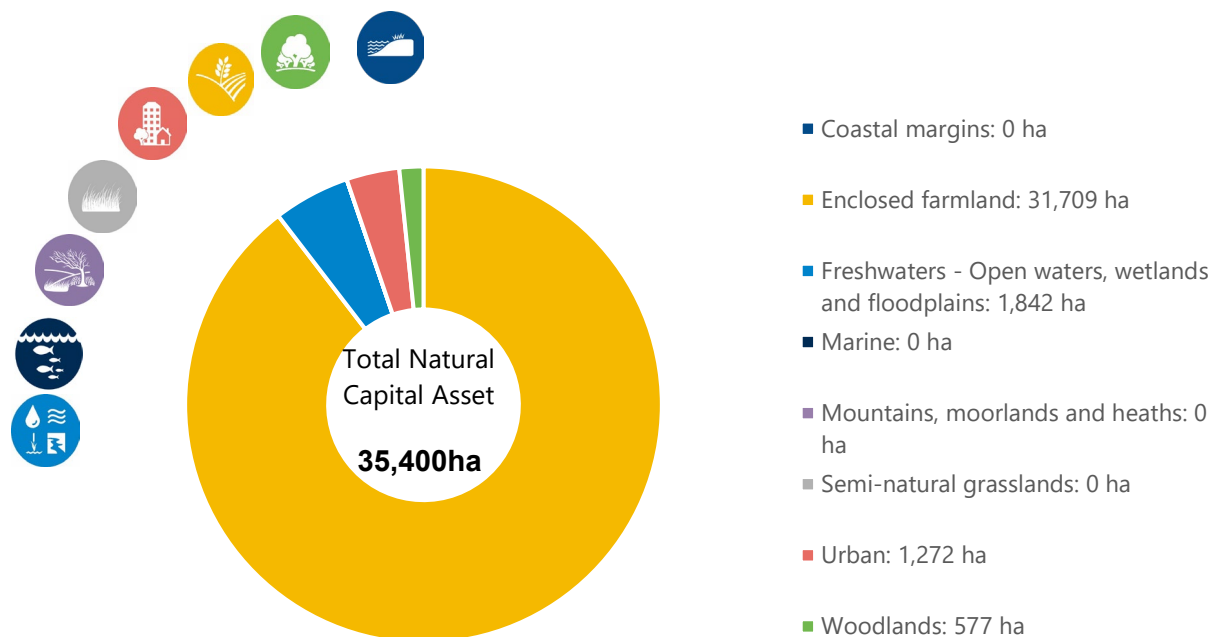


Figure 7: Natural capital asset quantity within the catchment. Based on the UK Natural Capital Ecosystem Assessment broad habitat types / land cover data.

4.2.1.1 Enclosed farmland

Enclosed farmland or agricultural land is essential for food production and provides local employment. Additionally, it can support a variety of wintering and breeding birds, as well as provide habitat connectivity through hedgerow and ditch networks for a variety of other species.

By far the most abundant land cover type in the catchment is enclosed farmland, covering an area of 31,709ha – 89.6% of the catchment. The majority of land is classified as Grade 2 using the Agricultural Land Classification, with smaller areas classified as Grade 1 in the south of the catchment⁷ (see Figure 8) [36].

According to 2018 Corine Land Cover, 97.9% (31,029ha) of farmland is used for arable agriculture or horticulture (includes cereal crops, fruit and vegetables and other arable crops). Approximately 2.15% (680ha) is modified grassland used for the keeping of livestock, with a number of farms producing beef cattle and/or sheep.

It should be noted that since 2019 there has been significant change and market disruptions in agriculture and the food supply, notably the Agricultural Transition following

⁷ Grade 1 agricultural land is excellent quality agricultural land with no or very minor limitations for growing agricultural and horticultural crops.

Grade 2 agricultural land is very good quality land with minor limitations that affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting.

Grade 3 agricultural land is good quality land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields of other crops including oilseed rape, potatoes and sugar beet.

UK exit from the EU. The Agricultural Transition includes the phase out of subsidies such as the Basic Payment Scheme, and the introduction of the Environmental Land Management Scheme and associated pilots which is influencing the type and extent of cropping across the catchment and beyond. Additionally, cropping regimes and agricultural output per hectare on an annual basis is extremely variable from crop to crop and farm to farm, with impacts such as climate change and extreme weather also influencing agriculture in the catchment.

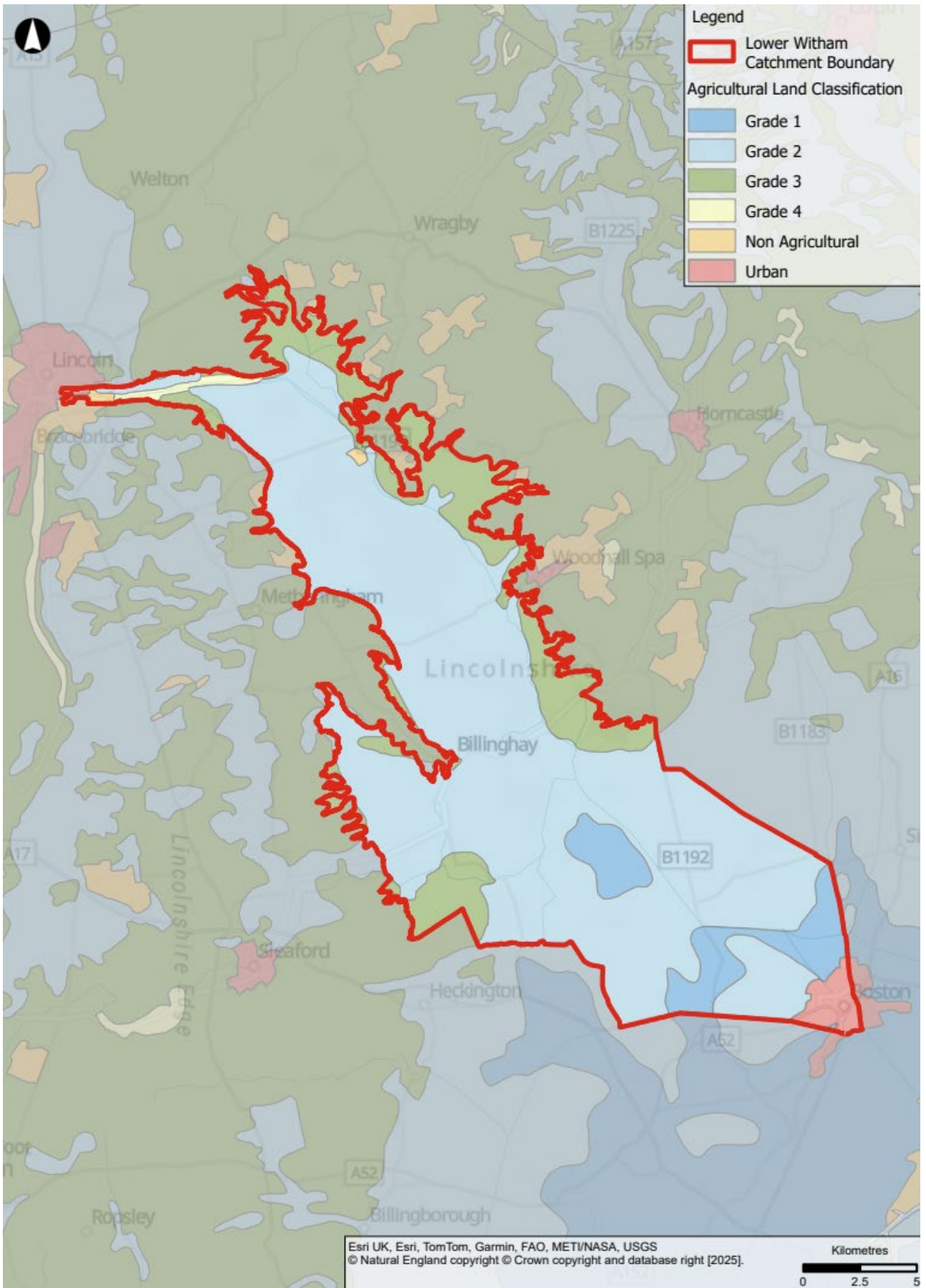


Figure 8: Overview of Agricultural Land Classification within the catchment.

4.2.1.2 Urban areas

Urban land is generally characterised by significant alteration from semi-natural habitats caused by humans. Nonetheless, urban land can contain a variety of natural and/or semi-natural natural capital assets in the form of blue or green urban infrastructure. Most commonly, these consist of parks, urban trees, gardens, and allotments. Certain types of green infrastructure such as parks are generally open to the general public and can be crucial in providing a variety of cultural ecosystem services, such as benefits for health and wellbeing, providing aesthetic value and cultural heritage.

The catchment is largely rural with urbanised areas including an area of south-east Lincoln, part of Woodhall Spa town and the historic market town and inland port of Boston as well as villages including Washingborough, Fiskerton, Bardney, Billingham and Tattershall.

There are designated heritage assets located within the vicinity of urban areas in the catchment, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments. For the historic environment, natural capital benefits can be attributed to aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. Key benefits associated with historic environment assets include amenity, landscape and non-use values, with beneficiaries likely to include local communities and wider society that visit. Additionally, non-designated heritage assets are present throughout the catchment such as, yet undiscovered archaeological remains, which are likely to be particularly well preserved within peat soils.

4.2.1.3 Woodlands

Woodlands are essential for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, recreation, and economic value, significantly contributing to the country's natural capital. They also provide other vital ecosystem services such as soil formation, water regulation, and air purification. These services not only support environmental health but also enhance human well-being by improving air quality and reducing the impacts of climate change. Additionally, woodlands offer recreational opportunities that promote physical and mental health, and they support various economic activities, including timber production and tourism.

The catchment consists of approximately 577ha of woodland, predominantly made up of mixed deciduous trees (409ha), a smaller amount of coniferous woodland (46ha) and uncategorised woodland (122ha). Commercial woodland that is actively managed with a felling licence valid within the last 10 years is 47.7ha [14] and there is 87.5ha of ancient woodland within the catchment.

4.2.1.4 Freshwaters and groundwaters

Freshwater habitats are crucial for supplying drinking water; managing flood risk; supporting a wide variety of activities that benefit health, wellbeing, and economic activity; and can be a significant carbon sink. The east of England is also particularly reliant on water for the irrigation of crops, particularly in the months between June and August; agriculture in this region accounts for approximately 10% of the total water demand [41].

Freshwater habitats, including rivers and streams, comprise approximately 1,788ha within the catchment, however this is likely to be under representative due to the large number of drainage channels managed by landowners and IDBs that are not captured in the EA Main River or OS Open Rivers datasets. Standing open water and canals accounts for 54ha within the catchment.

The catchment is located within the Anglian River Basin District (RBD) and within the Witham Management Catchment and the Witham Lower, Fens East and West and South Forty Foot Drain operational catchments. The furthest downstream extent of the catchment falls within 'Wash Inner' transitional water body extent, which is located within The Wash Transitional and Coastal (TraC) operational catchment, as part of the wider Anglian TRaC management catchment area. The location and extent of these surface waterbody catchments is shown in Figure 9.

The catchment is underlain by 2,800ha of groundwater bodies, namely the Witham Limestone Unit A, Blisworth Limestone Rutland formation, Witham Lias Unit, and Cornbrash and Witham Bain and Gravels. This is a crucial source of water for public use, agriculture and industry.

