

An inclusive future for our seas













An inclusive future for our seas

# **Session Two Capitalising on Values**

How will knowledge of 'values' make a difference to our prospects?

Chair Hugo Tagholm, Oceana UK

in Ocean & Coastal Futures









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# Q&A

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# **Session Two Capitalising on Values**

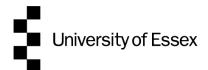
Professor Graham Underwood, Chair, UK Blue Carbon Evidence Partnership

How evidence of natural and social capital values will support the protection of blue carbon habitats









How evidence of natural and social capital values will support the protection of blue carbon habitats.

Graham J. C. Underwood.

NERC Knowledge Exchange Fellow

Chair UK Blue Carbon Evidence Partnership







#### U.K. Blue Carbon habitats

# Salt marsh, Seagrass, Mangroves [coastal B.C., IPCC]

- Mudflats
- Oyster and mussel beds
- Kelp beds and reefs,
- Sublittoral sediments (inshore and offshore)

#### **Ecosystem Services**

- Carbon sequestration
- Sediment stabilisation
- Coastal protection
- Nutrient recycling and clean water
- Fish and bird habitat and nursery provision

Blue Carbon : All biologically-driven carbon fluxes and storage in marine systems that are amenable to management



# UK Blue Carbon Evidence Partnership

 Established in 2022 after UN Climate Change Conference COP26 (Glasgow) in Oct-Nov. 2021











- purpose of the UKBCEP is to facilitate co-ordination and collaboration across UK administrations
- The UKBCEP supports partners to work together to coordinate and progress the evidence base for blue carbon habitats across the whole of the U.K.



#### Evidence Needs Statement: June 8th 2023

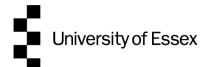
- Work across the administrations during 2022-23 to agree a single "evidence needs statement" (ENS)
- The ENS provides a roadmap for progressing research and information gathering, by administrations and with partners
- Provide benefits of co-ordination, and clarity to stakeholders.



UK Blue Carbon Evidence Partnership

Evidence Needs Statement

June 2023



#### Five objectives of the ENS



Working towards the potential inclusion of saltmarsh and seagrass in the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory



Encouraging and enabling investment in blue carbon habitats



Reducing the impacts of human and environmental pressures, including climate change risks, on blue carbon habitats



Managing coastal and marine habitats on a seascape scale, with consideration of land and marine connectivity



Achieving climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity benefits from blue carbon habitats as nature-based solutions



#### Five interconnected themes of the ENS



1. Standardised Methods and Quality Control



2. Habitat Mapping



3. Carbon Stock, Accumulation, Burial and Emissions Data



4. Impacts of Human Activities and Climate Change



5. Socio-Economic Benefits and Costs

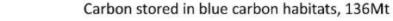
Within each theme, the ENS sets out a range of more specific areas where evidence gaps need to be addressed

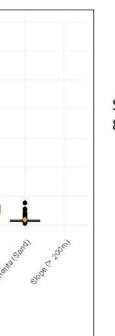


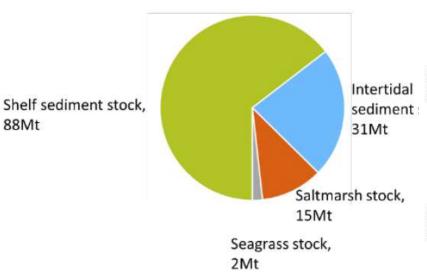
C stock (kgCm<sup>-2</sup>)



#### 3. Carbon Stock, Accumulation, Burial and Emissions Data





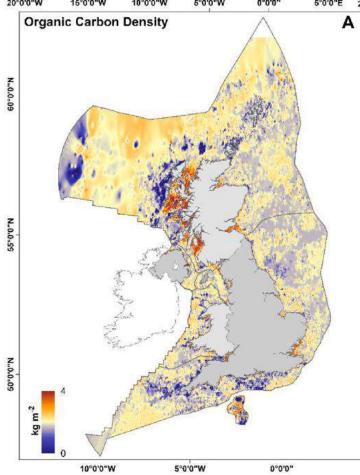


Millions tonnes Particulate Organic Carbon, Secr. State Waters.

Figure 1: Box plots showing the data distribution of sediment carbon stock values (C stock; kg C m-²) for the SoS waters, to 1m depth, including the minimum, the maximum, the median, and the first and third quartiles of the data. The orange diamond shows the mean value. Gaps indicate a lack of available data for that habitat.

Parker *et al.* (2020) Blue carbon stocks and accumulation analysis **for Secretary of State (SoS) region**. 42.

