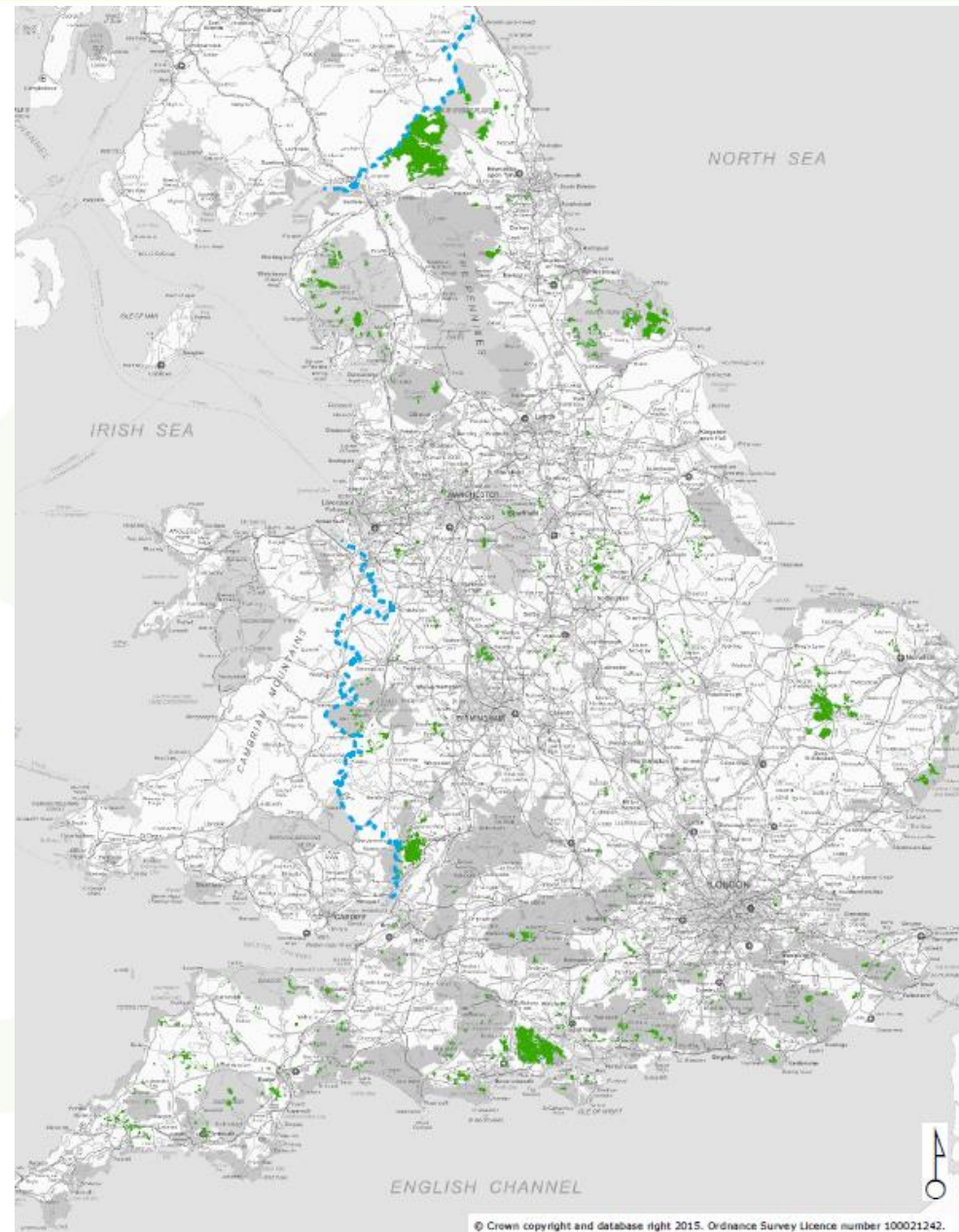


Past, Present and Future of Natural Capital in F.E.E.