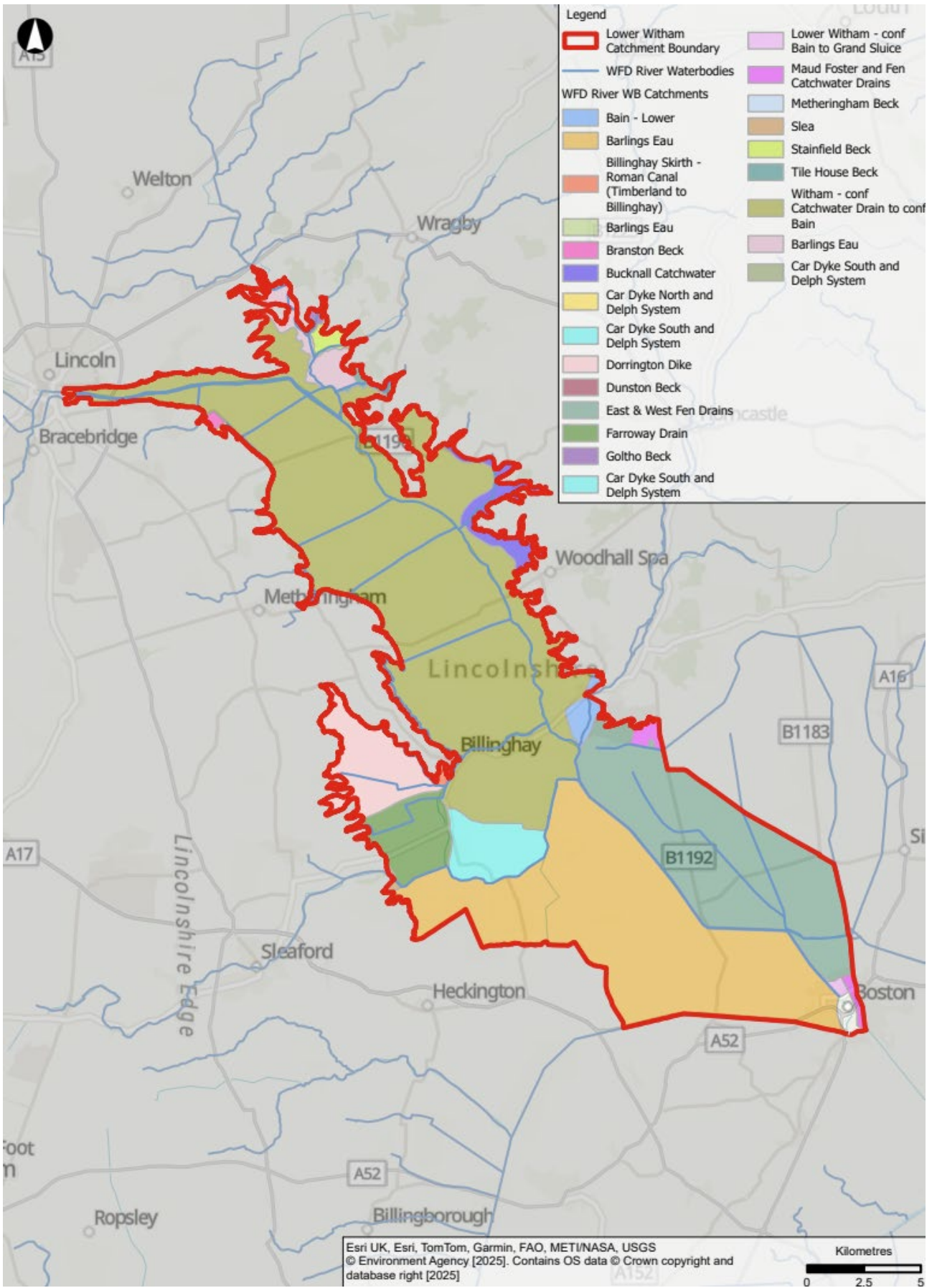


Figure 9: WER / WFD surface waterbodies in the catchment

4.2.2 Peatland in the catchment

Peatlands are wetland areas with a natural layer of peat soils, formed from carbon rich dead and decaying plants under waterlogged conditions, they provide a variety of crucial services to society [42]. Firstly, peatlands represent an important carbon sink globally and have the potential to regulate atmospheric carbon when in a healthy waterlogged condition. However, once peats are in a degraded condition they become carbon sources – this is the case for the majority of peatlands in the UK [43]. Peatlands also provide habitat for a diverse range of species, from *Sphagnum* mosses to butterworts *Pinguicula* to common crane *Grus grus* [42]. Healthy peatlands provide flood management by retaining water and slowing the flow and provide important sources of high-quality water that can be easily treated for drinking water [42].

According to Natural England's dataset 'England Peat Status GHG and C storage', the catchment approximately 10,108ha of peatland is present within the catchment. Corine Land Cover data classifies areas with indicative peat presence as 'modified grassland' and 'arable and horticulture', which is indicative of peat degradation.

Furthermore, there is uncertainty and inconsistencies in data available on extent and condition across the wider Fens. Holman and Kechavarzi, estimate that less than 32,000ha of peatland (thick peat, peat at depth, or thin peat), was still extant in the Fens as a whole, compared to c.150,000ha identified as such by the peaty soils locations layer [44]. The Fens for the Future report [45] explains how peatland in the Fens has been degraded through drainage for arable cultivation. Once degraded, peatland emits CO₂ and methane; a report on peatland natural capital by the Office for National Statistics estimates that 7,600 kilotons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year are emitted as a result of arable practices on peatland [46].

Peatland condition classifications are assigned based on the estimated rate of GHG flux (named 'newghgr' in the 'England Peat Status GHG and C storage dataset') and the closest emission factor provided in the Peatland Code Field Protocol [35].

The baseline condition of this peatland is categorised as 'actively eroding' (approximately 16.2%) or 'drained' (83.8%) using the peatlands' emission factor (tCO₂e/ha/yr), in accordance with the Peatland Code Field Protocol [36] (see Section 3.1.7 for limitations of this method). For peatland, in an 'actively eroding' condition, the assumed emission factor is 23.8 tCO₂e/ha/yr; for peatland in 'drained' condition, the assumed emission factor is 4.54 tCO₂e/ha/yr.

Natural England recently released the 2025 England Peat Map [2]. This provides a more accurate and detailed picture of the current state of peatland when compared to the 'England Peat Status GHG and C storage' dataset [15] that has been used for this Natural Capital Baseline. The new peat map has been developed using machine learning, satellite imagery, LiDAR, and updated field surveys to detect peat soils that were previously unmapped or misclassified. The new 2025 peat map shows both gains in mapped extent (due to better detection) and losses or degradation (due to environmental change).

The 2025 England Peat Map suggests that the peatland extents used in this baseline (based on the 2008 England Peat Status dataset) are an overestimation. The new peat map shows approximately 78,000ha of deep peaty soils across all catchments in the Fens2100+ study area, whereas the 2008 dataset shows approximately 155,000ha. There is approximately 70,000ha of intersecting peatland extents between the two datasets, highlighting that the new peat map has identified roughly 8,000ha of previously unmapped peatland across the Fens2100 study area. For climate regulation, this indicates the amount of carbon dioxide emitted as a result of actively eroding peatland has also been

overestimated, so the value of climate regulation is expected to be greater than calculated for this baseline.

As the Natural Capital baseline assessment uses the 2008 'England Peat Status GHG and C storage' dataset, percentage coverages of peat are not directly comparable with the catchment summary report (which uses the 2025 England Peat Map).

4.2.3 Protected areas for biodiversity

While there are no international statutory designated nature conservation sites within the Lower Witham Fens, there are some hydrologically connected to the River Witham catchment. The Wash is designated as a Ramsar and Special Protection Area (SPA) and is where the River Witham ultimately discharges to the sea. The Wash comprises a vast intertidal embayment incorporating one of the largest and most important areas of estuarine mudflats, sandbanks and saltmarsh in Britain.

The Wash paired with the North Norfolk Coast is also designated a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for the marine area with sea inlets and tidal rivers, estuaries, mud flats, sand flats, lagoons with small areas of salt marshes, salt pastures and salt steppes. Similarly, The Wash is also recognised for its national importance with designations as SSSI and NNR.

There are four national statutory designated nature conservation sites within or partially within the catchment, some of which overlap with other designations. These comprise:

- Bardney Limewoods – SSSI and NNR; and
- Tattershall Carrs, Tattershall Old Gravel Pits and Potterhanworth Wood – SSSI.

Figure 10 shows the national statutory designated nature conservation sites within the catchment. A summary of each site provided in sections 4.2.3.1 – 4.2.3.4.

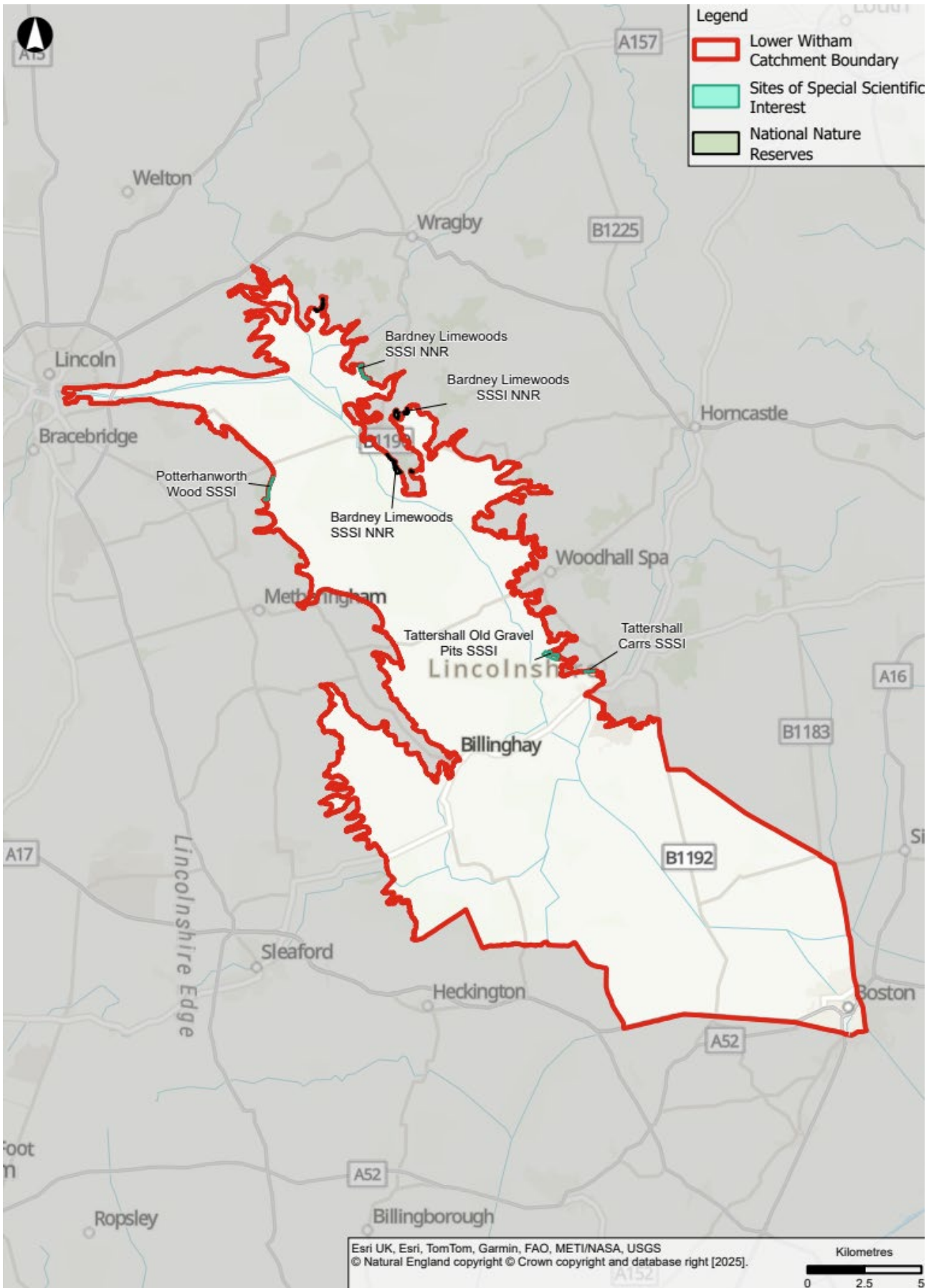


Figure 10: Designated Nature Conservation sites within the catchment

4.2.3.1 Bardney Limewoods SSSI and NNR

Bardney Limewoods NNR covers roughly 20.5ha of the catchment. The woods are the most important examples of small-leaved lime *Tilia cordata* woodland in Britain. Management of these sites as coppice or high forest has continued since at least the 11th century. They cover a wide range of soil and drainage conditions, resulting in a varied ground flora and range of different tree and shrub communities. The ground flora of the sandy acidic soils is locally dominated by lily-of-the-valley *Convallaria majalis*. The Limewoods are well known for their moth and butterfly populations, and some of the most important heronries in the county are found in these woods. [47]

