



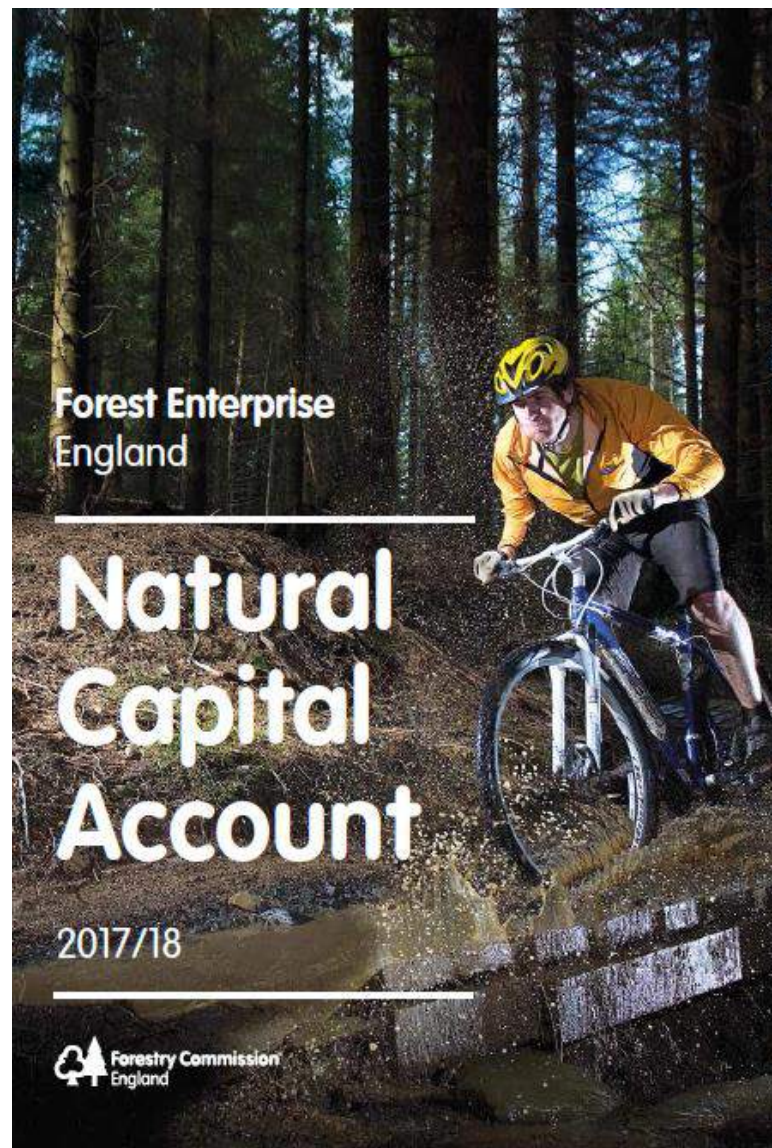
Valuing outdoor recreation: From visits to benefits in forestry