Jacob Waller
Strategy and Insight
Forest Enterprise England
12/02/2019

- ❑ 2% of land area in England – over 250,000 ha
- ❑ Around 18% of England's woodland cover
- ❑ 1500 individual sites
- ❑ 60% in designated areas: National Parks/AONB/SSSI
- ❑ 75% of England population within 1hr of our woods

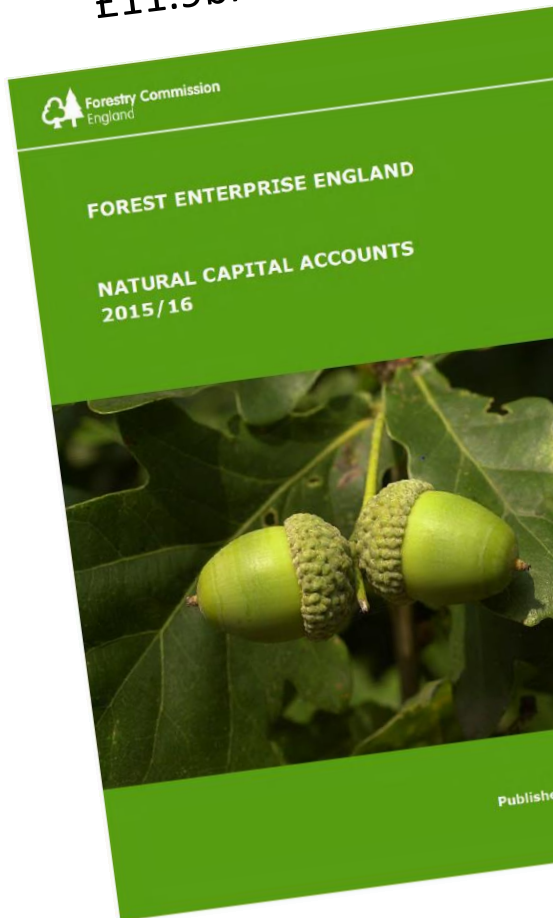


- 2010 context – proposed sell-off of PFE
 - Got us thinking more widely about the benefits of woodlands to wider society.

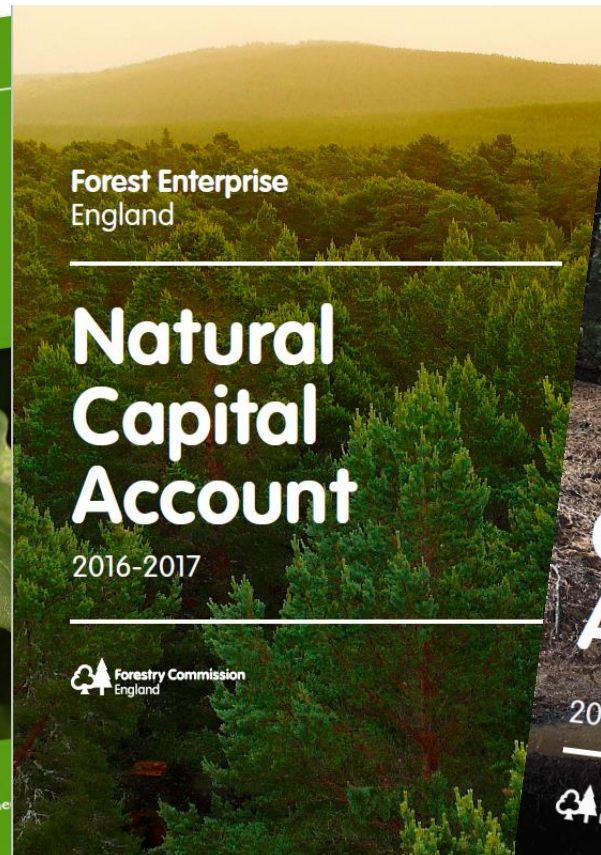
Trees and forests	<h2>UK government confirms forest sell-off plans</h2>
John Vidal, environment editor	<p>Defra says proposed sale of Forestry Commission land would create opportunities for private sector and civil society</p>
<p>Fri 29 Oct 2010 15.46 BST</p>	

<h2>'No sell-off' for public forests</h2>	
<p>🕒 31 January 2013</p>	<p>    </p>
<p>The government has announced that it will not sell off publicly owned forests in England.</p>	