4.2.3.2 Tattershall Carrs SSSI

Tattershall Carrs covers approximately 1.28ha of the catchment. It is the most extensive example in the county of ancient woodlands on fen edge sands and gravels dominated by alder *Alnus glutinosa*. There are many tree and herb species present. The stream, ditches and flushes are bordered by large patches of opposite-leaved gold saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* amongst which is the rare alternate-leaved golden saxifrage *C. alternifolium*. Notable breeding birds include green woodpecker *Picus viridis*, greater spotted woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*, and woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*. [48]

4.2.3.3 Tattershall Old Gravel Pits SSSI

Tattershall Old Gravel Pits covers approximately 13.2ha of the catchment. Tattershall Old Gravel Pits support some of the best examples of the aquatic plant communities of nutrient-rich open water systems in Lincolnshire. The site comprises a series of isolated flooded old sand and gravel workings of varying size, depth and topography which, in addition to a rich aquatic flora, also support a varied marginal community and extensive reedbeds. [49]

4.2.3.4 Potterhanworth Wood SSSI

Potterhanworth Wood covers approximately 4.98ha of the catchment. Potterhanworth Wood is characterised by the dominance of small-leaved lime. Historically, the site is known to have been continuously wooded and its long management as coppice-with-standards, combined with the variation in soil texture and drainage, has resulted in outstanding plant and animal communities. There are pure stands of lime in the north; elsewhere it is mixed with other tree and shrub species. Rarer plants of the ground flora are herb paris, nettle-leaved bellflower *Campanula trachelium* and small teasel *Dipsacus pilosus*. The wood supports a breeding bird community characteristic of ancient woodlands including woodcock, great spotted woodpecker and treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*. It also contains a small heronry [50].

4.2.4 Risk Register

The NCRAT includes a Risk Register that highlights how drivers of environmental change may present risks to the quality and quantity of natural assets in the study area. This can be used to highlight which ecosystem services are under pressure and limited in their capacity to continue to provide future benefits.

The assessment of risk is qualitative and informed by the prevalence of the driver of environmental change, as well as the extent and condition of the natural asset in the study area. The drivers of change assessed in the NCRAT are described in Table 3.

Table 3: Drivers of environmental change considered in the Risk Register

Driver of change	Definition
Land-use change (incl. habitat loss)	This can be the result of a number of drivers including development and coastal erosion as well as hazards (e.g. forest fires). Land-use change is usually permanent but it could also be temporary. It is likely to affect the extent of natural capital asset rather than condition.
Climate change	This includes drivers on habitats from changing climatic conditions including temperature, precipitation, soil aridity and storminess. Assessments of the likely impact of climate change over this century are provided in UK Climate Projections ⁸
Resource extraction (incl. over-exploitation)	Over-exploitation of resources can impact natural assets through both direct physical damage and additional stress on the resources on which they rely (e.g. water availability).
Population growth	Driver which comes from the demands of a higher population on natural resources and the environment. Note that the impact of population growth may be through future land-use change, resource extraction, and pollution.
Pollution	Includes both diffuse sources (e.g. agriculture, urban run-off, atmospheric deposition) and point sources (e.g. sewer overflows, wastewater treatment, abandoned mines).
Invasive species/diseases/pathogens	Invasive species/diseases/pathogens can have significant impacts on ecosystems, threatening the abundance and health of native species.

⁸ UK Climate Projections are available at: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/index>

For Lower Witham, the natural assets under most pressure are enclosed farmland and freshwaters. The primary drivers of this are climate change, resource extraction and land-use change (including habitat loss). Figure 11 shows which ecosystem services are most at risk due to strain on a natural asset.

Level of pressure categories	Description
High	High likelihood the pressure will affect natural asset(s) and high risk of loss of ecosystem service.
Medium	Medium likelihood the pressure will affect natural asset(s) and medium risk of loss of ecosystem service.
Low	Low likelihood the pressure will affect natural asset(s) and low risk of loss of ecosystem service.
None	The pressure is not expected to affect the natural asset(s) nor ecosystem service.
No data	No data available to assess likelihood of pressure and affect on natural asset(s) nor ecosystem service.
Not assessed	Risk rating not completed
	No viable benefit-asset attribution

Ecosystem Services Group	Natural capital assets (NEA Broad habitat type)							
	Coastal margins	Enclosed farmland	Freshwaters - Open waters, wetlands and floodplains	Marine	Mountains, moorlands and heaths	Semi-natural grasslands	Urban	Woodlands
Agriculture		High			None	None		
Fish and shellfish landings	None			None				
Water supply			High					
Timber								Medium
Renewable energy		High	High		None			
Climate regulation	None	High			None	None		Medium
Air quality	None	High	High		None	None		Medium
Hazard regulation								
Recreation	None	High	High		None	None	Medium	Medium
Physical Health	None	High	High		None	None	Medium	Medium
Education		High	High		None	None	Medium	Medium
Volunteering		High	High		None	None	Medium	Medium
Water quality		High	High		None	None	Medium	Medium

Figure 11: Natural Capital Risk Register.

4.3 Ecosystem Services

The type and significance of ecosystem services in the catchment are shown in Figure 12. More information about each of these services is provided in the sections below.

As shown in Figure 12, the most significant ecosystem services in the catchment are arable agriculture, water supply, climate regulation, climate regulation, hazard regulation and recreation. The significance is based on a desk-top assessment of the relative provision of ecosystem service and the amount of people it will impact. The definition of each significance rating is shown in Table 4.

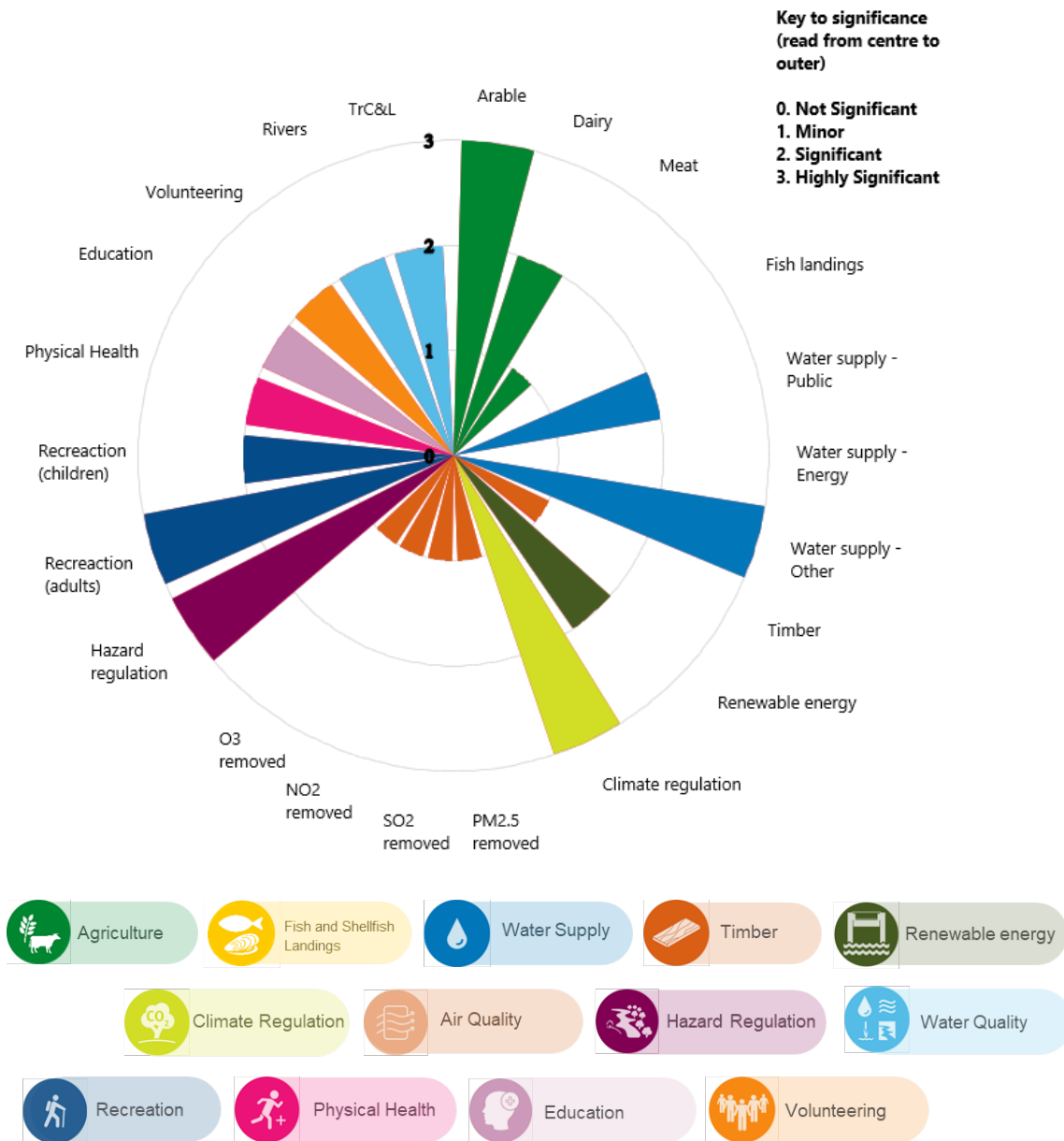


Figure 12: Rose diagram showing the significance of ecosystem services in the catchment

Table 4: The definition of the ecosystem service significance ratings used in the NCRAT.

Significance rating	Definition
Highly significant	The benefit flow is (very) important to the place in relative terms* because it impacts the wellbeing of a significant proportion (and possibly a wide variety) of people and businesses and/or due to wider social and cultural aspects.
Significant	The benefit flow is of material importance in relative terms* because it impacts the wellbeing of a sizeable proportion of people and businesses.
Minor	The benefit flow is of minor importance in relative terms* because it does not impact most people and business. Note: it may, though, still be highly important to a small number of specific individuals or groups.
Not significant	There is very little or no provision of this benefit and it impacts only a very small number of people and businesses.

*Relative to the provision of other services/benefits within the catchment.

4.3.1 Provisioning Services

Food production

Agriculture plays an important role as an ecosystem service and land-use in the catchment. The majority of terrestrial habitat is comprised of arable fields and agricultural grasslands. Agricultural practices, such as arable farming and livestock rearing, contribute to national food security and support the local economy.

Water supply

The Witham Abstraction Licensing Strategy (ALS) [39] covers abstraction and impoundment within the catchment in the Anglian RBD. There are multiple surface water flow assessment points across the catchment, where water abstraction is restricted to 146 or 222 days of the year. This is to address unsustainable abstraction and secure proper use of water resources.

The catchment is covered by four IDBs: Witham First District, Witham Third District, Witham Fourth District and Black Sluice, shown in Figure 13 from the Witham ALS.