Legge et al. 2020, Frontiers in Marine Science 7, 143

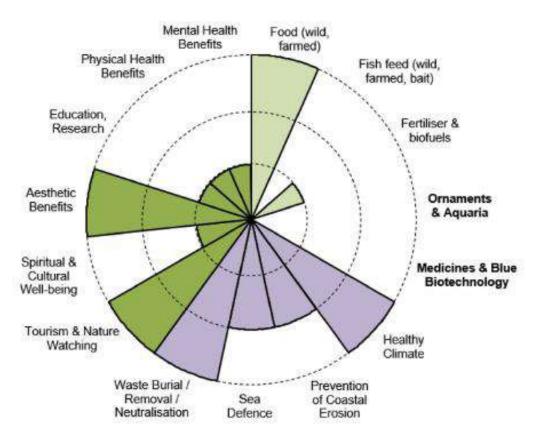


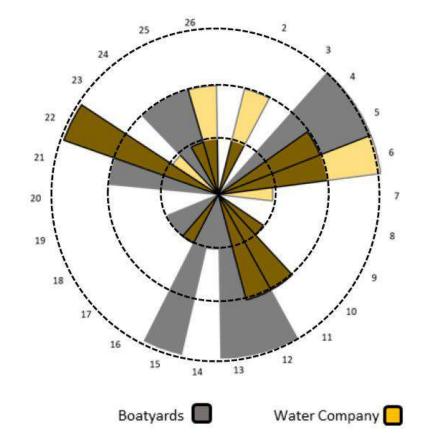
Smeaton *et al.* 2022, *Front. Earth Sci* doi: 10.3389/feart.2021.593324





#### 5. Socio-Economic Benefits and Costs





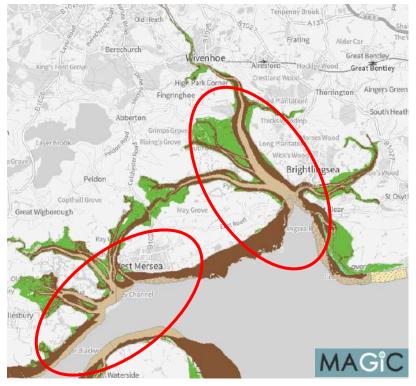
- 1. Primary production
- 2. Nutrient cycling
- 3. Species habitats
- Seascape
- Hazard regulation
- Waste breakdown
- 7. Carbon sequestration
- 11. Reduce coastal erosion
- 12. Sea defence
- Tourism & nature watching
- 14. Cultural well-being
- 15. Aesthetic benefits
- 21. Dredged materials
- Water quality & quantity
- Geology & archaeology
- 24. Place to live
- 25. Place to work
- Biodiversity

#### Benefits from coastal saltmarsh

McKinley et al. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 243 (2020) 106840

Burdon, in *Suffolk Marine Pioneer: Lessons & recommendations....* (2020) [Defra programme, Deben Estuary, Suffolk]

#### 5. Socio-Economic Benefits and Costs



Colne and Blackwater Estuaries in Essex, England.

largest extant *Ostrea edulis* beds. Designated MCZ in 2013

Fisheries for both native and rock oysters

- Cultural value and civic identify
- Tourism value
- Commercial value



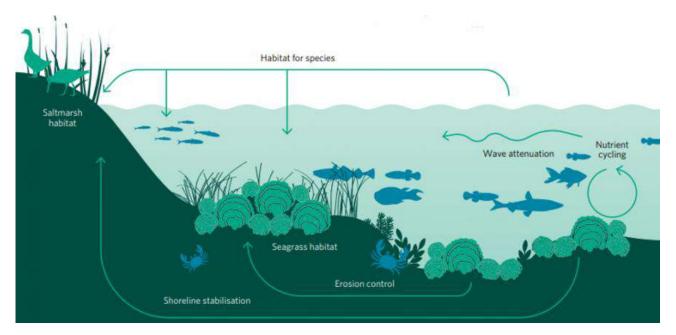




Supporting services for Oyster fisheries: clean water, food availability, sedimentation and invasive species control, provided by a *healthy seascapes* 



# Managing coastal and marine habitats on a seascape scale, with consideration of land and marine connectivity



**Seascape**: The physical mosaic of interacting habitats occupying the coastal marine environment in time and space.

Structural connectivity: Functional connectivity:

Blue Marine – UKCEH report "The evidence and vision for UK seascape scale restoration", [publication pending, Dr Angus Garbutt ].

