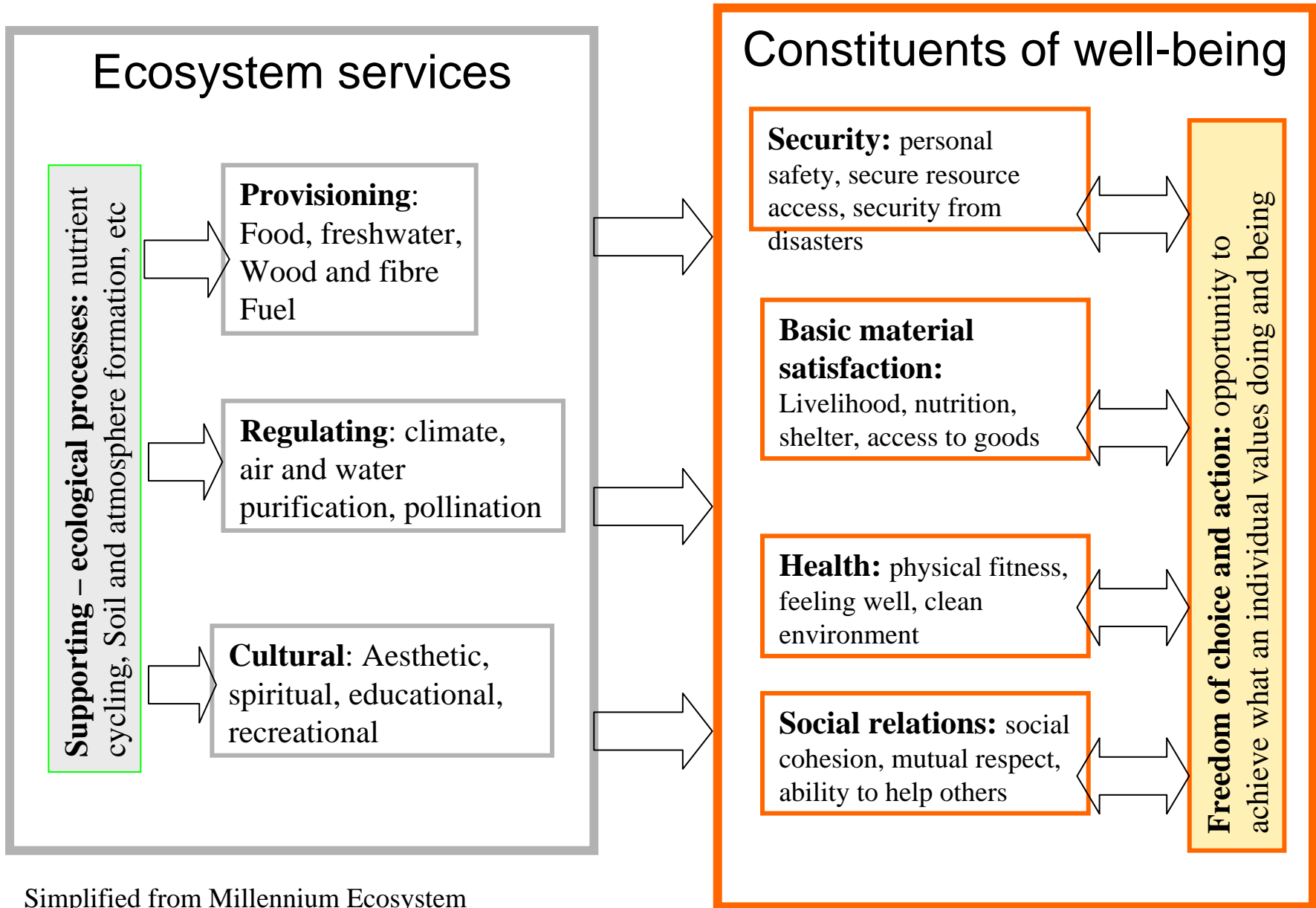


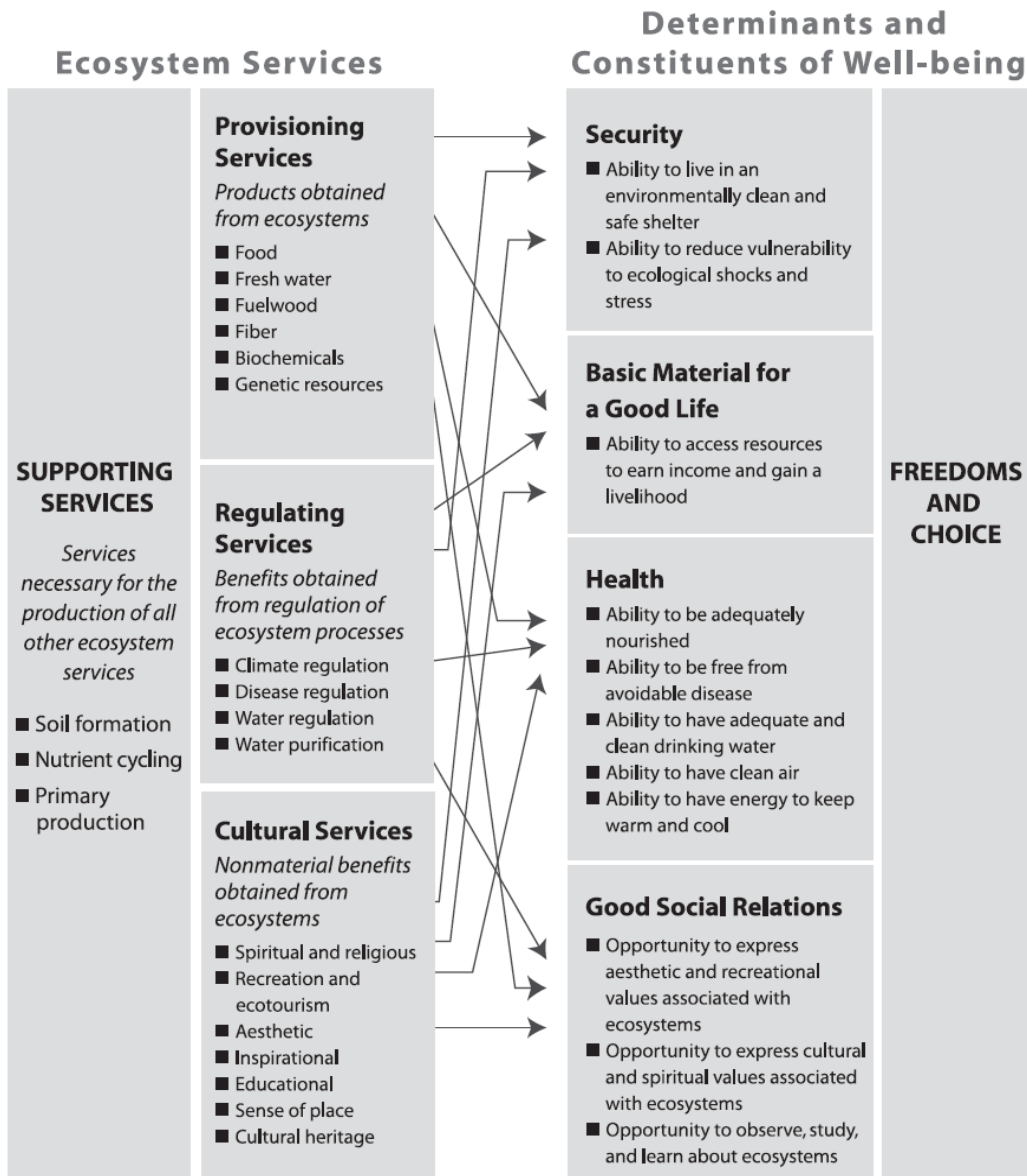


Ecosystem services and human culture

Judith Hanna
(Social science principal specialist)
Judith.hanna@naturalengland.org.uk