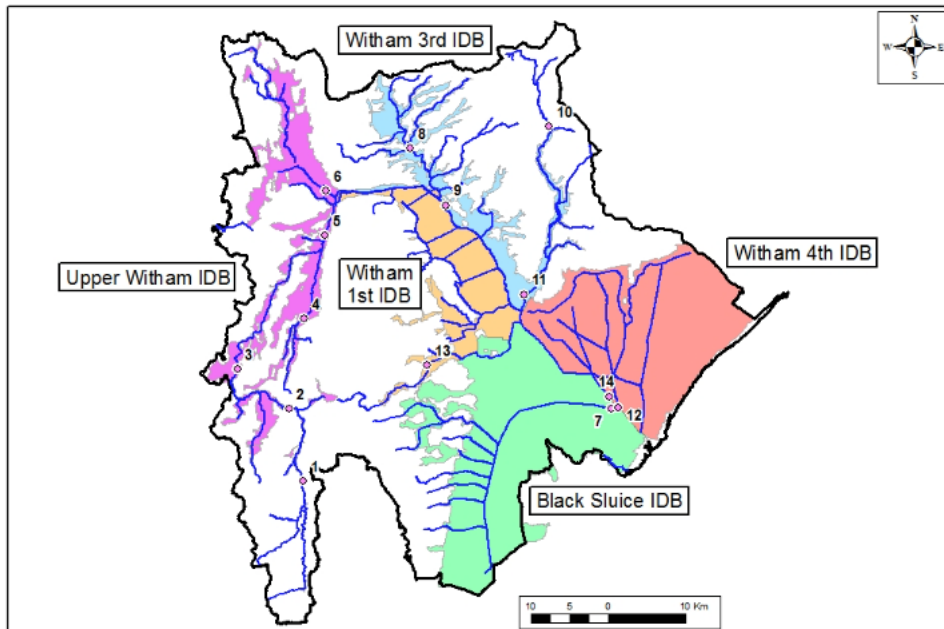


Figure 13: IDB catchments in the Witham ALS Environment Agency copyright ©

The catchment is underlain by 2,800ha of groundwater bodies which are a crucial source of water for public use, agriculture and industry. Users requiring significant irrigation throughout the catchment have invested in irrigation reservoirs, to store winter abstracted water for summer irrigation use. Anglian Water have proposed designs for a new ‘Lincolnshire Reservoir’ adjacent to Helpringham (out of the catchment), to meet future demands on the water supply for public use, agriculture and industry.

The catchment intersects with three operational catchments, including Witham Lower (17% of the operational catchment is within the study area), South Forty Foot Drain (12% of the operational catchment is within the study area), and Fens Eat and West (12% of the operational catchment is within the study area). There are 42 WER / WFD river surface waterbodies across these operational catchments, two scoring ‘Good’, 27 scoring ‘Moderate’, 11 scoring ‘Poor’ and two scoring ‘Bad’ for ecological status for the River Basin Management Plan Cycle 2, and Cycle 3,

Renewable energy

Many natural processes provide a renewable energy source that can be harnessed to produce electricity. Solar power (photovoltaics) and onshore wind generation are the main sources of onshore renewable energy generation in the catchment.

Timber

Woodlands play a fundamental role in providing timber and wood fuel in the UK. There is approximately 577ha woodland cover in the catchment and approximately 47.7ha of commercial woodland that is actively managed with a felling licence valid within the last 10 years. [22].

Pollination and seed dispersal

Semi-natural habitats such as grasslands, woodlands, hedgerows and scrub support insect populations that pollinate crops growing on agricultural land. Seed dispersal allows plants to colonise new areas where the species may not already be present, ensuring genetic diversity and supporting other species by providing food, shelter, and habitat.

4.3.2 Regulating Services

Climate regulation

Ecosystems regulate a wide range of atmospheric processes that control our climate, including the greenhouse effect, precipitation, the ozone layer, the albedo effect, and atmospheric chemical composition [51]. Locally, this can help reduce urban temperatures and remove air pollutants. Globally, the most significant example of climate regulation by ecosystems is the absorption of greenhouse gases [51].

Some of most significant habitats for carbon sequestration in the catchment are located along the coastline, such as saltmarshes and intertidal mudflats. A major source of carbon emissions identified in the NCRAT are habitats located on degraded peatland, such as agricultural fields on deep peat soils. These habitats emit more carbon dioxide equivalent than habitats elsewhere in the catchment can sequester and ongoing soil and water management will likely impact on the future carbon sequestration potential.

Air quality

Most urban areas in England experience significant levels of air pollution which can contribute to adverse health impacts including premature mortality from cardiovascular and respiratory causes. Studies have shown that vegetation can play an important role in removing air pollutants and improving air quality. There is one air quality management areas (AQMA) within the catchment study area Haven Bridge AQMA, Boston Borough Council.

Air pollution removal occurs through dry deposition, a mechanism by which pollutants are accumulated on leaf surfaces. Gaseous pollutants can also be removed through leaf stomata uptake.

Hazard regulation

Many habitats can act as buffers to reduce the effect of natural hazards, such as flooding. Relative to bare soil or paved surfaces, natural habitats reduce flooding risk to downstream populations by buffering peak rainfall flows entering rivers.

Disease and pests

Pests can be responsible for agricultural losses and encourage the use of pesticides. Natural pest control, such as by bats and birds, can enhance crop production by reducing herbivorous insects that damage or use parts of crops. Provision of habitats such as semi-natural grasslands and woodlands, can support species which prey on pests. Given the high cover of agricultural land in the catchment natural pest control of infestations is an important regulating service.

Pollination

Semi-natural habitats such as grasslands, woodlands, hedgerows, and scrub support insect populations that pollinate crops growing on agricultural land.

Soil retention and erosion

Soil retention is required for the maintenance of healthy ecosystems and delivery of other ecosystem services such as food and timber production. Soil resources in the catchment are degraded and eroded due to drainage and tillage of land for agriculture. Tree planting and increased diversity of vegetation structure and cover can help increase soil retention.

4.3.3 Cultural Services

Our cultures, knowledge systems, religious beliefs, social interactions and amenity have been shaped by our interaction with natural ecosystems. Cultural ecosystem services represent a suite of benefits related to amenity and culture, that can have a significant impact on society as a whole and are therefore often difficult to quantify or value.

Recreation

The catchment is comprised of significant areas of green and blue space for recreation. The Lower Witham channel itself is a key recreational asset for boats, fishing and foot and cycle paths along its banks. There are several nearby holiday parks which attract tourists and provide access to nearby tourist spots in wider Lincolnshire.

Based on datasets used for ORVal, the catchment contains a total of 50 recreational sites. The most common types of recreational sites are grave yard (12 sites) and village greens (12 sites). Other sites include two allotments, two amenity parks, two cemeteries, one country park, one golf course, six nature parks, three parks, and eight woods. ORVal data also shows there are 69 paths in the catchment.

These sites attract a range of visitors to the local area which contributes to the local economy.

Physical health

Approximately half of the visits made to the local area are likely to partake in activities that are beneficial for their physical health. However, Public Right of Way (PRoW) route connectivity, overall, is fragmented due to a lack of crossings over the River Witham, drainage ditches and delphs. There are National Cycle Routes are present within the area with sections of the National Cycle Route 1, from Dover to the Scottish Highlands, intersecting the Lower Witham Fens. The Water Railway also provides a cycle route along the former Lincoln to Boston railway line, from Lincoln to Woodhall Spa.

Improvements to health improve the quality of life for individuals and reduce the pressure on healthcare systems.

Education and volunteering

Visits to the catchment for scientific and educational purposes are difficult to quantify, but can create benefits for human society as a whole. The protected areas and heritage sites within the catchment have the potential to enable insights about past and future landscape changes in the area.

Designated sites provide an opportunity for public volunteering, which provides benefits to recipient organisations and their stakeholders, to wider society, and to the volunteers themselves [34].

Aesthetic / sense of place

The concept of sense of place in the context of natural capital refers to the emotional and symbolic meaning that the environment holds for individuals or communities. Intrinsically, it is difficult to measure, as it describes how people perceive, feel about, and interact with their environment.

In the context of this study, aesthetic / sense of place benefits of natural capital assets is based on the character of the landscape which include its distinctive, historic and human

influenced wetland landscape, notable for its large-scale, flat, open topography with extensive vistas to level horizons.

4.3.4 Bundled services

Bundled services are benefits provided by nature that are not easily attributable to specific ecosystem services as they provide multiple types of benefits. Some of the bundled services can also be classified as supporting services, they are crucial to the functioning of ecosystem processes and therefore support the provision of other ecosystem services. Bundled services are typically difficult to quantify as their primary benefit is the underpinning of all other ecosystem services and therefore do not provide a direct measurable benefit.

Water quality

Ecosystems and vegetation can improve water quality in variety of ways, including through the absorption of excess nutrients; slowing the flow of water which increases water (and pollutant) retention in the soil, helping to prevent sewer overload; providing shade and reducing algae growth; and helping to stabilise river banks and beds with root systems, which reduces sediment runoff [52].

The bundled ecosystem service for water quality entails a range of benefits related to ecosystems functioning to remediate polluted water, the value of good-quality water for economic activities, recreation, education, and for healthy plant and animal populations.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is defined by the Convention of Biological Diversity as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems” [53]. Biodiversity is an integral characteristic of stable and resilient ecosystems and is vital for the continued delivery of all other ecosystem services.

As described in Section 4.2.3, there are designated sites in the catchment that are highly important for biodiversity. These areas include a variety of rare habitats and species - with habitats ranging from ancient woodlands to aquatic plant communities of nutrient-rich open water systems, and species including breeding bird communities of woodcock, great spotted woodpecker and tree creeper, important heronries and moth and butterfly populations.

4.4 Benefits

Natural capital benefits Figure 14 shows the flow of ecosystem services from natural assets in the catchment. For each of the ecosystem services shown, data on the physical flow of benefits is used to estimate a monetary value. Sections 4.4.1 - 4.4.4 below describe the physical benefits from the ecosystem services in the catchment. It should be noted that the benefits of ecosystem services impact different groups of people differently, depending on the service and location. Often, ecosystem services will deliver direct benefits to local people, for example through improved health, and indirect benefits to the wider population, for example by reducing cost to health services. The monetary values shown have been calculated from the NCRAT.

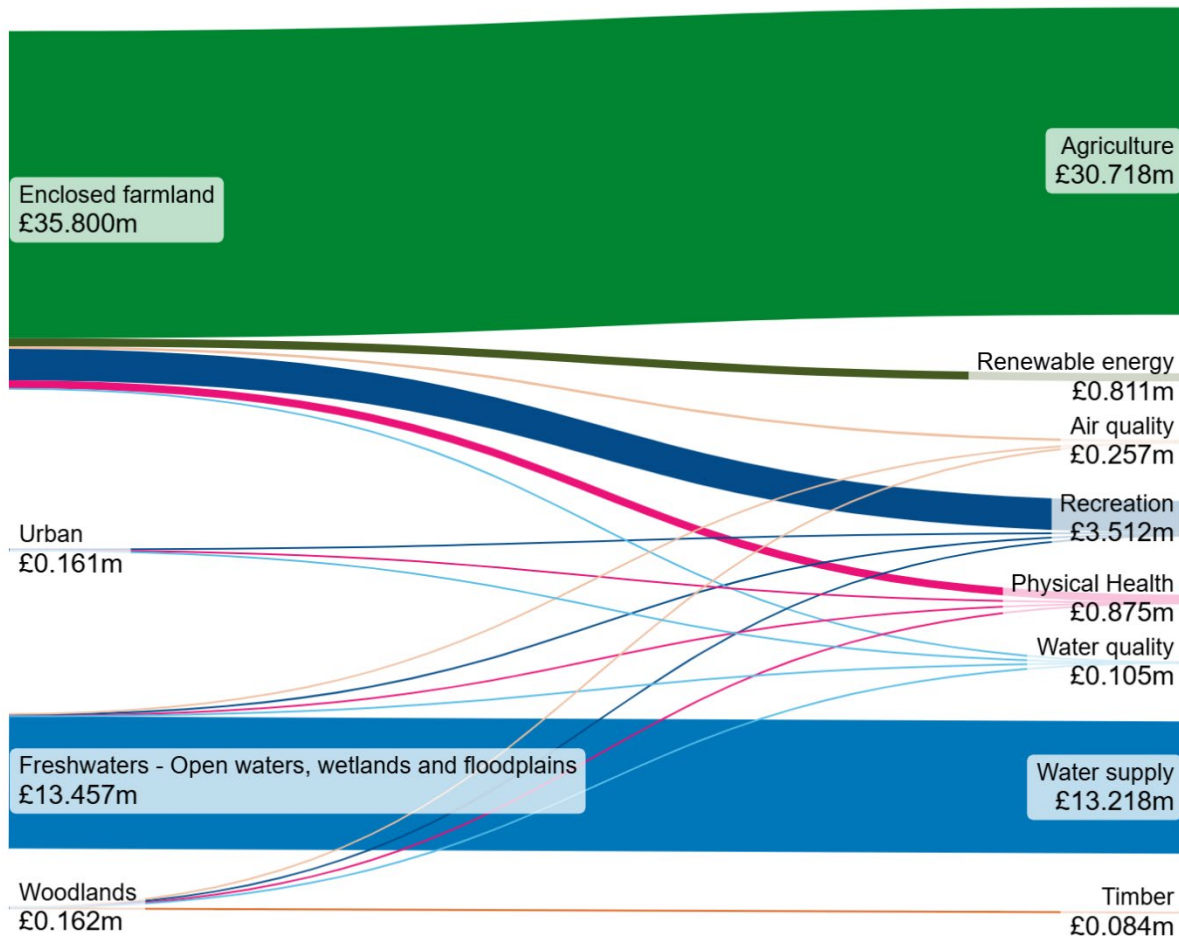


Figure 14: Sankey diagram showing the flow of ecosystem services from natural assets in the catchment

Some of the benefits that are not included in Figure 14 but are significant to the catchment include:

- Increased pollination and the control of pests and diseases, which promote healthy ecosystems and improve agricultural productivity;
- the cultural, historical and aesthetic value ecosystems provide to places; and
- the provision of all other ecosystem services through biodiversity and biosphere integrity.