Linked to ZSL Symposium - *Ecological connectivity across temperate coastal habitats* November 2022 [publication pending, Prof Jo Preston]





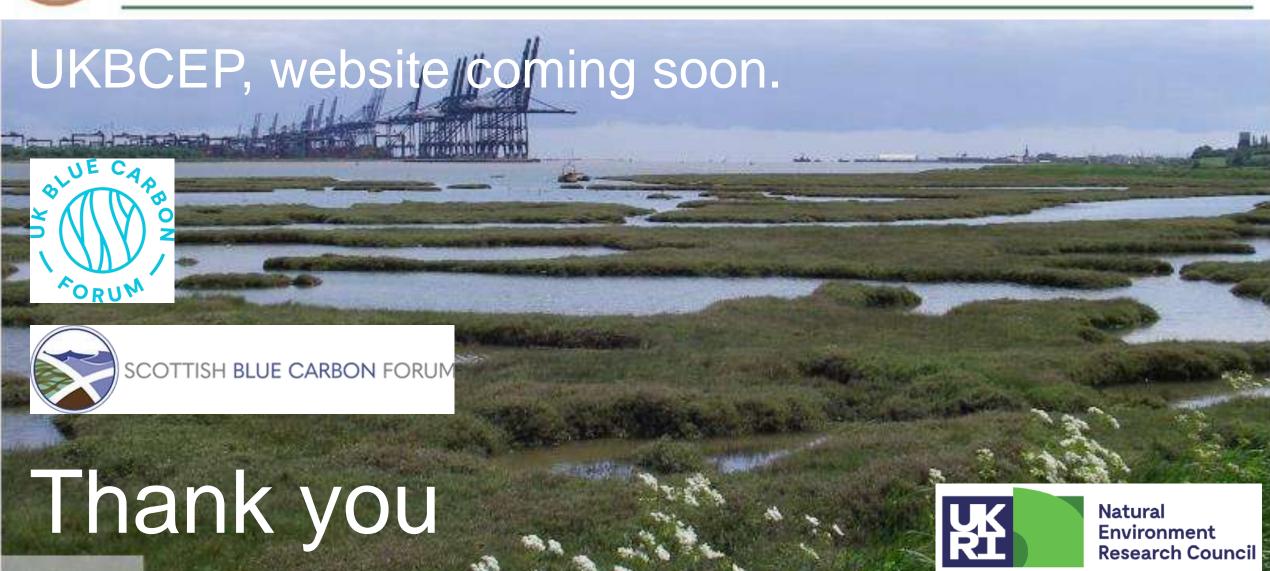
#### Partnership working



- https://www.ukbluecarbonforum.com/ Ensuring the ocean is at the heart of addressing the climate crisis.
- ENS Launch workshop with UKBCF and SBCF (London, October 18<sup>th</sup> 2023)
- ENS focussed science session at MASTS Glasgow meeting (SBCF / BCF / MASTS/ UKBCEF) 06 December 2023
- Shared membership of UKBCEP working groups



Achieving climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity benefits from blue carbon habitats as nature-based solutions





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# Q&A

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24th & 25th January, 2024

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# **Session Two Capitalising on Values**

Mike Nelson, Environment Agency

Catchment to Coast - Exploring natural capital approaches across the land-sea interface







# Catchment to Coast: Exploring Natural Capital Approaches across the Land-Sea Interface

Mike Nelson Environment Agency | NCEA





#### **Environment Agency**;

Ben Green, Erin Lawes, Hannah Westoby, Jo Bayes, Keith McGruer, Lucy Stainthorpe, Mike Best, Mike Jones, Milly Piggott, Molly Weiland, Nina Reader, Rob Hilman, Roger Proudfoot, Sam Camp, Sam Rose, Sam Simpson, Sue Burton, Sarah Peaty







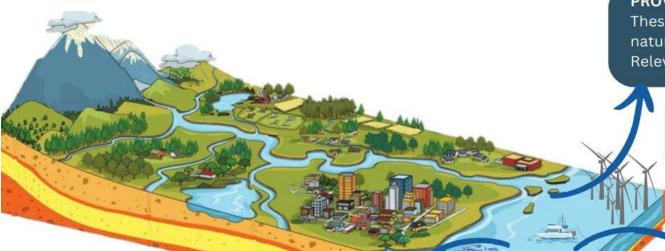












#### **PROVISIONING SERVICES**

These include tangible goods that are provided by nature and used or consumed by people.
Relevant examples include:







#### **REGULATING SERVICES**

These regulate and maintain environmental processes that are essential for the overall functioning of ecosystems, which have direct and indirect benefits for people. Relevant examples include:









#### **CULTURAL SERVICES**

These include the non-material benefits that benefit people's wellbeing. They enhance our lives and contribute to a sense of place and community.
Relevant examples include:



