



Swindon & Wiltshire
LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP



UNIVERSITY OF
BATH

Natural Capital: Specifying the Value of Nature

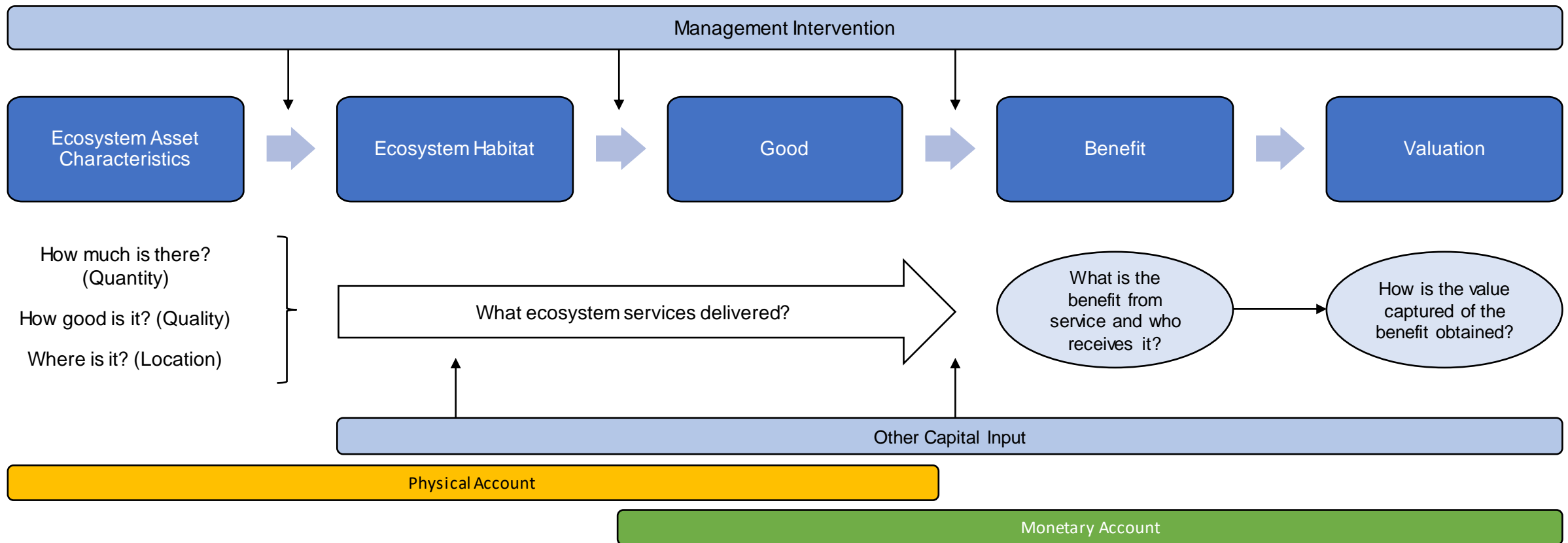
SWLEP Board

25th January 2024

Parsa Mohammadpour

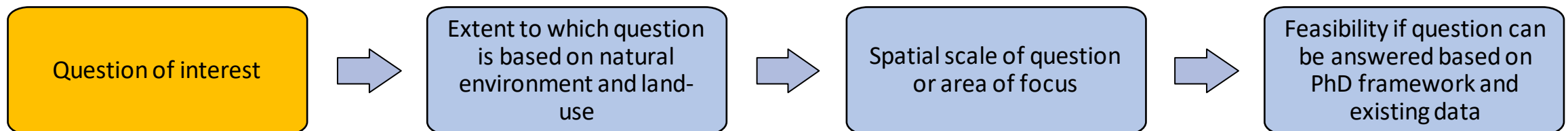
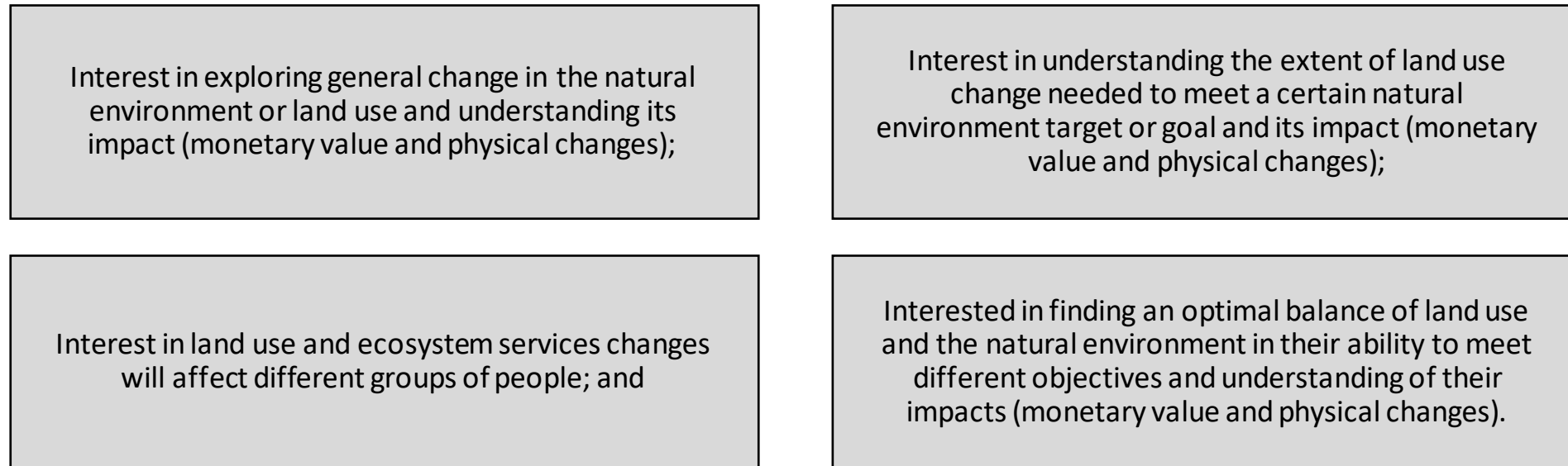
Overview and recap