These benefits are not assessed with the NCRAT; however, a qualitative assessment of their benefit is provided below.

4.4.1 Provisioning Services

Food production

Agricultural practices, such as arable farming and livestock rearing contribute significantly to national food security and support the local economy. The estimated annual yields for arable and livestock are approximately 267,635 tonnes and 5,782 tonnes respectively.

Water supply

Overall, the volume of water abstracted from the catchment is approximated to be 2.9 million m³ per year. Over half of this abstracted water is used for public water supply.

Renewable energy

According to the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, roughly 99 megawatts (MW) electricity was generated from onshore wind and 361MW from solar power in the five local authorities that intersect with the catchment in 2023 [54]. In comparison, in 2023 across England, it was estimated that 3,094MW of electricity was generated from onshore wind, 43MW from hydro generation and 13,976MW from photovoltaics. Approximate figures for each local authority within the catchment are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: The installed generation capacity of onshore wind and solar power for the Local Authority Districts within the Lower Nene catchment

Local Authority District (LAD)	Proportion of the Local Authority District within the catchment	Installed onshore wind generation capacity (MW)		Installed solar generation capacity (MW)	
		Total capacity in LAD	Estimated capacity within catchment	Total capacity in LAD	Estimated capacity within catchment
North Kesteven District Council	18.82%	26.2	4.83	42.2	7.78
East Lindsey District Council	4.49%	68.5	3.07	115.8	5.20
Boston Borough Council	18.42%	0	0	7.6	0.26
West Lindsey District Council	2.04%	1	0.19	142.9	26.9
City of Lincoln Council	3.37%	3.5	0.07	52.1	1.06

Since catchment-specific data is not available, the renewable energy generation value for the Local Authority Districts has been scaled to the catchment according to the relative size difference (see Table 5). Using this method, it is estimated that approximately 58,096MWh/year is generated in the catchment from renewable sources, which is equivalent to an installed generation capacity of approximately 49MW.

Timber

Woodlands play a fundamental role in providing timber and wood fuel in the UK. There are 577ha of woodland within the catchment and 47.7ha of which have had a management plan or a felling license in the last 10 years. While there are data limitations in relation to actual rates of timber extraction in woodlands within the catchment, national data can be applied to estimate a yearly volume of 2,493m³.

4.4.2 Regulating Services

Climate regulation

Data presented in the Climate Change Strategy for South Holland, Boston and East Lindsey District Councils suggests that land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) is the third largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in East Lindsey District Council at approximately 109,200 tCO₂e/yr. For the catchment (which is 23.22% of East Lindsey District Council), the NCRAT presents net greenhouse gas fluxes as emitting roughly 70,170tCO₂e/yr. This is calculated using the extent of different habitat types in the catchment and their average carbon sequestration rates.

The catchment is underlain by approximately 10,108ha of peatland. This peat is predominantly in a 'drained' condition (83.6% of the total peatland area) and the remaining peatland area is in an 'actively eroding' condition (16.2% of the total peatland area). None of the peatland area in the catchment is considered to be in a 'near natural' condition.

It is important to note that the NCRAT assumes all agricultural land (i.e. arable and pastoral) is delivering net sequestration, which is likely incorrect (see limitations in section 3.1.7). At a national scale agriculture is a net emitter of greenhouse gases and it is likely this pattern is similar in the catchment; in 2021 approximately 48MtCO₂e were emitted from as a result of agricultural land management across Great Britain.

Air quality

The NCRAT considers the removal of three air pollutants, Particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), and Ozone (O₃). Overall, approximately 1866 tonnes of air pollutants are removed by vegetation each year. The removal of these air pollutants provides health benefits to the local population in the catchment. Given that the catchment is predominantly rural with a low population density, the health benefits of improved air quality are likely to be less significant than in more urban and densely populated areas.

It is important to note that air pollution is likely to be distributed unevenly across the catchment, however the NCRAT tool assumes an even distribution of air pollutant abatement across the whole catchment rather than modelling variable impact or value across the catchment. Therefore, both the impacts of poor air quality and the benefits of air pollutant removal may vary when measured on the ground.

Hazard regulation

The NCRAT only quantifies and values the cumulative yearly water storage capacity of woodlands in their canopy and soils. In the context of this project, approximately 95,360m³ of floodwater are temporarily stored in areas of woodland.

Disease and pests

The NCRAT does not quantify benefits relating to disease and pest control. It is estimated that globally 35–40% of potential crop yields are destroyed by pests [55]. Natural pest control, such as by bats and birds, can enhance crop production by reducing herbivorous insects that damage or use parts of crops.

Pollination

The NCRAT does not quantify benefits relating to pollination. Pollination plays a crucial role in promoting healthy ecosystems and supporting the provision of other ecosystem services. Approximately 80% of British wildflower species and 37% of crops grown in the UK benefit from insect pollination, including beans and oilseed rape; additionally, a further

37% of crops grown in the UK, such as carrots and onions, require insect pollination to create viable seeds.

Many cereal and arable crops are wind-pollinated [56], whereas many fruit and vegetable crops (particularly oilseed rape, orchard fruit, soft fruit and field beans) make use of insects to transfer pollen. Without the pollinating insects these plants would likely have overall reduced quality and yields, resulting in a direct economic value impact. They also contribute to the diversity of wild plant species, habitats and wildlife in England, as well as its resilience and natural beauty. Pollination is therefore an essential ecosystem service which maintains biodiversity and supports other vital ecosystem functions, including soil protection, flood control and carbon sequestration.

The quantification of pollination benefits heavily relies on complex modelling, which is outside the scope of this assessment. Currently the direction and magnitude of changes in pollinator biodiversity, the value and functional relationship of pollinators to agriculture from farm to national scales and how this biodiversity and linked ecosystem service is only partly understood [57].

Soil erosion and retention

The NCRAT does not quantify benefits relating to soil erosion and retention. Soils provide many essential services including an environment for food production, filtering and absorbing water, reducing pollutants, regulating climate and providing habitat for organisms. It is estimated that over 2 million hectares of soil are at risk of erosion in England and Wales and almost 4 million hectares are at risk of soil compaction. This has implications for water resources, flooding and soil quality and food production [58].

4.4.3 Cultural Services

The NCRAT quantifies and values only four cultural ecosystem services: recreation, physical health, education, and volunteering. For this assessment, education and volunteering benefits were scoped out due to lack of data availability.

Recreation

Access to open green spaces can provide a range of benefits to local economies. Based on data from the University of Exeter's ORVal [33], an estimated 906,000 adults (aged 16 or older) visit open green spaces in the catchment every year which supports the growth of local economies. A further 230,000 visits are made by children each year, but these visits are excluded from the assessment due to difficulties of quantifying their value.

Physical health

Out of the 1,135,604 yearly visits to open green spaces within the catchment, roughly 466,508 are likely to partake in activities that are beneficial for their physical health.

Education and volunteering

For this assessment, education and volunteering benefits were not possible to quantify due to lack of data availability. Although visits to the catchment for scientific and educational purposes are difficult to quantify, they do create benefits for human society as a whole. The protected areas and heritage sites within the catchment have the potential to enable insights about past and future landscape changes in the area.

Volunteering visits are similarly difficult to quantify, but can provide benefits to recipient organisations and their stakeholders, to wider society and to the volunteers themselves. Volunteering in nature and outdoor activities can have many positive benefits for the participants such as improving physical health, mental health and social connectedness.

This not only provides a direct benefit to those participating in the activity but can have follow-on benefits by reducing national health care costs. Mental health improvements include reduced stress and anxiety and increased positive mood, self-esteem and resilience [59].

Aesthetic / sense of place

The aesthetic and sense of place benefits from nature are intrinsically difficult to measure, as it describes how people perceive, feel about, and interact with their environment. One means of measuring this benefit is through house prices, which tend to increase in areas where there is greater access to green and blue space due to improved local aesthetics.

4.4.4 Bundled services

Bundled services may not produce measurable benefits but are essential for ecological processes to function and facilitate the provision of all ecosystem services. Supporting services are typically not assessed on their own, as their importance underpins all individual ecosystem services discussed as part of this assessment.

Water quality

The bundled ecosystem service for water quality entails a range of benefits related to ecosystems functioning to remediate polluted water, the value of good-quality water for economic activities, recreation, education, and for healthy plant and animal populations.

The NCRAT applies non-market valuation approaches to quantify the value of good water quality within the catchment, mainly by applying data on people's willingness to pay for good water quality in combination with the ecological status of inland waterbodies. See Section 4.2.1.4 for more information about the surface water bodies in the catchment.

Biodiversity

The variety of living organisms in the catchment is important at a local level for increasing resilience to pests and diseases and supporting healthy ecosystems. At a global level, it is important for maintaining genetic diversity, which in turn is required for biosphere integrity, one of the nine planetary boundaries [60]. At both a local and a global level, Biodiversity enables the functioning of ecosystem services that are critical to all life of Earth.

While there are some ways to measure aspects or indicators of biodiversity (e.g. through Biodiversity Metrics, indices or indicator species), the NCRAT does not currently include this.

4.4.5 Beneficiaries Assessment

A qualitative Beneficiaries Assessment has been undertaken that explores who benefits from each ecosystem service, either directly or indirectly. The assessment considers who the beneficiaries of each ecosystem service are (i.e. the local population, wider society, public sector or private sector) and whether they are primary, secondary or indirect beneficiaries. The outputs of this are presented in Appendix A: Output - Benefits Statement.

The local population – including local communities and households (residents) – were identified as the primary beneficiary for most ecosystem services except provisioning services such as agriculture, water supply, timber and renewable energy. For these, as well as pollination, they have been identified as the secondary beneficiary.

The wider society – meaning those who live outside of the study area and include non-governmental organisations – has been identified as an indirect beneficiary for the majority

of ecosystem services, specifically regulating and cultural services. For provisioning services and bundled services, the wider society is considered a secondary beneficiary. For climate regulation, the wider society is considered a primary beneficiary.

The public sector – referring to national and local government bodies – has been identified as an indirect beneficiary for the majority of ecosystem services, particularly provisioning services. The public sector is considered a secondary beneficiary of climate regulation, hazard regulation, disease and pest regulation, all bundled services and cultural services including recreation, health, volunteering and education. The public sector is considered the primary beneficiary of the mediation of wastes.

The private sector – including commercial enterprises, farming and industry – is considered a primary beneficiary for provisioning services such as agriculture, water supply, timber, and renewable energy as well as the regulation of disease and pests, pollination, soil condition and erosion, and mediation of wastes. The private sector is considered a secondary beneficiary of all bundled services, climate regulation and hazard regulation. For the remaining services, including cultural services and air quality regulation, the private sector is considered an indirect beneficiary.

4.5 Value

4.5.1 Natural capital value

The total natural capital value that has been estimated for the ecosystem services in the catchment is estimated to be £29.6 million per year, with a 100-year asset value of £1,574 million. Figure 15 shows how this figure can be broken down into the different benefits from ecosystem services. This value will be an underestimate of the real value of natural capital assets as some benefits have not been valued, including biodiversity which underpins the functioning of all other ecosystem services. More information on the value of ecosystem service benefits is provided in the subsequent sections.