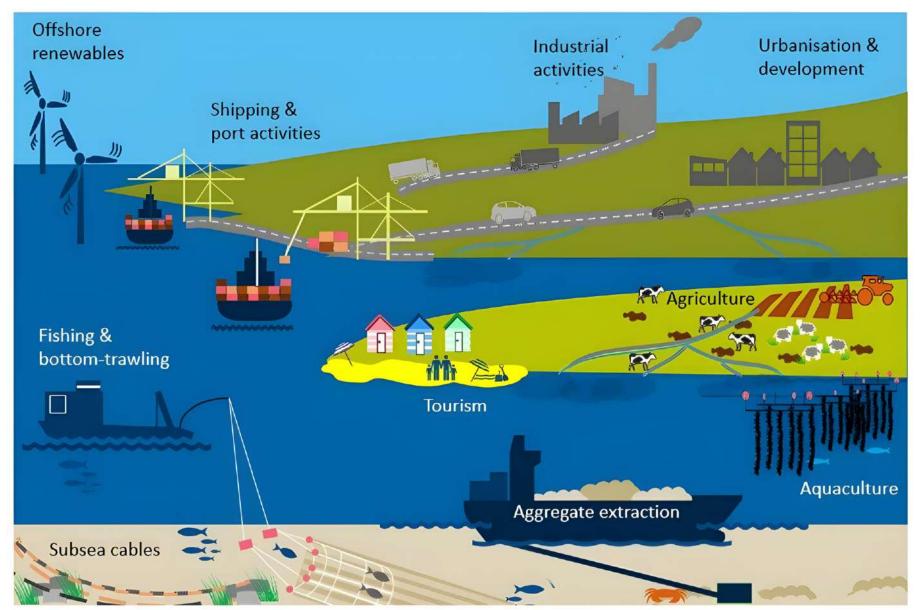
















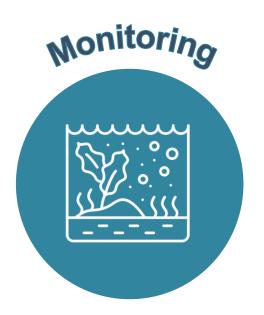
# What is the NCEA Programme?

Natural Capital and Ecosystem
Assessment (NCEA) is a Defra
science innovation and transformation
programme, spanning land and water
environments

Aims to provide **evidence and tools** to allow us to understand the true value of our natural assets and enable better management, decision-making and policy implementation that achieves more **positive outcomes for nature** 