The term natural capital refers to the elements of the natural environment that provide valuable goods and services to society. It applies an economic lens to the world's stocks of natural assets — like forests, rivers, and soil — and how society and businesses rely on them to function. Think clean air and water, medicine and food, temperature and weather regulation.



Picking and developing case studies

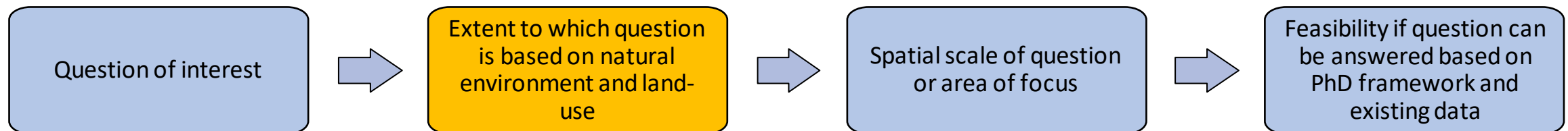
The technical framework in the PhD has flexibility to be used for different purposes, these can be equally general or specific. We'd expect any potential case study, examples, or use of the work to typically fall into one of these buckets:



Picking and developing case studies

Below can provide an indication of the scope and specifics which the technical framework can explore. This is not a comprehensive list, but there is common themes on what's in and out of scope of the framework.

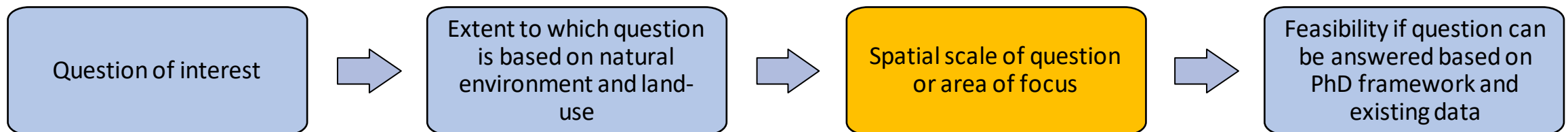
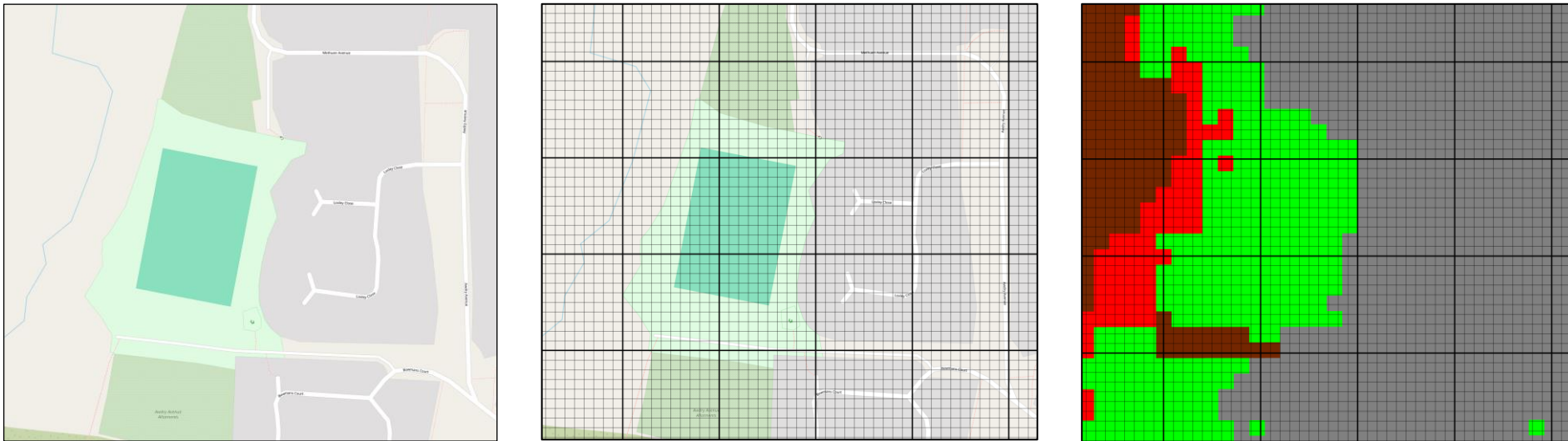
Focus Area	In PhD Scope (example questions)	Out of PhD Scope (example questions)
Woodlands and forestry	What is the natural carbon storage capability of the area by planting 10 Ha more trees?	Does carbon capture technology remove our need for tree planting?
Urban development	What are the potential cost of environmental damage caused of building on this area of land?	What are local economic benefits of a new housing development?
Air pollution	What areas face the highest level of pollution? and how effective could nature-based solutions be?	How effective will proving mitigating actions be in x street?
Noise pollution		
Climate regulation / Urban cooling	What is the extent of climate regulation needed to offset higher temperatures of climate change locally?	How effective is our man-made urban cooling infrastructure? (i.e. use of air conditioning in public spaces)
Recreational activity	Which areas in the region would benefit most from better access to green space?	How does the type of recreational activity change from space x compared to space y ?
Crop and food harvesting	Can we understand the tipping point when incentives or payments needed to changing farmland to be nature positive is not VfM?	How does moving away from farming land-use affect regional employment?
Renewable energy	Where in the region could we maximise renewable energy generation?	What are the carbon emissions impact of expanding EV use and charging infrastructure?