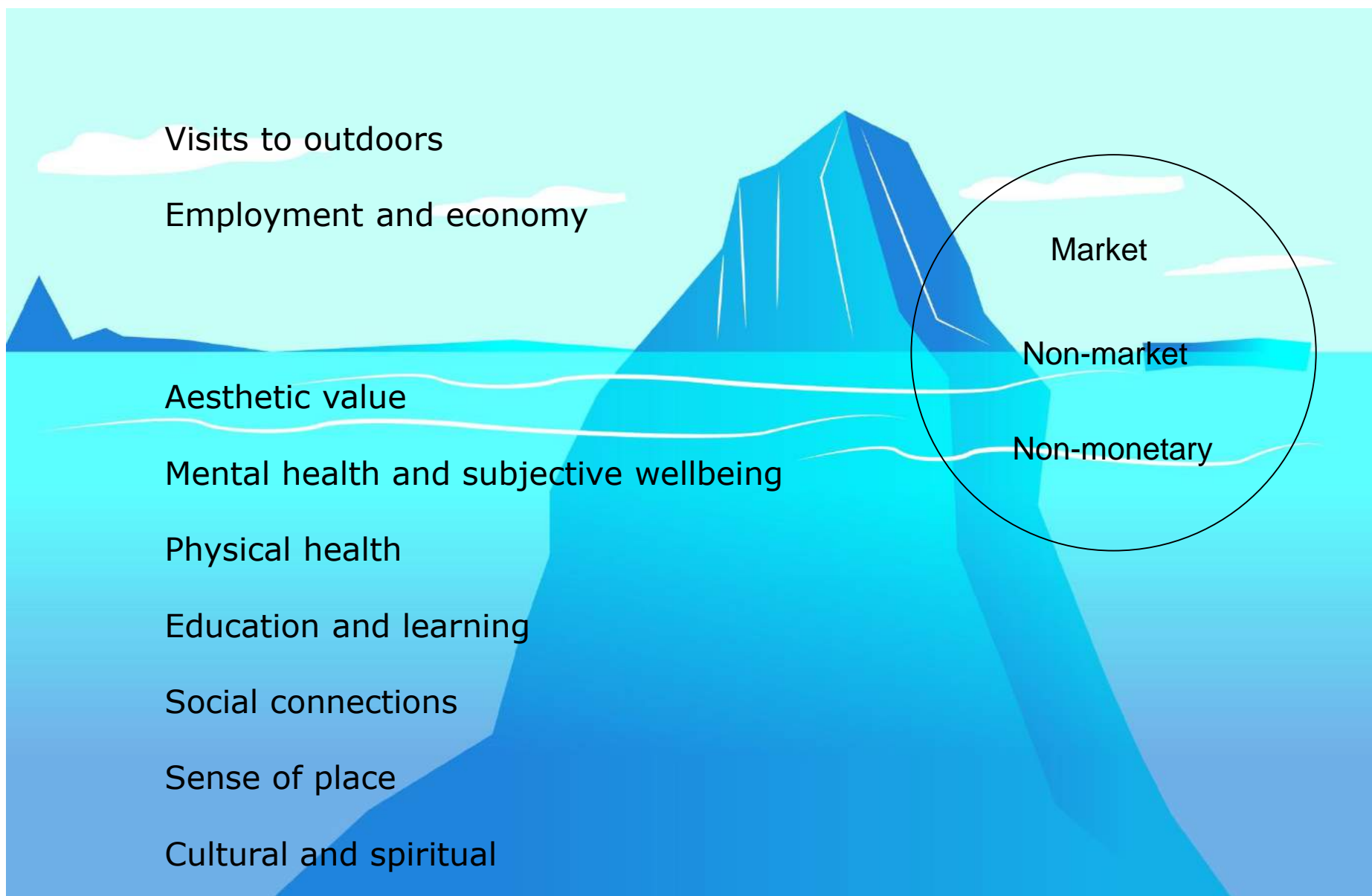
Mark Atkinson
Behavioural Scientist
Social and Economic Research
Group, Forest Research

1. Valuing recreation: Issues and approaches
2. The supply of forest recreation
3. Demand for recreation
4. Valuing the benefits

Ecosystem service	
Provisioning	Food provision
	Fuel provision (woodfuel)
	Wood provision
Regulating	Carbon sequestration
	Temperature regulation
	Stormwater regulation
	Air purification
	Noise mitigation
Cultural	Health
	Nature and landscape connections
	Social development and connections
	Education and learning
	Economy
	Cultural significance