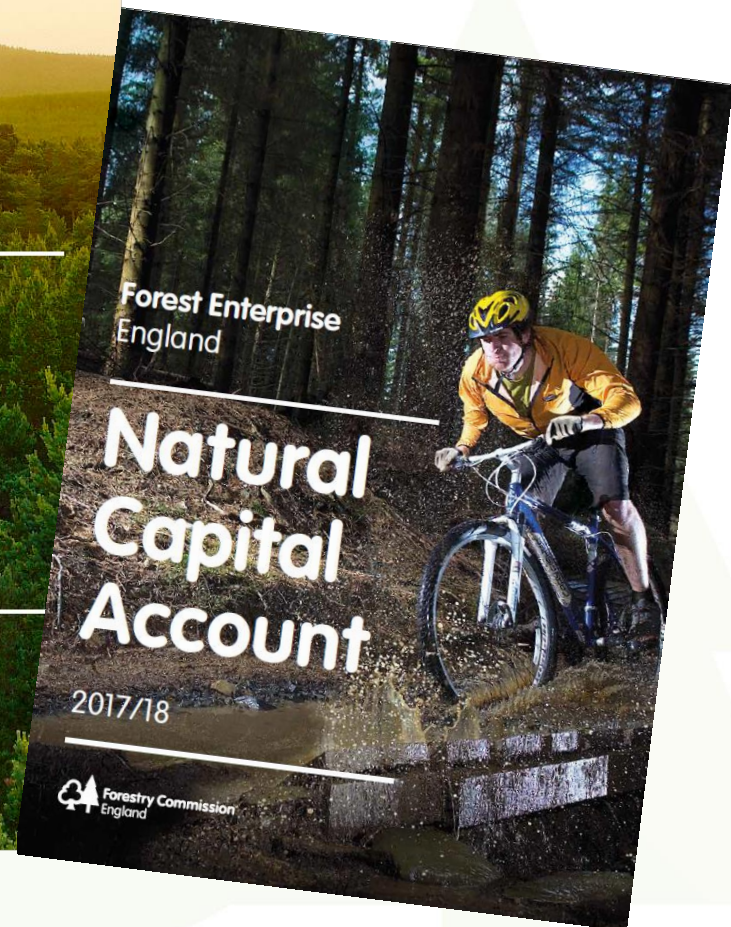
£11.9bn



£22.5bn

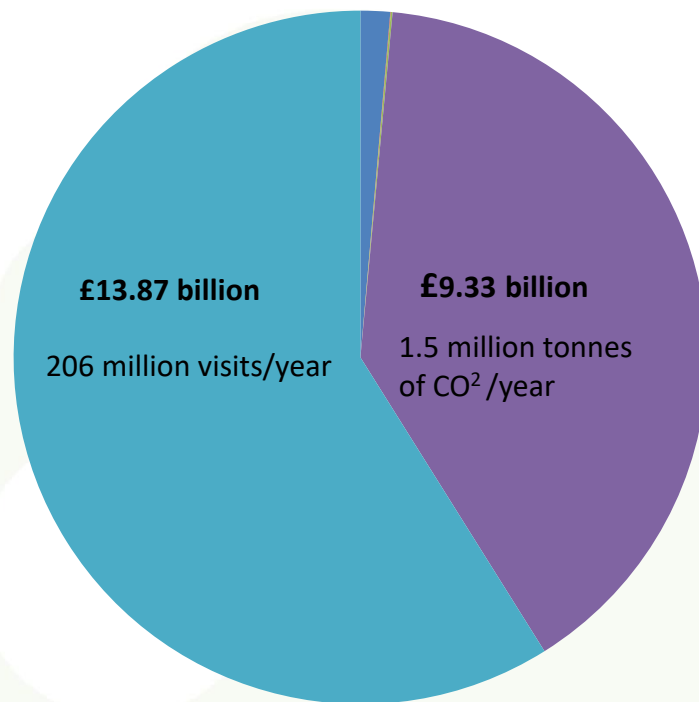


£22.99bn



Current Value

Total NCA Value: £22.9 billion



■ Timber

■ Food

■ Plant & Seeds

■ Carbon Sequestered

■ Recreation and Public Access

- Latest account
 - Changes/additions -
 - National Forest Inventory
 - Emissions from peat
 - Recreation methodology improved
- Natural Capital Land Management Tool
 - Tool developed in early 2018
 - Wider roll out in 2019

Natural Capital Pilots

Rushy Knowe, Kielder.