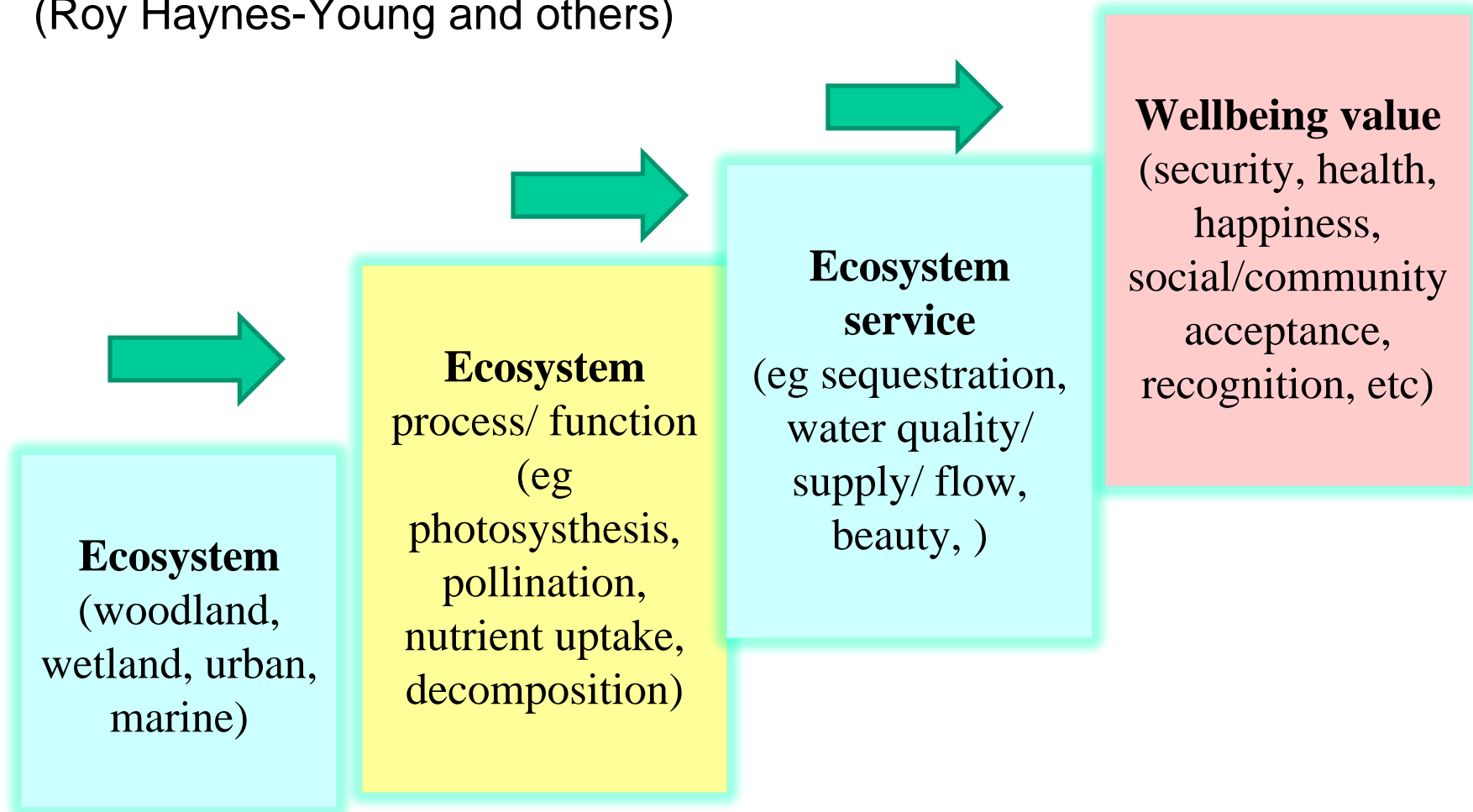
Simplified from Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2003



Source: MEA (2003)