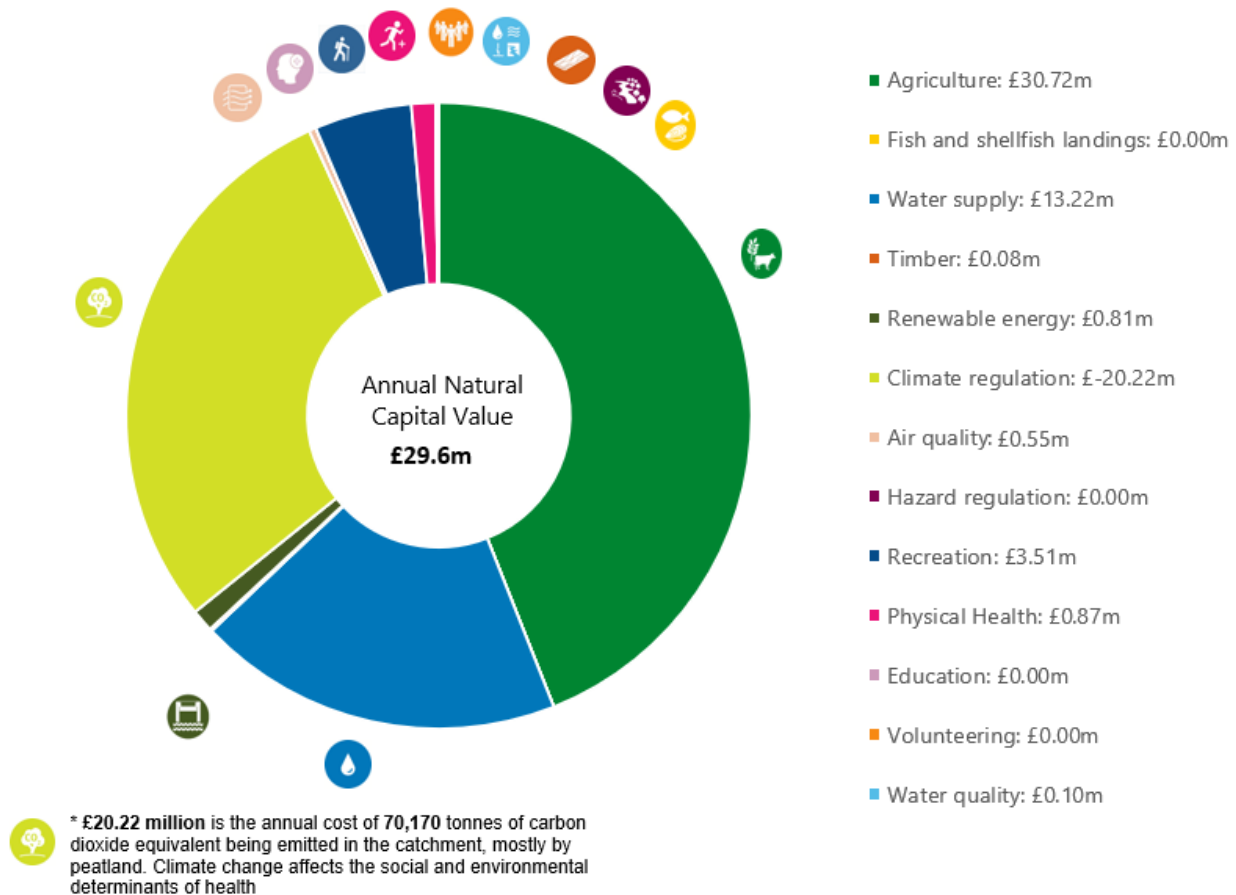


Figure 15: Pie chart showing the natural capital value of different ecosystem services in the catchment (£ million)

Not all ecosystem services have been quantified into a monetary value and so show a value of £0 on Figure 15. Volunteering and education have not been included in the assessment because there is not enough data available to calculate a value. Since there is no marine habitat within the catchment, the provision of food from fish and shellfish landings has not been included as it is not appropriate to attribute these benefits to the study area. The NCRAT does not provide a monetary value for hazard regulation as the valuation methodology is not sufficiently robust. Other ecosystem services not included are those that are particularly hard to quantify, including biodiversity, pollination, regulation of disease and pests, regulation of soil quality and erosion, and cultural benefits relating to amenity, aesthetics and spirituality. Consequently, the total values of assets and services in a natural capital account will always be an underestimate.

4.5.2 Provisioning services

Food production

The estimated annual yields for arable and livestock are approximately 267,635 tonnes and 5,782 tonnes respectively, which have a combined worth of over £30 million each year. The asset value over the next 100 years for agriculture is over £915 million. As noted in section 3.1.7, the natural capital values do not include the potential costs from carbon emissions associated with agricultural activities (e.g. cost of carbon emissions from land management, fertiliser production, machinery etc.).

Water supply

Overall, the volume of water abstracted from the catchment is approximated to be 2.9 million m³ per year, equating to £13.2 million each year and £394 million over the next 100 years – these are the central values. The minimum and maximum annual values for water supply are £1.6 million and roughly £21 million respectively.

Renewable energy

The renewable energy generated for the catchment is estimated to be 58,096MWh per year, which has been valued at £81,000 a year and £2.4 million over the next 100 years.

Timber

The national value of timber and fuel extracted from woodlands is estimated at almost £15 billion. National data can be applied to the catchment to estimate a yearly timber production volume of 2,492m³, which is valued at approximately £84,000 per year. The 100-year asset value of this is £2.5 million.

A key consideration for this figure is that, in order to provide a constant benefit, woodlands need to be managed sustainably. As such, timber harvest rates should not negatively impact the health and therefore the wider ecosystem service provision within a woodland.

4.5.3 Regulating Services

Climate regulation

Based on the extent of habitat types in the catchment, the NCRAT presents the net greenhouse gas fluxes as sequestering roughly 70,170tCO₂e/yr for a central value, providing an annual value of £20.2 million - this has a 100-year asset value of over £100.8 million.

Air quality

The removal of 1866 tonnes of air pollutants by vegetation each year leads to an estimated avoided cost of treatment and productivity loss of £550,000 per year and £16.65 million over the next 100 years.

Hazard regulation

In the catchment, an estimated 95,360m³ of floodwater is temporarily stored in areas of woodland. The NCRAT does not provide a monetary value for this benefit, however the cost of creating a flood storage reservoir to store a similar amount of water is estimated at £48,155 per year.

Disease and pests

The NCRAT does not provide a monetary value for the benefits associated with disease and pest control in the catchment. There is not sufficient information to calculate the precise economic impact of pests and disease. The spread of invasive and non-native species more broadly is estimated to cost the UK economy £1.8 billion each year [6].

Pollination

The NCRAT does not provide a monetary value for the benefits associated with pollination in the catchment. Pollination by insects and other animals has been estimated to be worth £500 million annually in the UK [6].

Soil erosion and retention

The NCRAT does not provide a monetary value for the benefits associated with soil erosion and retention in the catchment. As peat is drained it shrinks and becomes lighter, friable and vulnerable to erosion. Production losses due to soil erosion are estimated to cost £40 million per year in England and Wales [6].

4.5.4 Cultural Services

Recreation

The value of 906,000 visits by adults to open green spaces in the catchment every year is worth approximately £3.5 million each year and has a 100-year asset value of approximately £84.8 million. The welfare value of a further 230,000 visits made by children each year cannot be quantified but is likely to be significant.

Physical health

By applying a valuation approach to measuring the improvements in 'quality adjusted life years' (QALYs), the NCRAT estimates that £80,700 in healthcare treatment costs can be avoided every year due to improved physical health as a result of 466,508 active visits to green spaces. The 100-year asset value of this is £26 million.

Education and volunteering

Although education and volunteering have been scoped out of this assessment due to lack of data availability, they are valuable ecosystem services. The number of volunteer hours and educational visits can be used to calculate the value of education and volunteering in a catchment. It is likely that the protected areas and heritage sites within the catchment enable valuable volunteering and educational opportunities. All 141 National Nature Reserves managed by Natural England have a total volunteering value of £1.8 million (for 150,000 hours of work) and a total educational value of £123,000 [34] [59].

Aesthetic / sense of place

The NCRAT does not provide a monetary value for the benefits associated with aesthetics and sense of place. Recreation and aesthetic values are in part captured by house prices as there is value associated with proximity to green and blue spaces for recreation (free trips to nature) and the visual amenity (aesthetic) value provided by being able to view green and blue spaces. In 2021, the combined aesthetic and recreation value of these services in the UK was estimated to be worth £4 billion [61].

4.5.5 Bundled services

Water quality

Based on a willingness to pay approach, the river water quality is worth an estimated £105,130 per year as an alternative to having poorer water quality. This value is the central value for river water quality, the minimum and maximum annual values are £86,280 and £123,990 respectively. The NCRAT only provides an annual value of good or high-water quality per km, so these values are based on the quality of water in the river surface waterbodies scoring 'Good' for ecological status in the catchment.

The central 100-year asset value for river water quality is £3.13 million and the minimum and maximum 100-year asset values are £2.57 million and £3.70 million respectively.

Biodiversity

The NCRAT does not assess the value of biodiversity. However, the value of biodiversity to our economy and society should not be overlooked as it underpins the value of all other ecosystem services.

The Dasgupta Review provides a thorough assessment into the value of biodiversity to our economy and society [62]. The Report distinguishes six sources of biodiversity's value including human existence, human health, amenity, the provision of ecosystem services from Nature's goods and services, species existence, and the intrinsic value of nature itself [62].

4.5.6 Monetary value confidence intervals

Table 6 shows a RAG rating of confidence in the monetary values assigned to the annual and 100-year flow of benefits [34]. Definitions for confidence intervals are provided in section 3.1.4.

Table 6: The natural capital values calculated using the NCRAT colour coded according to the confidence interval.

Ecosystem Service	Annual value (central) £m	Asset value (PV; 100 yr) (low) £m	Asset value (PV; 100 yr) (high) £m	Asset value (PV; 100 yr) (central) £m
Agriculture - Arable	29.85	-	-	889.78
Agriculture - Livestock (dairy)	0.82	-	-	24.42
Agriculture - Livestock (meat)	0.05	-	-	1.60
Fish and shellfish landings	0.00	-	-	0.00
Water supply (public)	1.95	-	-	58.01
Water supply (energy generation)	-	-	-	-
Water supply (all other)	11.27	-	-	336.05
Timber	0.08	-	-	2.51
Renewable energy	0.81	-	-	24.17
Climate regulation	-20.22	-100.80	-100.80	-100.80
Air quality - PM2.5	0.29	-	-	8.53
Air quality - SO2	0.00	-	-	0.09
Air quality - NO2	0.16	-	-	1.29
Air quality - O3	0.10	-	-	6.74
Hazard regulation	-	-	-	-
Disease and pests				
Pollination				

Soil quality / erosion				
Noise mitigation				
Waste remediation				
Recreation (adults)	3.51	-	-	84.79
Recreation (children)	-	-	-	-
Physical Health	0.87	-	-	26.08
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volunteering	0.00	-	-	0.00
Amenity				
Aesthetic / sense of place				
Spiritual				
Water quality - rivers	0.11	2.57	3.70	3.13
Water quality - transitional, coastal waters and lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biodiversity				

5. Summary and next steps

5.1 Summary of the NCRAT results for the catchment

The flow of ecosystem services that are derived from natural assets within the catchment were estimated, which was used to calculate the value of the benefits those services provide. This process is summarised in Figure 16. The analysis is not exhaustive and does not include all assets, services and benefits, therefore the natural capital values shown are an underestimate. Figure 16 indicates the confidence in the valuation provided as High (3 coloured squares), Medium (2 coloured squares), or Low (1 coloured square).

