








Forest Canopy Foundation
NATURAL CAPITAL SCORING
 DORN VALLEY WOODLAND



STOCKS Natural Capital Assets	DELIVERABLES	GiB SCORE (-2 to +3)
CARBON	T CO2 measured at 25 years WCC	
SOIL CARBON	Base line studies will inform sequestration	
TIMBER SPECIES 	Species rich woodlands with biodiverse understoreys	1
	End use timber to reduce imports currently at 81%	
COMMUNITIES 	Near high populations especially Old Woodstock wood	3
	Public access 63% of UK population visited woodland in 2019	
	Recreation	
	Location north of Oxford	
	Facilities for access, car parks, forest schools in Hordley Wood	
Mental health woodland in Old Woodstock Wood		
LANDSCAPES 	Well designed aesthetic, conifers used as light touch softened by deciduous	3
	Rides, open space	
	Sympathetic to local area	
ECOSYSTEMS 	Design and planning for Biodiversity	2.5
	Connectivity Wildlife corridors with multiple woods connecting the whole valley	
	Pollination	
	Climate resilience	
	Cooling and shading	
SOILS 	Add soil carbon as trees grow	3
	Reducing Nitrate and Phosphate flows to water course	
	Erosion prevention	
WATER 	River catchment to increase infiltration, 60 x higher in woodland vs farmland	3
	Water Quality £27 Billion to avoid potential cost of flooding by 2080 over 22 million ha £1220 / ha over whole land mass. Budget to address nitrates issue in agriculture £236 million, negated by trees.	
AIR 	The removal of air pollutants by vegetation. It is measured in terms of the avoided healthcare costs associated with exposing the public to the pollutants removed. Valued at £3.9 Bn. Trees remove up to 50% of pollutants from air	1.5
	Vegetation acts as a buffer against noise pollution, in particular road traffic noise.	