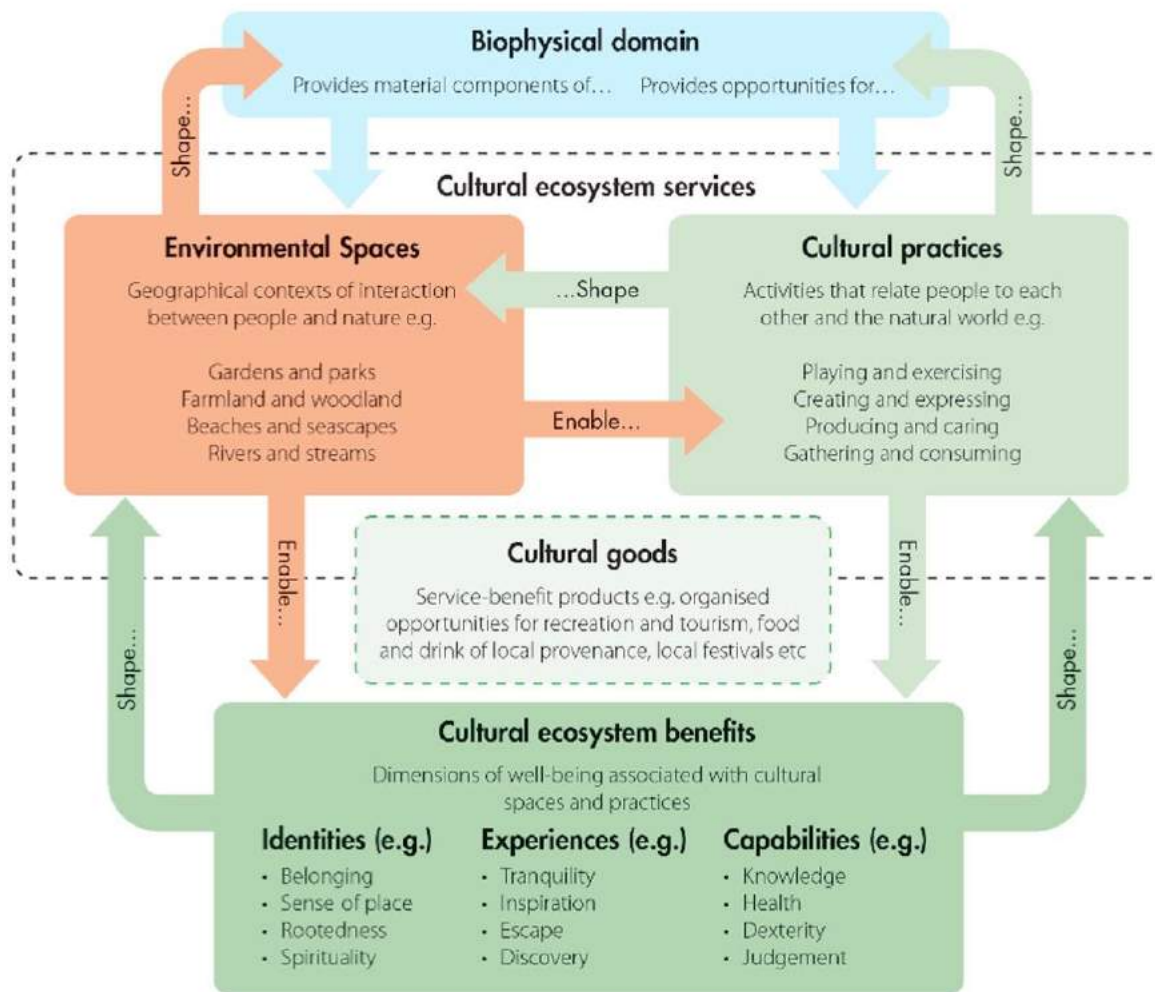
Source: Forestry Commission (2017)