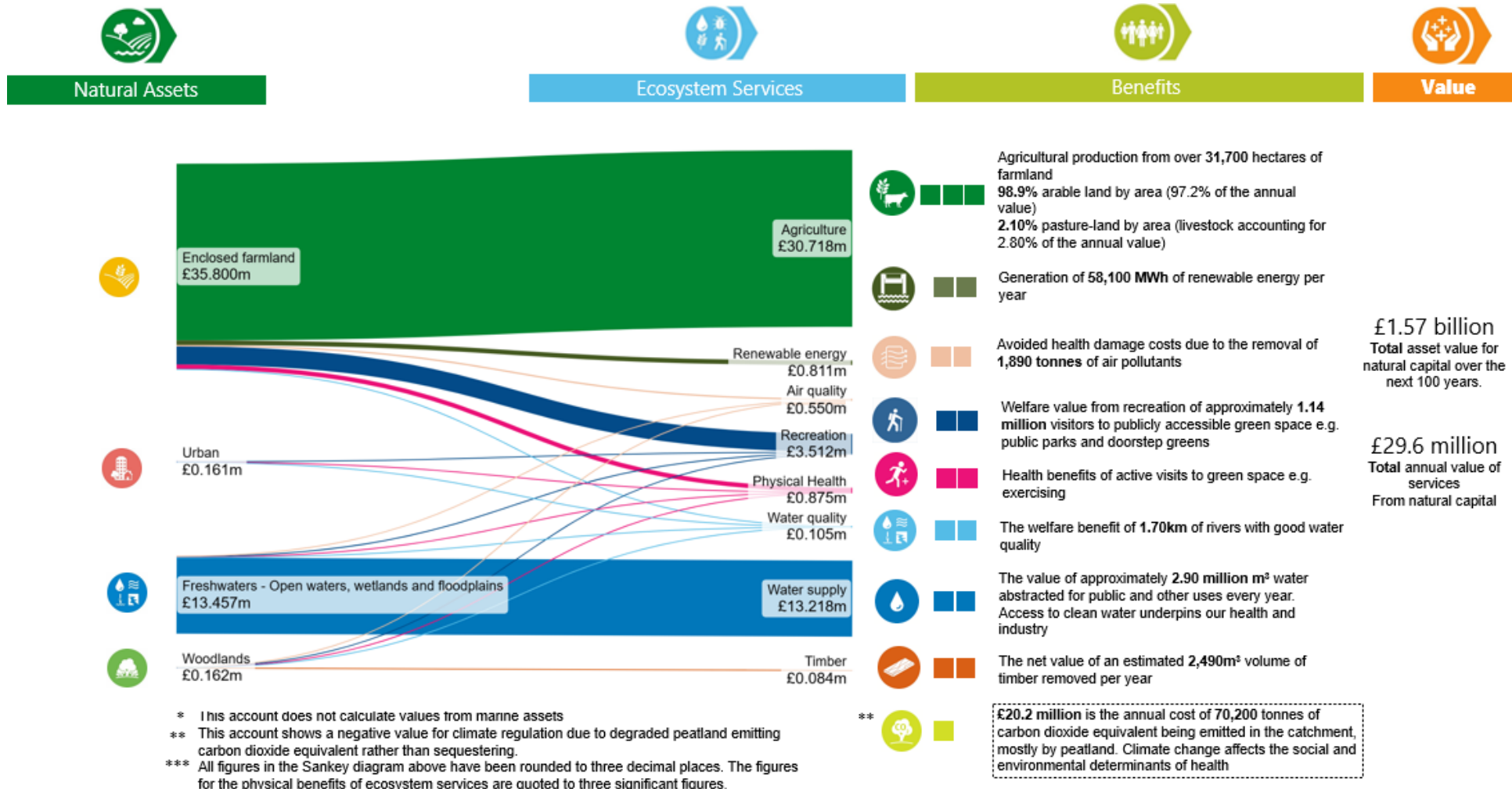


Figure 16: Summary of the NCRAT results for the catchment

5.2 Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

5.2.1 Strengths

The key natural capital strengths in the catchment include:

- **Priority habitat:** The catchment comprises a diverse range of habitats supporting flora and fauna from deciduous woodland to lowland meadow, ponds, reedbeds and mudflats and purple moor grass and rush pasture. These habitat types represent priority habitats protected by Natural England and provide crucial ecosystem services, including maintain climate regulation, water regulation and carbon storage, as well as biodiversity, recreation and tourism.
- **Statutory designations:** There are four statutory designated nature conservation sites within or partially within the catchment, comprising Bardney Limewoods (SSSI and NNR), Tattershall Carrs (SSSI), Tattershall Old Gravel Pits (SSSI) and Potterhanworth Wood (SSSI). These designations provide legal protection to critical habitats - ensuring the conservation of valuable natural resources, supporting biodiversity, and protecting the continuous provision of ecosystem services.
- **Ancient woodland:** The catchment contains 88ha of ancient woodland which is classified as irreplaceable habitat. Ancient woodland provides unique ecological conditions which supports whole ecosystems. They also deliver many ecosystem services including water and soil regulation, carbon storage, support for people's wellbeing and their long-standing cultural values. [63]
- **Fertile soils:** The large majority (89.6%) of the catchment is enclosed farmland; the natural capital value of this land is estimated at £30 million annually through food production (arable and livestock). Approximately 31,029ha of arable fields and agricultural grasslands support both arable farming and livestock rearing, producing over 267,635 tonnes of arable yields and 5,782 tonnes of livestock yields each year. These activities support food production, provide employment, and help maintain the landscape character of the NCAs.
- **Water environment:** The catchment contains important surface water and groundwater bodies that are crucial for human water supply and local ecosystem functioning. There are 42 WER / WFD river surface waterbodies and five groundwater bodies underlying the catchment including Witham Limestone Unit A, Blisworth Limestone Rutland formation, Witham Lias Unit, and Cornbrash and Witham Bain and Gravels. The natural capital value of water supply in the catchment is estimated at £13.2 million annually.
- **Renewable energy:** The renewable energy generated for the catchment is estimated to be 58,096MWh per year, which has been valued at £81,000 a year and £2.4 million over the next 100 years.

5.2.2 Weaknesses

The weaknesses of natural capital in the catchment are as follows:

- **Environmental degradation:** The vast majority of the catchment is made up of agricultural land, covering 89.6% of land area. Whilst this is important for food production, intensive agricultural practices can contribute to soil degradation, habitat fragmentation, and pollution. These activities can also lead to the loss of biodiversity,

reduced soil fertility, and increased greenhouse gas emissions, impacting ecosystem health and resilience. Additionally, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides can contaminate water bodies and groundwater resources, further degrading the quality of natural habitats and affecting aquatic life. The condition of peatland in the catchment has been degraded through drainage, which has occurred as a result of historic land use change driven by agricultural intensification.

- **Vulnerability to climate change:** Increased frequency of extreme weather events and changing precipitation patterns is likely to lead to higher and more intense rainfall, greater flows in rivers and greater surface water run-off. These changes can lead to habitat loss, reduced biodiversity, and increased vulnerability to flooding. In addition, it can impact food production through damage to crops and increased soil erosion during extreme weather events, and through unpredictable seasons.

In the catchment, agricultural land and ecologically valuable habitats - including designated sites - are therefore at risk. These threats can lead to the loss of valuable farmland, reduced agricultural productivity, and degradation of critical biodiversity areas, directly impacting both economy and ecology of the region, as well as indirectly through the erosion of ecosystem service provision due to habitat degradation.

5.2.3 Threats

Threats to the condition or quality of natural capital assets in the catchment have been identified, including:

- **Climate change:** The catchment is at risk of flooding, both from the sea given its low-lying coastal topography as well as from the many rivers and drains in the area. These changes can lead to habitat loss and reduced biodiversity (e.g. as a result of salination impacts), and increased vulnerability to coastal erosion and flooding.

Increased frequency of extreme weather events, and changing precipitation patterns pose significant risks to food production, and coastal and marine habitats. The catchment has a long history of flooding events and more recently, significant flood events have affected properties and communities in the catchment. For example, In November 2019 severe flooding damaged embankments in the catchment, notably Timberland Delph [64]. Again in 2023, Storm Babet caused widespread flooding in Lincolnshire, impacting the catchment.

Rising sea levels and an increased demand for groundwater abstraction increases the risk of saline intrusion to groundwater and soils. This can lead to a variety of issues such habitat loss, reduced agricultural productivity and loss of aquifer water quality [65].

- **Agricultural practices:** Intensive farming practices, particularly on arable land, can lead to degradation of soil and peat; reduced soil fertility; and increased greenhouse gas emissions. The condition of any remaining peatland in the catchment is already poor due to decades of drainage and intensive agriculture. The use of nitrogen and phosphorus-based fertilisers can also contribute to waterway pollution.

The Environment Agency's reasons for not achieving Good (RNAG) dataset identifies diffuse pollution from agricultural and rural land management and physical modifications associated with flood defence structures, land drainage operations, and agricultural land use as the current RNAG's for the waterbodies within the catchment. [66]

- **Water resource management:** Over-extraction of water from aquifers and rivers can lead to reduced water availability for ecosystems and human use, including irrigation for arable crops. This can exacerbate the impacts of droughts and reduce the resilience of freshwater habitats. Section 4.3.1 outlines the abstraction restrictions in the catchment. According to the Water Resources East, Lincolnshire is projected to have to water supply-demand deficit in the region of 15-40 megalitres per day by 2050 – demonstrating the importance of sustainable water management in the local area and the threat of severe water shortage in the future [41].

There are trade-offs between the benefits that are obtained from different ecosystem services, especially if natural assets are not managed sustainably. For example, abstraction of water for water supply to provide drinking water, grow crops and livestock may deplete water resource and have knock on negative implications for other ecosystems that rely on sufficient flows and volumes of water being available. This includes other provisioning services (such as timber) regulating services (such as climate regulation and soil quality), cultural services (such as recreation and amenity) and bundled services (such as water quality and biodiversity).

- **Pollution:** Air and water pollution from agriculture and urban areas can degrade natural habitats and reduce their ability to provide ecosystem services. This includes the accumulation of pollutants in vegetation and water bodies, impacting human health and biodiversity.
- **Invasive species:** The introduction and spread of invasive species can disrupt local ecosystems by outcompeting native species for resources, altering habitat structures, and introducing diseases. This can lead to a decline in native biodiversity and negatively affect ecosystem functions and services.
- **Urban development:** Expansion of urban areas and infrastructure can lead to habitat fragmentation, loss of green spaces, and increased pollution. This can negatively impact biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services such as air quality regulation and recreational spaces.

5.2.4 Opportunities

There is opportunity to improve natural capital in the catchment through:

- **Enhancement of asset quality:** Investing in the restoration and enhancement of natural habitats can improve their condition and resilience. This includes reforestation, wetland restoration, peatland restoration and the creation of green infrastructure in urban areas such as Lincoln and Boston. Reducing pollution (both from specific and diffuse sources) can also enhance asset quality, addressing sources of excess nutrients, plastics and other pollutants.
- **Habitat creation:** Creating new habitats and extension of existing habitats, such as grassland and woodland habitats, as well as improving wildlife corridors, can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem service provision. This can also provide new opportunities for recreation and tourism. Implementing measures such as river and lake restoration, floodplain reconnection, removing barriers to fish movement, tackling invasive and non-native species and actions to conserve and enhance priority habitats and species can support habitat and species recovery. This can also provide new opportunities for recreation and tourism. The Greater Lincolnshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) will be available for public consultation in November 2025 and will contain habitat opportunity mapping for Greater Lincolnshire; future iterations of this report

should incorporate this mapping in the opportunities section. More information on LNRS is provided below under the 'Policy and governance' opportunity.