Currently farm tenancy (140 ha)



Productive Sitka Spruce

Thames Chase



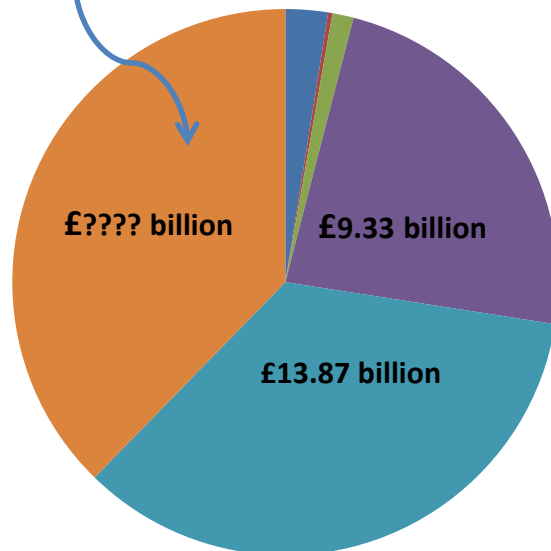
Currently landfill site (20 ha)



Community woodland

- Changing to **Forestry England**
- Centenary Year
 - Looking back – 1919-2019
- Future NCAs

- Carbon in Soil
- Air Cleanliness
- Flood Mitigation
- Water Cleanliness



- Timber
- Food
- Plant and Seeds
- Carbon Sequestered
- Recreation and Public Access

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS.

Year ending September 30th, 1920.

(Presented pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Geo. V., c. 58, s. 8(4).)

Any questions?

Jacob Waller – Strategy and Insight

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Inputs

[Clear inputs](#)

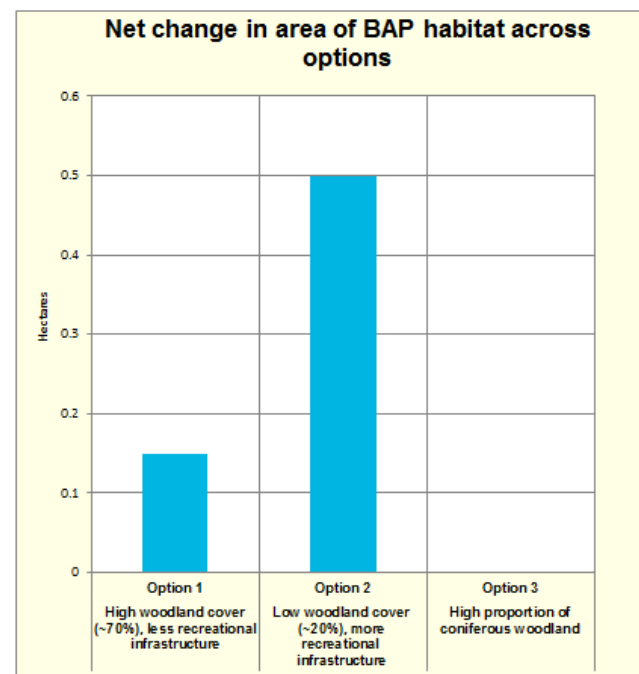
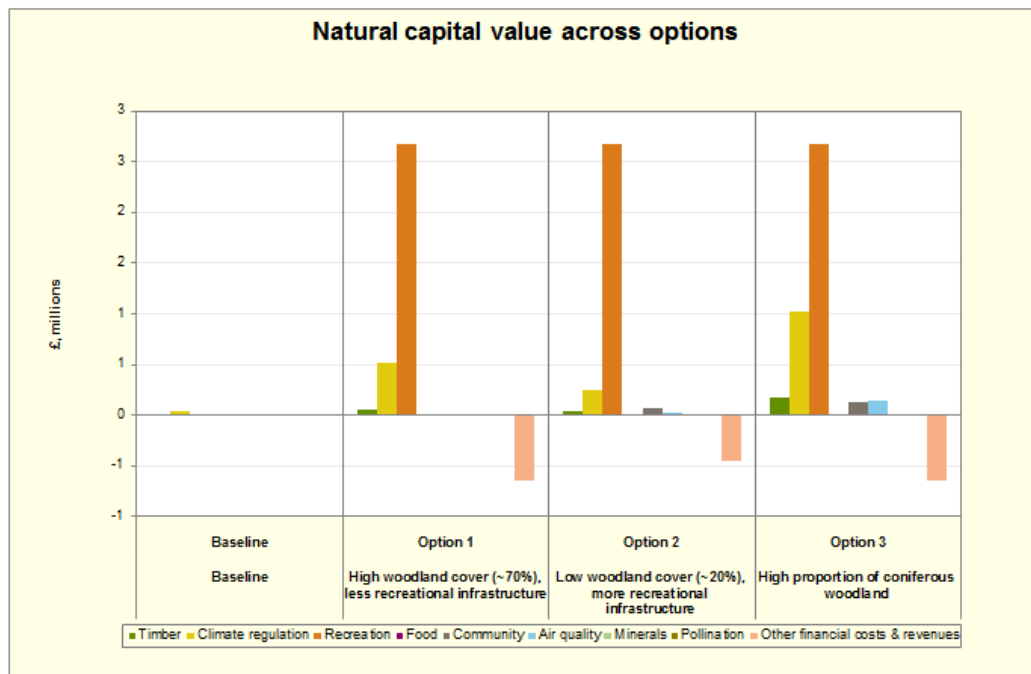
Inputs: Site reference info Fill out assessment details for the selected site under each alternative land management option	Tool user	Peter O'Rourke
	Site name	Pinches Mountain
	Reference	TQ552835
	Date	27/03/2018
	Region	London
	Context	Suburban
Objective for site		