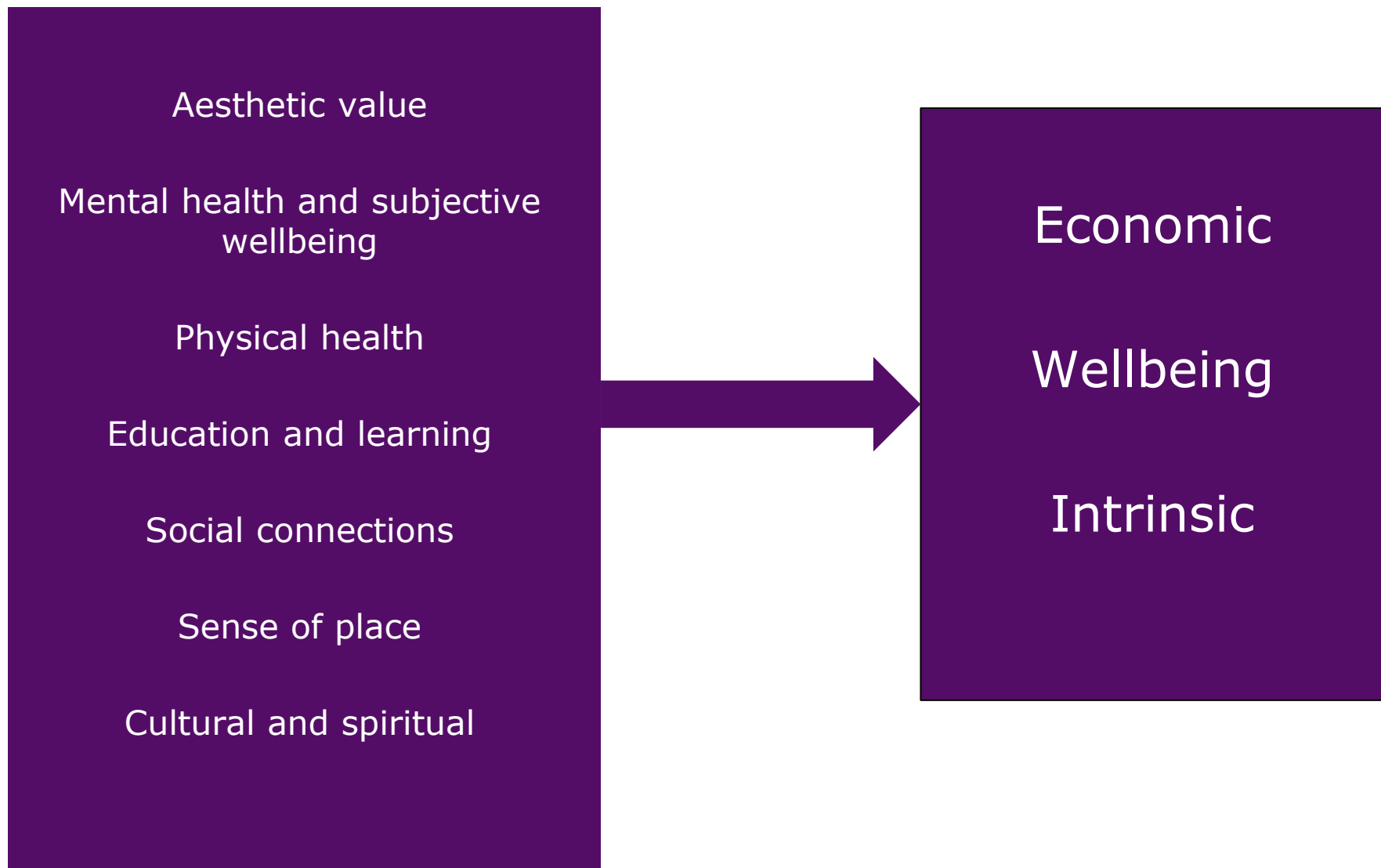


Cultural Values

Norms and expectations **influencing and influenced by** services, benefits and their biophysical context