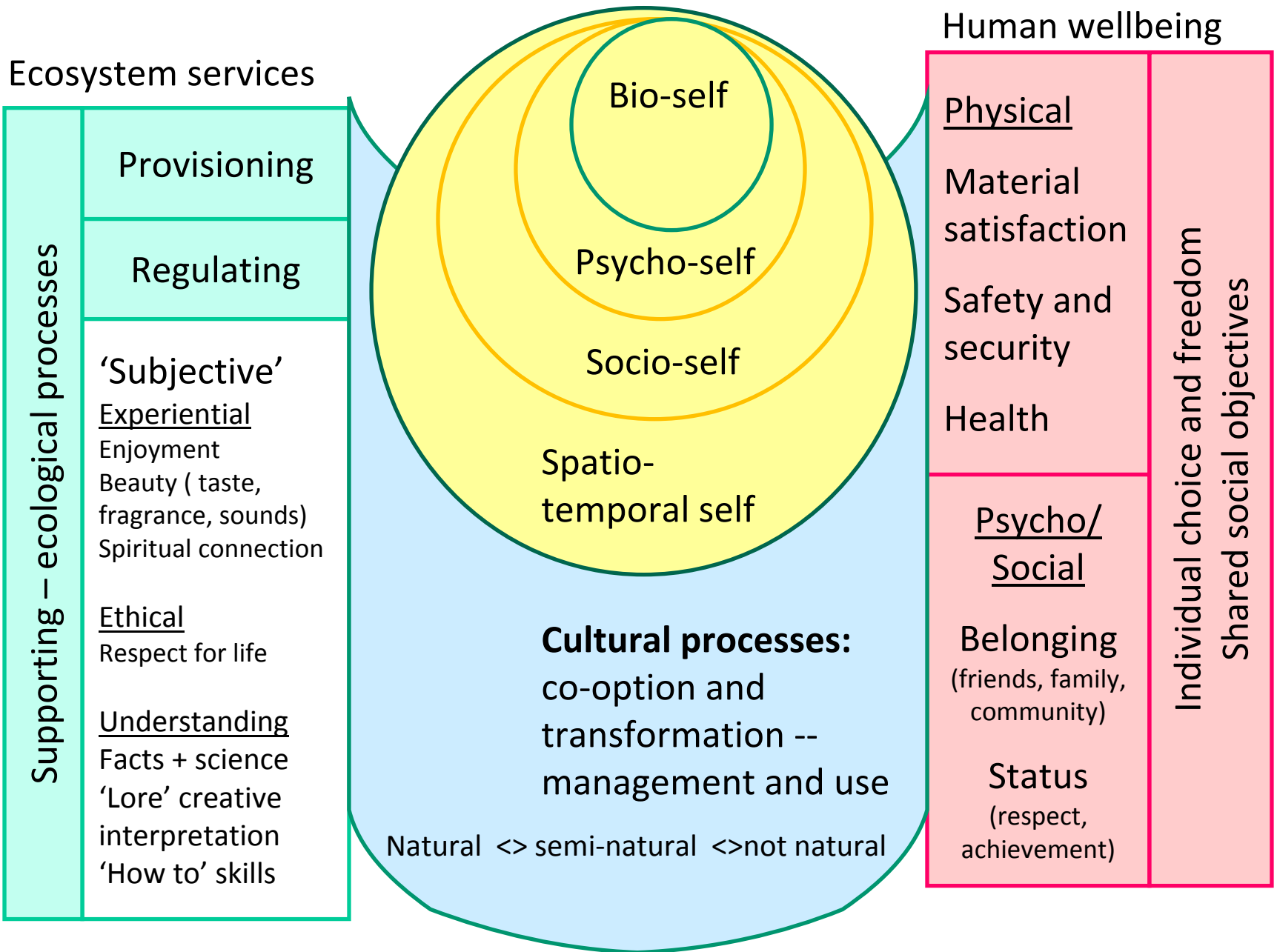
Ecosystems => services => value cascade

(Roy Haynes-Young and others)



Some problems:

- *****What is 'culture'?** 'Systems of learned behaviours, norms, knowledge, technologies, etc shared by members of a social group' – how human societies differentiate ourselves from 'raw nature'
- **What is 'value'?** Economic 'value' derives from individual subjective preferences (which makes the underlying 'qualia' invisible)
- *****Where does individual 'self', 'identity'** (and thus diversity of people and their circumstances) **fit into the model?**
- **How should the boundary between 'nature' and 'culture' be drawn?** At what stage of human interference (or cultivation) does an 'ecosystem service' stop being nature and become culture?
- Are the 'cultural' ecosystem services a coherent set?
- How do the 'cultural' ecosystem services relate to the other types of ecosystem service?



