Supporting coastal communities 'Sea the Value' of marine restoration initiatives using participatory mapping approaches

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Project Aims and Objectives:

- Quantify the interlinkages between marine biodiversity, natural capital, and ecosystem services, considering quantity & quality.
- **Determine the economic and social values** associated with benefits of carbon sequestration and bioremediation of waste and apply to support natural capital accounting and community benefits.
- Connect the ecological, economic, and social values of biodiversity to decision-making through co-design and supporting of green investment to enhance biodiversity.
- Two case studies: Cromarty Firth (Scotland) and the Solent (England).

Why use a Participatory Mapping Approach?

- Driven by stakeholders at all stages.
- Creates a shared common language.
- Improves understanding of the links
 between natural features and
 benefits.
- Captures local knowledge.
- Generates outputs for communities.
- Supports organisations to assess their own reliance on natural capital features.
- Identifies shared reliance on natural capital features and the benefits they deliver for society.



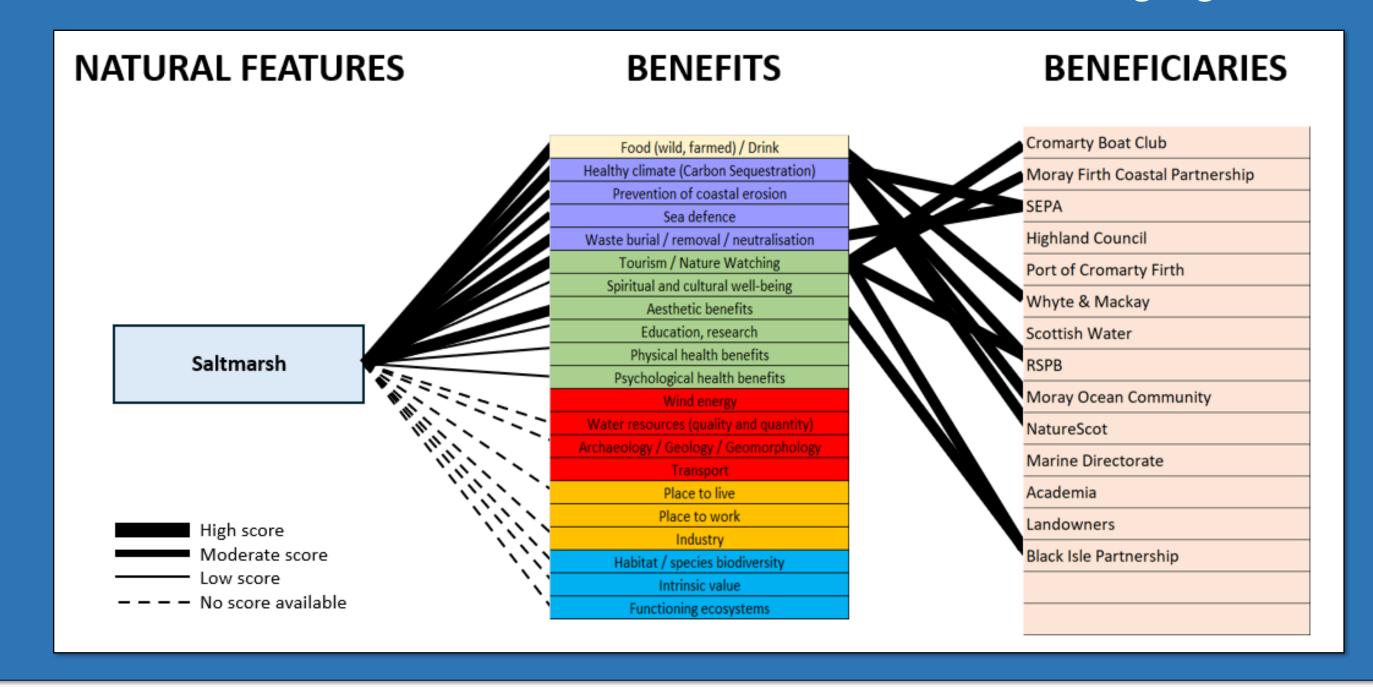






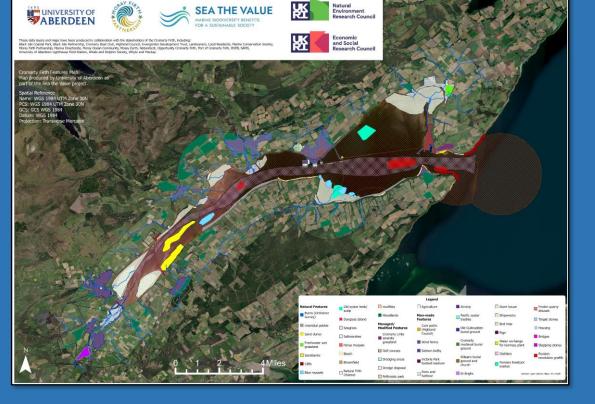
Workshop Outputs for Coastal Communities

- Features maps in hard copy and digital format for use by local stakeholders and in the wider community (e.g. schools, libraries).
- Interactive pdf which illustrates the links between natural capital features and the benefits they deliver for society.