- **Recreation and tourism:** Improving the recreational value of new or existing green space can significantly enhance community well-being, encourage outdoor activity, and promote environmental awareness. This has benefits for natural capital, such as improved human health and education. This can be achieved by improving accessibility to green space through well maintained and wheelchair-accessible paths, good public transport links and clear signage. Other opportunities to improve the recreational value of natural assets include improving amenities (e.g. benches, bins, lighting and toilet facilities); adding recreational facilities (e.g. playgrounds and sports areas); and by promoting nature engagement through educational signage and community gardens
- **Use of Nature-based Solutions:** Implementing Nature-based Solutions, such as sustainable agriculture, green engineering, and ecosystem-based adaptation, can deliver multiple benefits. Natural flood management is a type of Nature-based Solutions encompassing a suite of measures which work with natural processes to reduce the risk of flooding. These processes protect, restore, and mimic the natural functions of catchments, floodplains and the coast to slow, spread and store water, and each intervention comes with its own set of multiple benefits. Nature-based Solutions can enhance resilience to climate change, improve water quality, and support biodiversity while providing economic and social benefits.
- **Sustainable land and water management:** Adopting sustainable practices in agriculture and water management can reduce environmental impacts and enhance ecosystem services. This includes practices such as conservation agriculture, agroforestry and integrated water resource management. Planting hedgerows and grassland along the agricultural field margins in the south of the catchment provides an opportunity to improve biodiversity and connectivity, and will support other ecosystem services such as pollination, water quality, flood management and climate regulation.
- **Regenerative farming practices:** Implementing regenerative farming practices focuses on restoring soil health, increasing biodiversity, and improving water cycles. These practices can lead to more resilient and productive agricultural systems, enhancing ecosystem services and reducing environmental impacts, especially along key watercourses. There is also opportunity to support appropriate management of salt marshes and grazing marsh, such as restoration of sustainable grazing.
- **Climate change mitigation and adaptation:** Working collaboratively with catchment stakeholders to deliver integrated solutions in order to mitigate the impact of climate change.

Tree planting could be considered in locations where it can deliver biodiversity, flood, water quality, water resources and climate adaptation benefits. Consideration should be given to the fact that poor placement of trees on peatland can actually lead to further degradation and drying of the peat through water uptake, inadvertently increasing greenhouse gas emissions [67].

The Landscape Recovery Fund is a long-term, large-scale government project fund with a focus on addressing climate change and habitat creation. The Lincoln and Witham Valley Farming and Nature Network (LWFNN) is a Landscape Recovery Project in the Upper Witham Valley that aims to create 3,200ha of habitats. This includes river and riparian restoration, wetland habitat, mesic (damp) habitat, and dry

scrub habitats. In addition, the project will work towards establishing a more regenerative food production system in the local area; reducing carbon emissions; increasing soil health and ecological connectivity; increasing access to green space; and providing new volunteering and learning opportunities in the community. Whilst this project is not within the study area, it provides a great example of the opportunity to improve climate mitigation and adaptation in the local area [68].

- **Peat restoration and climate regulation:** Currently, the peatland in the catchment is in a poor condition (see Section 4.2.2). Restoring the lowland peatland sites in the Fens is an opportunity to reduce carbon emissions from degrading peatland, benefiting the environment and society. The Fens East Peat Partnership (FEPP) - part of the Fens for the Future Partnership - has recently been awarded a Nature for Climate Restoration Grant to undertake peat restoration at 15 sites in the Fens [69].
- **Policy and governance:** Strengthening policies and governance frameworks to support natural capital conservation and sustainable development can create an enabling environment for positive change. This includes integrating natural capital into planning and decision-making processes and promoting stakeholder engagement and collaboration. One way of implementing this is through LNRSs or assessment and enhancement of natural capital through the local plan making process.

LNRS were introduced through the Environment Act 2021, as new systems of spatial strategies for nature in England. Each LNRS includes a local habitat map and a written statement of biodiversity priorities, outlining practical actions such as creating wetlands, restoring peatlands, planting trees, and managing existing woodlands more sustainably. Farmers and land managers will be able to use the LNRS to understand the potential of their land for strategic nature recovery actions, which in turn could be applicable for funding through Environmental Land Management Schemes and other funding mechanisms. LNRS should be used by plan-makers to inform the way they address the National Planning Policy Framework requirement for plans to protect and enhance biodiversity, which in turn will have positive outcomes for natural capital.

The Greater Lincolnshire LNRS, which includes the catchment, is in the early stages of project planning and organization, focusing on mapping existing habitats and identifying local priorities for nature recovery. It is due to be published in March 2026 following public consultation in November 2025. Managed by Lincolnshire County Council in partnership with North Lincolnshire Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, and the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, the strategy includes projects like floodplain meadow restoration and aims for no net loss of priority habitats by 2025.

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Appendix A

Output - Benefits Statement

Natural Capital Benefits Statement

Data sensitivity: OFFICIAL
Place name: Lower Witham

Summary of physical and monetary flows

The Natural Capital Benefit Statement reports the provision ('flow') of a range of benefits. It draws on the currently available evidence to quantify the flow of benefits in physical and monetary terms. The quantitative results are accompanied by the Significance Assessment that provides a broader qualitative account of benefits, including those not currently assessed in quantitative terms. Each row represents a discreet combination of physical measurement and monetary valuation methods, and therefore this sheet shows the minimum number of unique rows required to cover all the benefits analysed.

Benefits are categorised according to a modified ecosystem service classification that incorporates some abiotic elements: (i) provisioning services (the production of physical goods we consume such as food and water); (ii) regulating services (ecosystems processes related to climate, air quality, hazard regulation, etc.); (iii) cultural services (aspects of the natural environment that enrich our lives, such as recreational benefits); and (iv) 'bundled' services (that combine multiple benefits). The contribution of supporting services - the ecological processes and functions such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on earth and underpin ecosystem service provision - to current benefits flows is embedded within the monetary benefits for provisioning, regulating, cultural and bundled services.

Instruction: The Benefits Statement is automatically populated from the input and process tabs.

	Ecosystem service	Significance	Benefit valued	Benefit type	Beneficiaries			Physical flows		Monetary values						
					Local population	Wider Society	Private Sector	Measure (unit)	Avg unit / year	Valuation basis	Annual value (central) £m	Asset value (PV; 100 yr) (low) £m	Asset value (PV; 100 yr) (high) £m	Asset value (PV; 100 yr) (central) £m	Representation	
Provisioning	Agriculture - Arable	+++	Food	Market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Yield of arable production (tonnes/yr)	267,625	Gross margin	29.65	-	-	889.78	▮	
	Agriculture - Livestock (dairy)	++	Food	Market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Yield of livestock (dairy) production (kL/yr)	5,782	Gross margin	0.82	-	-	24.42	▮	
	Agriculture - Livestock (meat)	+	Food	Market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Yield of livestock (meat) production (tonnes/yr)	185	Gross margin	0.05	-	-	1.60	▮	
	Fish and shellfish landings	--	Food	Market	○●○●○	○●○●○	○●○●○	Volume of fish and shellfish landings (tonnes/yr)	0	Net profit	0.00	-	-	0.00	▮	
	Water supply (public)	++	Water supply	Market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Abstracted raw water quantity (m3/yr)	1,613,295	Resource rent	1.95	-	-	58.01	▮	
	Water supply (energy generation)	--	Water supply	Market	○●○●○	○●○●○	○●○●○	Abstracted raw water quantity (m3/yr)	0	Not valued	-	-	-	-	▮	
	Water supply (all other)	+++	Water supply	Market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Abstracted raw water quantity (m3/yr)	1,286,470	Marginal value	11.27	-	-	336.05	▮	
	Timber	+	Timber	Market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Volume of timber removals (m3/yr)	2,493	Stumpage price	0.08	-	-	2.51	▮	
	Renewable energy	++	Renewable energy	Market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Renewable energy generation (MWh/yr)	58,096	Resource rent	0.81	-	-	24.17	▮	
	Climate regulation	+++	Climate	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Net CO2eq sequestered (tonnes/yr)*	-70,170	Abatement cost	-20.22	100.80	100.80	100.80	▮	
Regulating	Air quality - PM2.5	++	Health	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	PM2.5 removed (tonnes/yr)	4	Avoided cost (treatment and productivity) plus welfare value	0.29	-	-	8.53	▮	
	Air quality - SO2	+	Health	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	SO2 removed (tonnes/yr)	55	Avoided cost (treatment and productivity) plus welfare value	0.00	-	-	0.09	▮	
	Air quality - NO2	+	Health	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	NO2 removed (tonnes/yr)	42	Avoided cost (treatment and productivity) plus welfare value	0.16	-	-	1.29	▮	
	Air quality - O3	+	Health	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	O3 removed (tonnes/yr)	1,765	Avoided cost (treatment and productivity) plus welfare value	0.10	-	-	6.74	▮	
	Hazard regulation	+++	Flood risk reduction	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	Annual volume of potential flood storage by woodlands (m3/yr)	95,360	Not valued	-	-	-	-	▮	
	Disease and pests	++			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮	
	Pollination	++			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮	
	Soil quality / erosion	++			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮	
	Noise mitigation	+			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮	
	Waste remediation	+			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮	
Cultural	Recreation (adults)	+++	Recreation	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	No. visits to open spaces (visits/yr)	905,841	Welfare value	3.51	-	-	84.79	▮	
	Recreation (children)	++	Recreation	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	No. visits to open spaces (visits/yr)	229,763	Not valued	-	-	-	-	▮	
	Physical Health	++	Health	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	No. active visits to open spaces (visits/yr)	466,508	Avoided treatment cost	0.87	-	-	26.08	▮	
	Education	++	Educational benefits	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	No. educational visits (visits/yr)	0	Exchange value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	▮	
	Volunteering	++	Volunteering	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	No. volunteering days (days/yr)	0	Opportunity cost	0.00	-	-	0.00	▮	
	Amenity	++			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮	
Bundled	Aesthetic / sense of place	++			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮	
	Spiritual	++			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮	
	Water quality - rivers	++	Various	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●				0.11	2.57	3.70	3.13	▮	
	Water quality - transitional, coastal waters and lakes	++	Various	Non-market	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	▮	
Biodiversity	+++			●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●								▮		
Total market benefit value (£m)											44.83				1,336.52	
Total non-market benefit value (£m)											-15.19				231.46	
Total quantifiable value (£m)											29.64				1,567.98	

Notes:




- * Net carbon dioxide equivalent sequestration is estimated taking into account both carbon sequestration by habitats and green house gas sequestration and emissions from peatland
- Annual value is estimated flow at base year (Year 0)
- Asset value calculated as discounted flow of benefits (present value terms; 100 years). Future flows are discounted in accordance with HM Treasury Green Book guidance. This is an estimate of the gross asset value since it does include (net) costs of maintaining asset condition.
- Where available low - high ranges are reported for (gross) asset value; otherwise the cell has been left blank (-)

Significance key

Highly significant (+++)	The benefit flow is (very) important to the place in <u>relative terms</u> , because it impacts the wellbeing of a significant proportion (and possibly a wide variety) of people and businesses and/or due to wider social and cultural aspects.
Significant (++)	The benefit flow is of material importance in <u>relative terms</u> , because it impacts the wellbeing of a sizeable proportion of people and businesses.
Minor (+)	The benefit flow is of minor importance in <u>relative terms</u> , because it does not impact most people and business. Note: it may, though, still be highly important to a small number of specific individuals or groups.
Not significant (-)	There is very little or no provision of this benefit and it impacts only a very small number of people and businesses.
Not assessed (-)	Significance rating not completed.

See "Input - Significance Assessment" tab for more details

Beneficiaries key




	Direct (primary and secondary) beneficiary from the ecosystem service provision.
	Indirect beneficiary from the ecosystem service provision.
	Beneficiary does not benefit from the ecosystem service provision.
Not assessed (-)	Beneficiaries rating not completed.

See "Input - Beneficiaries" tab for more details

Monetary valuation confidence key

Green	High confidence in results. Input data and assumptions are based on statistical reports, peer reviewed values or industry standard methodologies
Amber	Moderate confidence in results. Input data and/or assumptions from single source/not peer reviewed, or based on sources that are not specifically tailored to this context. We have used some assumptions or estimation and some of these may be open to question. Accuracy is better than +/- 50%
Red	Low confidence in results. Input data and/or parameters from single source and low level of transferability from original context. We are confident that the number is in the right order of magnitude. Order of magnitude implies that for an estimate of 5 that we are confident that the real figure is within the range 0.5 to 50
No value (-)	Not valued or it is not possible to provide a result that can be judged to be in the right order of magnitude. This is due to unquantifiable uncertainty in the science, valuation or the relationship between them. Currently limited to qualitative assessment only.

Representation key

	The benefit flow is substantially represented in the monetary valuation process, with only minor elements not included.
	The benefit flow is partially represented in the monetary valuation process.
	The benefit flow is not represented in the monetary valuation process.
Not assessed (-)	Representation rating not completed.

See "Input - Significance Assessment" tab for more details