Provide strategic link between sites increasing woodland cover, promoting health and well being and increasing biodiversity habitat

				Baseline		Option 1		Option 2		Option 3	
				Baseline		High woodland cover (~70%), less recreational infrastructure		Low woodland cover (~20%), more recreational infrastructure		High proportion of coniferous woodland	
				Extent	Condition	Extent	Condition	Extent	Condition	Extent	Condition
				Hectares	3- Good 2 - Moderate 1 - Poor	Hectares	3- Good 2 - Moderate 1 - Poor	Hectares	3- Good 2 - Moderate 1 - Poor	Hectares	3- Good 2 - Moderate 1 - Poor
HABITAT AND LAND COVER INPUTS											
		Land cover type	Land cover type sub-categories								
Woodland	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Other (non-BAP)	Traditional orchard			11.46	2	2	2		
			Scrub / maintained native shrub layer (non-BAP)			1.42	2	1	2		
			Wood pasture & parkland								
			Upland oakwood								
			Lowland beech/yew woodland								
			Upland mixed ashwoods								
			Wet woodland								
			Lowland mixed deciduous woodland								
	Coniferous woodland	Other (non-BAP)	Upland birchwoods								
			Native pine woodlands					2.34	2	17	2
			Non HAP native pinewood								

Outputs

1. KEY OUTPUTS



Change in habitat condition against baseline		Baseline	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	Baseline	Baseline	High woodland cover (~70%), less recreation	Low woodland cover (~20%), more recreation	High proportion of coniferous woodland
	Woodland	-	-	-	-
	Grassland	-	-	-	-
	Mountains, moors and heaths	-	-	-	-
	Enclosed farmland	-	-	-	-
	Freshwater	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Coastal margins	-	-	-	-
Short term disturbance to condition		0	Ground preparation will cause disruption to existing vegetation - this needs to be carried in the late autumn or early spring to reduce impact. Establishment of grass sward will ensure vegetation.	Ground preparation will cause disruption to existing vegetation - this needs to be carried in the late autumn or early spring to reduce impact. Establishment of grass sward will ensure vegetation.	Ground preparation will cause disruption to existing vegetation - this needs to be carried in the late autumn or early spring to reduce impact. Establishment of grass sward will ensure vegetation.