Self/identity in context

Bio-self: senses, hunger, thirst, heat/cold, illness, reproduction, genetic inheritance, etc. Age, gender...

Psycho-self: individual interests, moods, internalised norms and sense of self

Socio-self: portfolio of identities, affiliations, allegiances and associated norms, values, attitudes and styles. Family, friends, communities. Ethnic/cultural heritage. Status/competition, co-operation

Spatio-temporal self: sense of place, sense of heritage, biophilia



GET UP CLOSE AND CEREBRAL

THE NEW DARWIN CENTRE

The Darwin Centre is now open. Enter the breathtaking cocoon, linger over the mesmerising specimens and take a mind-expanding look behind the scenes as our scientists work to shape the world.

Visit now

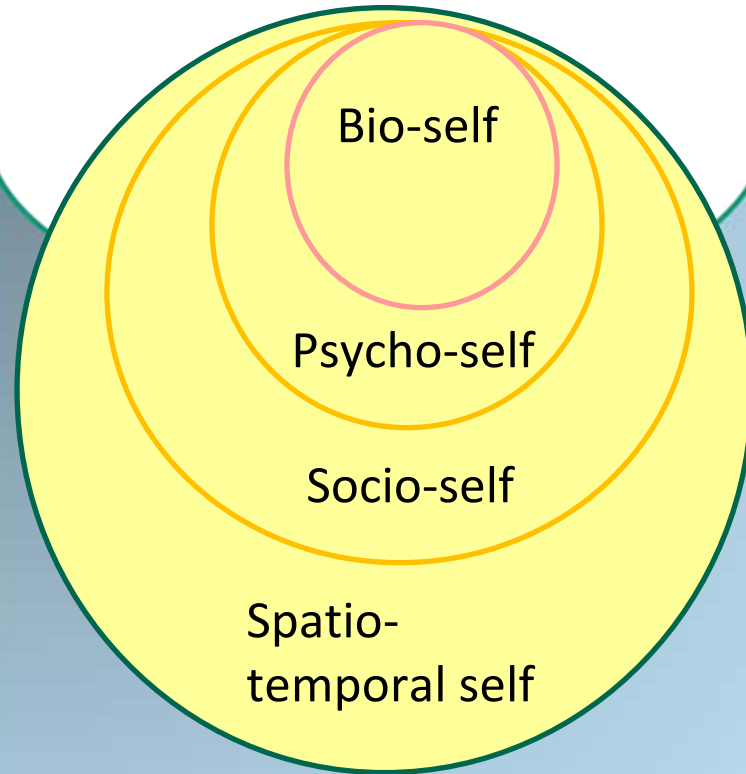


wellcome trust



Ecosystem services

Supporting – ecological processes	Provisioning
	Regulating
	<u>'Subjective'</u> <u>Experiential</u> Enjoyment Beauty (taste, fragrance, sounds) Spiritual connection
	<u>Ethical</u> Respect for life <u>Understanding</u> Facts + science 'Lore' creative interpretation 'How to' skills



Cultural processes:
co-option and transformation --
management and use

Natural <> semi-natural <> not natural

Human wellbeing

<u>Physical</u> Material satisfaction Safety and security Health	Individual choice and freedom Shared social objectives
<u>Psycho/ Social</u> Belonging (friends, family, community) Status (respect, achievement)	

Why bother – how does this help?

- **Clarifying what social evidence or data we can look for**, what sort of ‘value(s)’ it might represent, and how those services or value relate to wellbeing and policy objectives
- **How we can best structure the case we argue** for why ‘subjective’ – experiential and cognitive – relationships with nature matter for human well-being, as the basis of social policy objective
- **Clarifying how and why** different forms of engagement or relationship with nature and ecosystems work for ‘human well-being’ value
- **Helping our ecologist and economist colleagues** understand and work with the ‘human’ values our species derives from nature