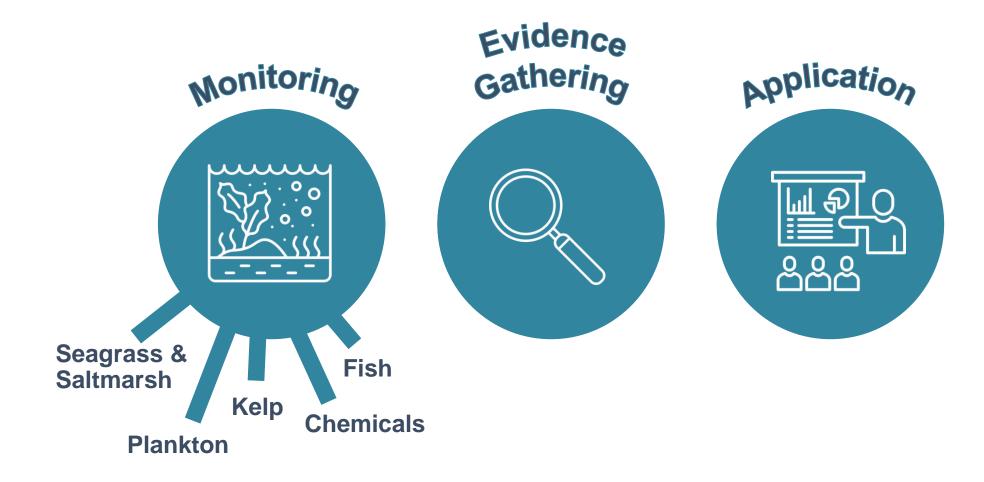












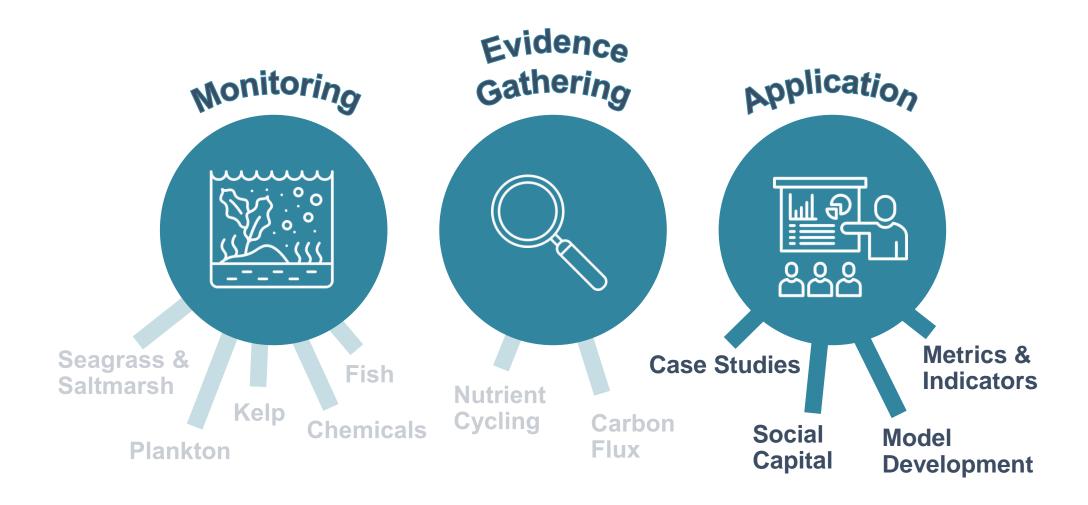






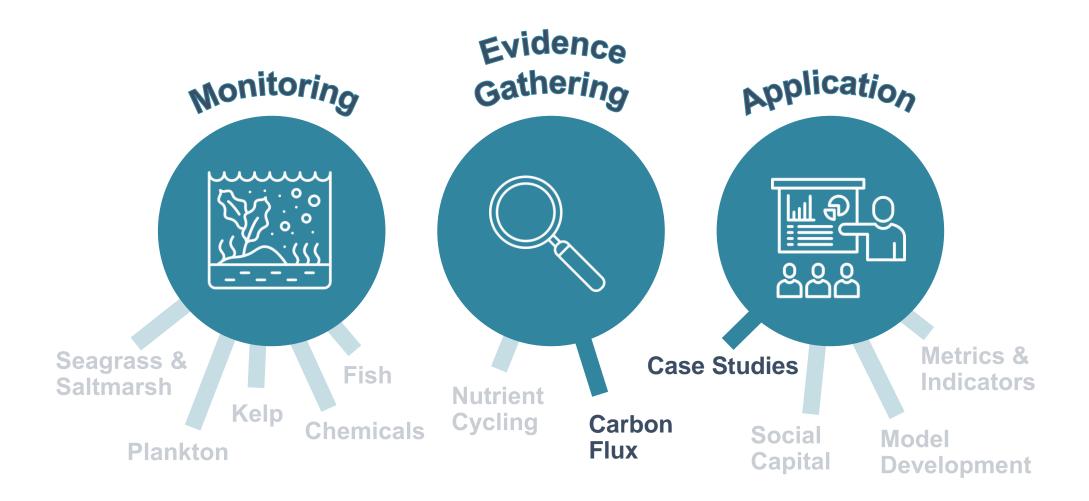










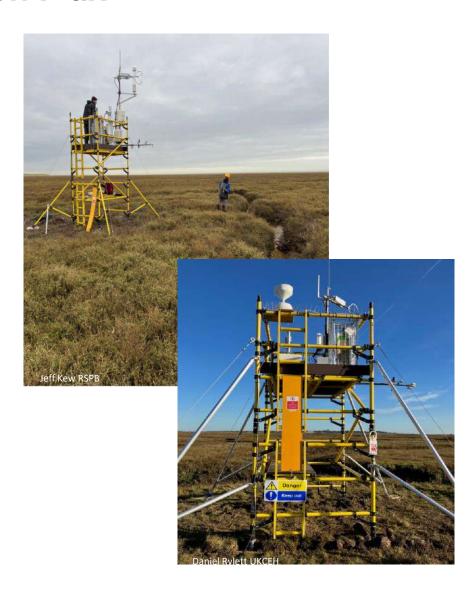




# **Evidence Gathering: Saltmarsh Carbon Flux**



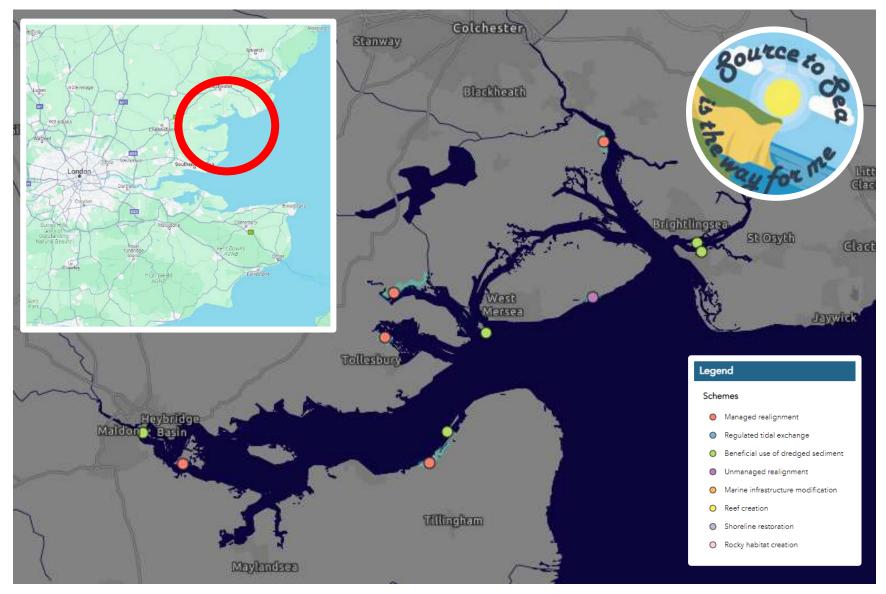






#### **Application: Source to Sea Case Study**





Source: OMREG - View the OMReg Map - ABPmer



# **Application – Mobilising Social Capital**



# East Marine Ecosystems

Reporting Annual Change in the East Region & Building Social Capital



# EAST Region Marine Ecosystems (EASTME)

Reporting Annual Change at a Regional Scale & Building Social Capital

#### Call for Practitioners

The EAST Marine Ecosystems (EASTME) is a new project designed to test the idea of annual reporting on the marine environment in the East Region based on the South-West Marine Ecosystems Model (SWME). The East Region is based on the MMO planning region which extends from Flamborough Head to the south Suffolk Border. Fuller briefings, including links to YouTube videos on the EASTME Pilot and SWME Model are available on the Southwest Marine Ecosystem website; the EASTME briefing video is also available on the EASTME

Our intention is to create or work with existing communities of practice covering thirteen thematic topics suitable for the East Region. If you are working on and have an interest in any of these thematic topics, YouTube channel



#### **SUMMARY**









# Thanks for listening!

mike.nelson@environment-agency.gov.uk
Estuaries & Coasts Planning Team



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# Q&A

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# **Session Two Capitalising on Values**

**Ellen McHarg**, Cefas

Valuing the King Charles III **England Coast Path through** benefit transfer