- Online maps which visualise the features and benefits.
- New stakeholder networks who can talk in a common language.

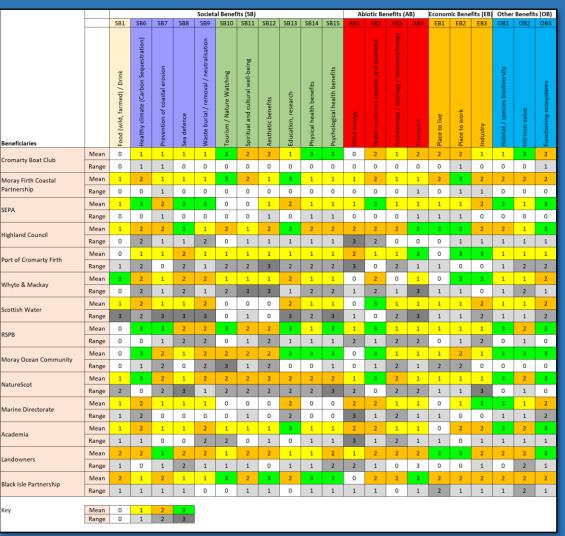


Workshop Series

- Workshop 1: Identifies and maps the natural capital features and the benefits they deliver for society.
- Workshop 2: Explores the trade-offs
 between benefit provision under
 future management scenarios (e.g.
 managed realignment or native
 oyster restoration).
- Workshop 3: Identifies and scores the relative importance of linkages between the beneficiaries and the benefits delivered by the natural capital features.



Benefits			-2	-1 () +:	1	+2	
1	SB1	Food (wild, farmed) / Drink	1	• ,				
2	SB6	Healthy climate (Carbon Sequestration)				4		
3	SB7	Prevention of coastal erosion				4		
4	SB8	Sea defence						ņ
5	SB9	Waste burial / removal / neutralisation						f
6	SB10							
7		Tourism / Nature Watching		4				
	SB11	Spiritual and cultural well-being		•				
8	SB12	Aesthetic benefits				,		
9	SB13	Education, research			4		•	
10	SB14	Physical health benefits			•			
11	SB15	Psychological health benefits				•		
12	AB1	Wind energy		,	<u> </u>			
13	AB2	Water resources (quality and quantity)				◆	•	
14	AB3	Archaeology / Geology / Geomorphology		◆			•	?
15	AB4	Transport						??
16	EB1	Place to live			• >			
17	EB2	Place to work			• >			
18	EB3	Industry		◆	•			
19	OB1	Habitat / species biodiversity		◆			•	
20	OB2	Intrinsic value			◆			
21	OB3	Functioning ecosystems			4			
			-2	-1	0 -	+1	+2	
						6: (22)		(2.2)
	1 1	Societal Benefits (SB)		Abiotic Benefits (AB	Economic Ber	nerits (EB) O	rtner Benefit	s (OB)



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