Picking and developing case studies

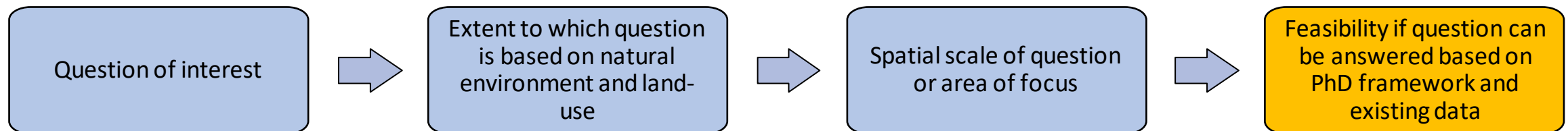
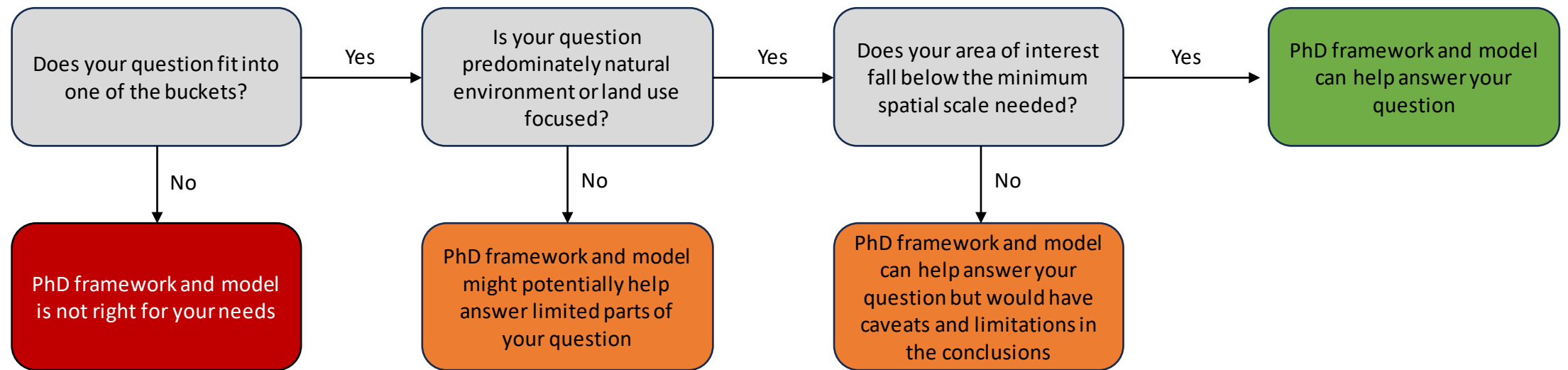
A lot of our data is quite granular, the spatial scale of any question is important to understand.

While you can change singular areas of land-use (i.e. 10m x 10m areas), there should be a minimum level of change needed for the framework to provide meaningful insights. Based on some initial testing this is likely to be areas of around 100m² (or selecting 100 of the small squares below).



Picking and developing case studies

Depending on these previous three factors, will determine if the PhD outputs are suitable to be used. The flow chart can help illustrate this, on where and to what extent the work might be able to be used:



Next steps and PhD Plan for 2023/24

There are a number of different options when scoping potential case studies – so we would like to discuss with the board to decide on the best way forward. The key factor for the final thesis of the PhD will be selecting the case studies which best demonstrates the range of capabilities and functionalities of the framework.