# Valuing the King Charles III England Coast Path through benefit transfer

**Ellen McHarg I Environmental Economist** 









# Background





- Marine and coastal cultural ecosystem services (CES) provide valuable benefits to society:
  - Frequently omitted from policy and decision making due to their often intangible nature
- Environmental Improvement Plan 2023:
  - Goal 10: 'Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment'

# Background: mNCEA

- Marine Natural Capital and Ecosystem Assessment (mNCEA) Programme:
  - Robust evidence base
  - Bringing together ecological, societal and economic information
- Building on Cefas mNCEA foundation projects:

#### **Scoping Review of CES Literature**

Literature review exploring conceptual and methodological complexities of CES and their inclusion in national accounts and decision making

**Revealed Preferences -** <u>Travel Cost Pilot Study</u> Economic case study investigating the recreational value of walking on the North Norfolk coast path

#### **Benefit Transfer**

Value of Coastal Walking on the England Coast Path Benefit transfer function using 4 case study sites



Stated Preferences - Choice Experiment
Economic case study investigating the heritage value
of the North Norfolk crab and lobster fishery

# **Approach: Benefit Transfer**

This work applies primary **travel cost** data from four study sites to **value similar completed stretches of the England Coast Path (ECP)**, using **benefit transfer** methods

#### **Benefits:**

- Values are at the heart of the natural capital concept
- BT is more cost effective than primary valuation surveys
- Facilitates inclusion of ECP benefits in decision making at both local and national scales

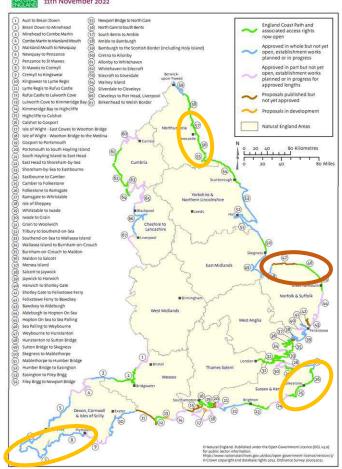
## **Challenges:**

- Spatially disparate and heterogenous in both site characteristics and characteristics of users
- Incomplete data limited to 27/67 stretches (8 study stretches and 19 policy stretches)