Source: Fish et al., 2016



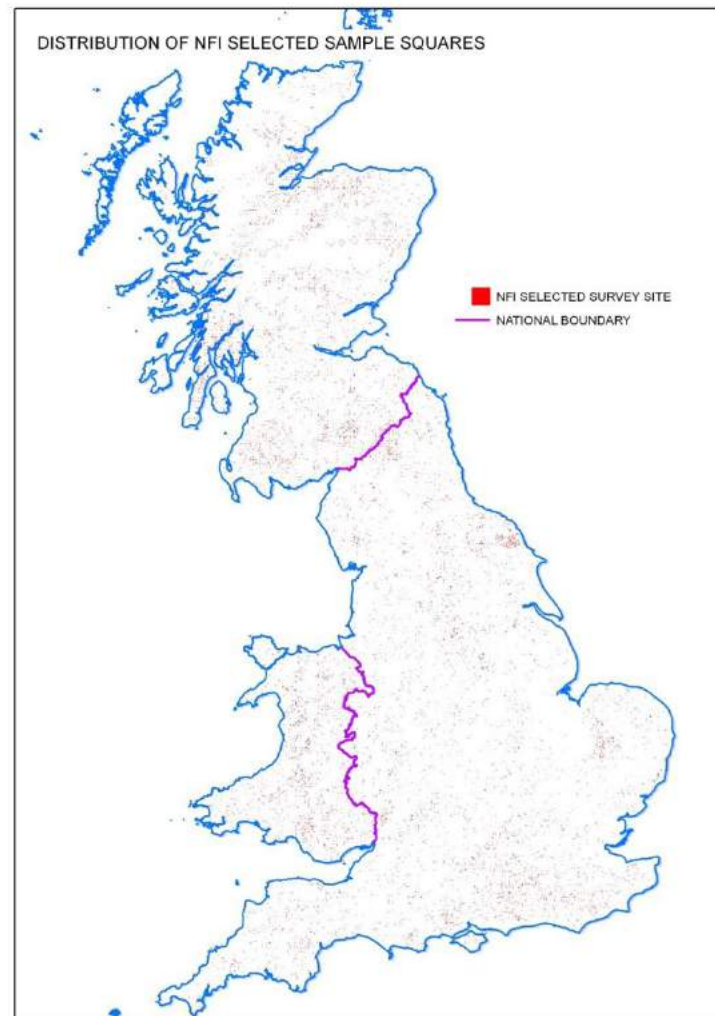
Access to forests and woodlands

- Access standards
- Woods for People (Forestry Commission and Woodland Trust)

Characteristics of Forests and Woodlands:

- Public Forest Estate
- Great Britain National Forest Inventory
 - Latest 5 year cycle contains new data on social value of forest cover
 - New opportunities to integrate social and recreational information with other forest characteristics

- **Recreational use**
 - Off road motor cross
 - Informal gathering / camping
 - Equine use
 - Bikes
 - Dog walking
 - Den building
 - Private enterprise
 - Outdoor education
- **Hunting**
 - Game enticing
 - Game feeding
 - Evidence of hunting
 - Designations in land use
- **Abuse**
 - Recreational abuse
 - Fires
 - Vandalism
 - Litter
 - Commodities (e.g. bike parts)
 - Farm/forestry waste
 - Dangerous waste
 - Soil compaction
- **General roads and paths**
 - Roads
 - Railways
 - Paved tracks
 - Unpaved tracks (rides)
- **Recreation specific roads & paths**
 - Public rights of way
 - Informal path
 - Formal path
 - Outdoor education activity
 - Off road motor cycle tracks
 - Bridleway
 - Cycle way
 - Path with way markers
 - Access encouraged away from paths
- **Access**
 - Distance to road
 - Distance to settlement
 - Distance to edge of forest area
 - Accessibility to surveyors
- **Recreational infrastructure**
 - Cabins and holiday houses
 - Campsite and wild camping
 - Car parks and picnic areas
 - Information centre
 - Other facilities specifically for recreation
- **Historic features**
 - Monuments
 - Structures
 - Linear features
- **Veteran trees**
 - Veteran and heritage trees
 - Ancient woodland
 - Woodland origin
- **Water features**





Source: GB NFI

- National surveys of engagement. In the UK:
 - Monitoring of Engagement with the Natural Environment in England (MENE)
 - Scotland's People and Nature (SPANS) / Scottish Recreation Survey (ScORS) / Scottish Household Survey
 - Welsh Outdoor Recreation Survey (WORS) / National Survey for Wales
- Public Opinion of Forestry Survey
- Public Forest areas: Market research information, visitor counts, quality of experience and permissions systems
 - e.g. Northern Ireland Forests Visitor Survey, All Forests

Market valuation:

- Income
- Expenditure

Non-market valuation:

- Revealed preference:
 - Travel cost method
- Stated preference:
 - Choice experiments
 - Willingness to Pay



- Frequency, duration and type of activities
- Metabolic equivalent of task
- Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALYs)



Economic value of forest recreation (Moseley et al., 2017)

- Valued using QALYs
- Compare interventions and relative health benefits

Non-monetary measure of value for a range of social goods

Subjective wellbeing measures:

- ONS-4 (Office for National Statistics, 2018)
 - Life satisfaction
 - Anxiety
 - Happiness
 - Worth of life

Issues with a common measure of wellbeing

- Communicating and monitoring
- Wellbeing Adjusted Life Years (WALYs; Johnson et al., 2016)

Benefit transfer

Transfer of known benefit from one population or ecosystem to a new policy, management or research context

- Transfer value either per beneficiary
- Value per hectare

Better data

- Integrated household surveys bring new opportunities (National Survey for Wales)
- But visits to natural environment could be better represented in other surveys

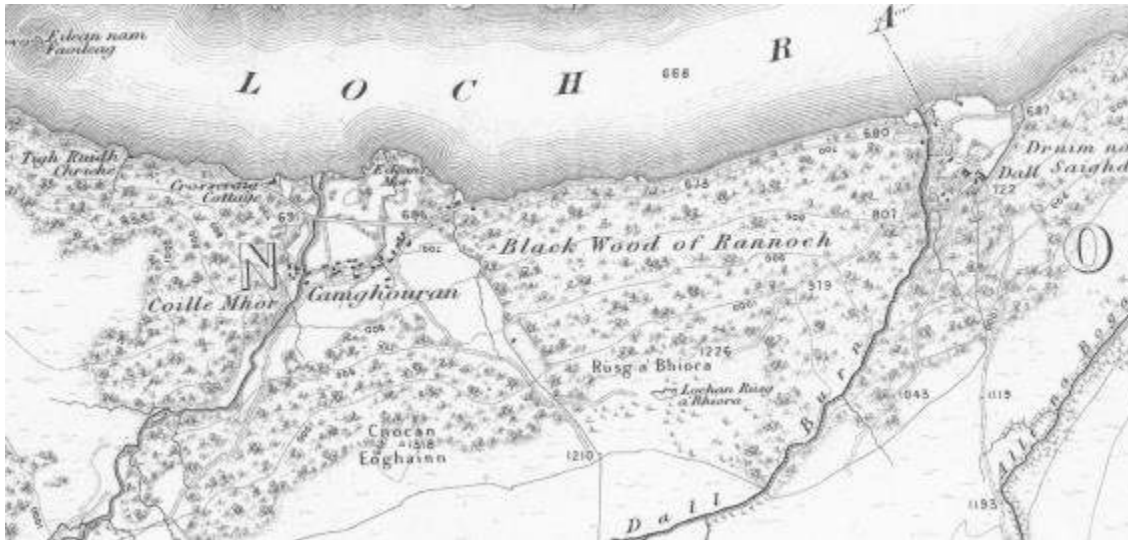


What is still missing?

- Little done to integrate barriers and inequity of participation to the value of recreation
- The “cost” of outdoor recreation – waste, socio-ecological pressure

Value is not always “out there” to be measured:

- Socio-cultural practice is dynamic
- Phenomenology of experience
- Social construction of value




"It is important to remember that the solitude and silence of today is very recent. In history the Black Wood was full of humans as they were felling trees, grazing animals. It must have been a rather noisy place. We have to honour the past, but remember it honestly"

SOURCE: Collins & Goto studio, 2013; Collins, Goto & Edwards, 2014

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Cultural ecosystem services and benefits: Indicators for forests, trees and woodlands

Mark Atkinson and Liz O'Brien

2018




The Research Agency of the Forestry Commission

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Pine martens in the Forest of Dean: Stakeholder and public attitudes

Bianca Ambrose-Oji
Mike Dunn
Mark Atkinson
March 2018



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Research Report

A valuation of the economic and social contribution of forestry for people in Scotland

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