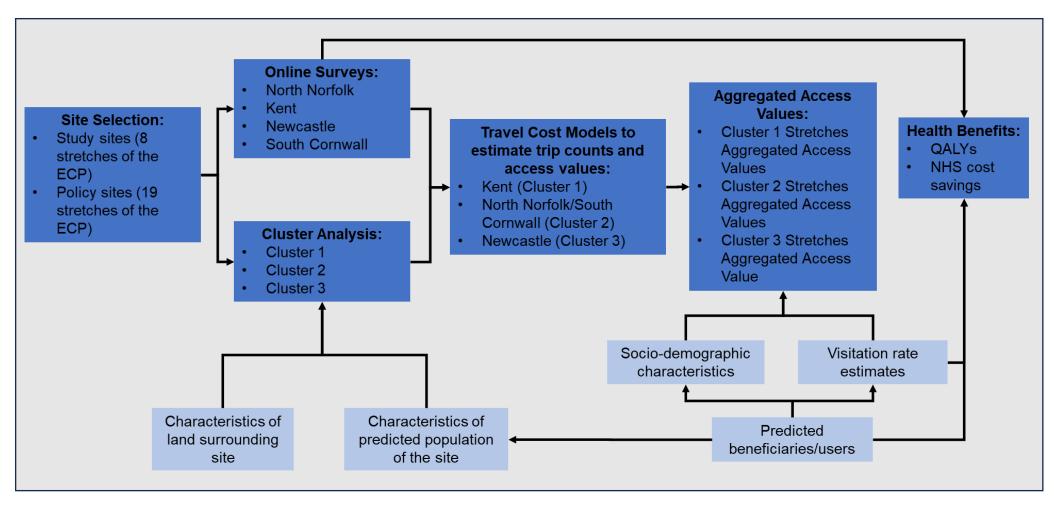






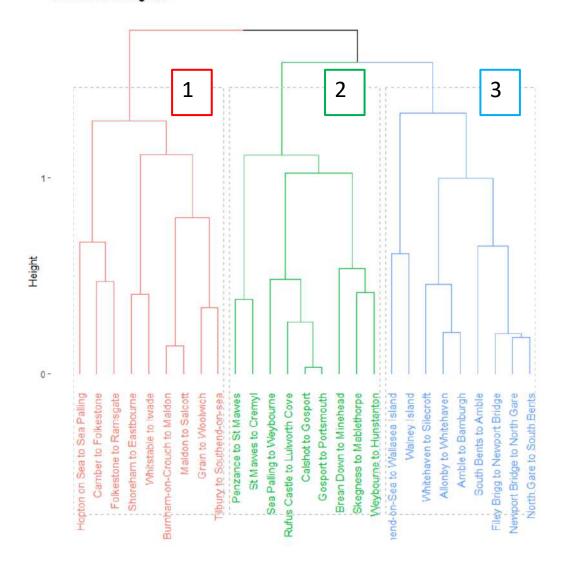
## **Overview of Methods**

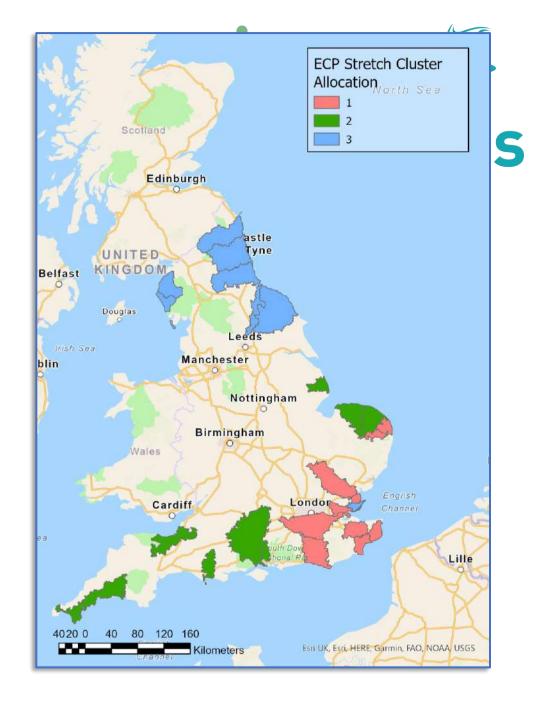




## **Overview of Methods**

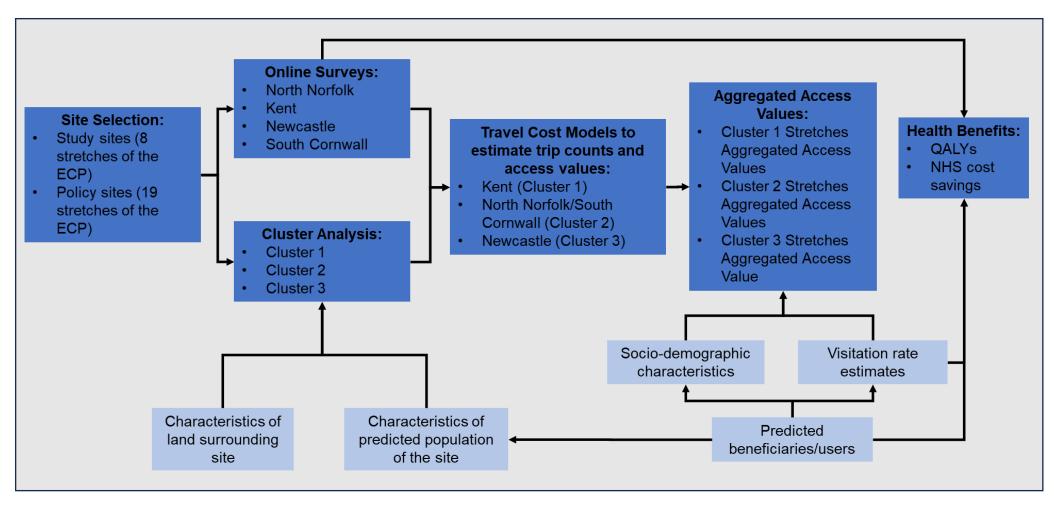
Cluster Dendrogram





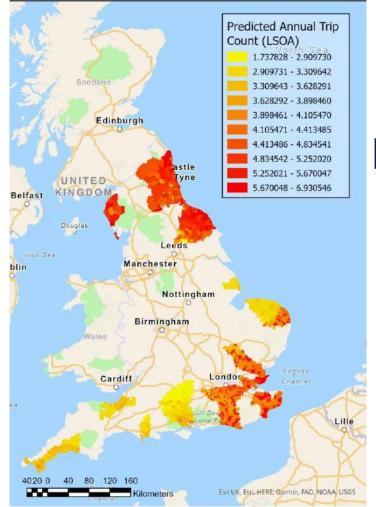
## **Overview of Methods**





## Results

Predicted trip count for average individual in each LSOA area







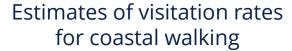




**Multiplied by value** 



	Predicted Total Annual Trips	Aggregate Annual Access Value		
Allonby to	111,644	£6,067,420		
Whitehaven	, -	.,,		
Amble to	50,554	£2,747,427		
Bamburgh	30,334	LL, / ¬/ ,¬L /		
Filey Brigg to	538,737	£29,278,169		
Newport Bridge	220,707			
Newport Bridge to	9,568	£519,979		
North Gare	3,300	2313,373		
North Gare to	791,663	£43,023,647		
South Bents	791,003	£43,023,047		
South Bents to	062.047	CE2 202 220		
Amble	962,047	£52,283,329		
Southend to	CO 010	C2 7F0 902		
Wallasea Island	69,019	£3,750,893		
Walney Island	10,732	£583,239		
Whitehaven to	17 420	CO 47 746		
Silecroft	17,439	£947,746		



	People and Nature Survey	Ocean Literacy Survey
% visited coast in past 12 months	23.7%	50%
% of coastal visitors whose main activity was walking	17.7%	29.5%



## Conclusions



- Importance of incorporating natural capital and cultural ecosystem services into decision making
- Valuing coastal walking across the ECP helps to justify implementation and maintenance costs
- Understanding determinants of ECP benefits requires more data on condition and characterisation of habitats and features
- Benefit Transfer offers a cost-effective method for national scale valuation of heterogeneous goods

# Thank you for listening

To find out more, contact: ellen.mcharg@cefas.gov.uk

















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# Q&A

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# **Coastal Futures Conference 2024**

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# **Session Two Capitalising on Values**

Elizabeth Beall, Managing Director, Finance Earth

A roadmap towards establishing high-integrity marine natural capital markets







**Enabling investment** into conservation, climate and communities.









## **Coast Futures Conference**

London, 24th January 2024

A Roadmap Towards High-Integrity **Marine Natural Capital Markets** 

Elizabeth Beall, Managing Director





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# THE CHALLENGE

#### **CLIMATE REGULATION**

The world's oceans have absorbed 20-30% of total anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since the 1980s and have taken up over 90% of excess heat since 1970

#### **HABITAT LOSS**

90% of MPAs in the UK are still bottom-trawled and dredged 44% of UK seagrass beds lost in the last century 96% of Sussex kelp has disappeared since the 1980s

#### **ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE**

Coastal areas, estuaries, and offshore waters contribute an estimated £47 billion to the UK economy and support over 500,000 jobs

#### LACK OF INVESTMENT

Government and philanthropic funding alone are insufficient to bridge the £56 billion funding gap needed for UK nature restoration

## The state of marine natural capital markets

High-integrity marine natural capital markets could play a key role in unlocking investment. However, critical barriers remain for the development of these markets.

#### **Opportunities**



Inclusive, transparent markets that capture the value of ecosystems



Investment to protect, restore and sustainably use marine natural capital



Measurable community benefits & a just transition



UK leadership in shaping markets worldwide

#### **Barriers**



Lack of consensus and joined-up approach



Pressures from competing uses



Insufficient protection for marine ecosystems



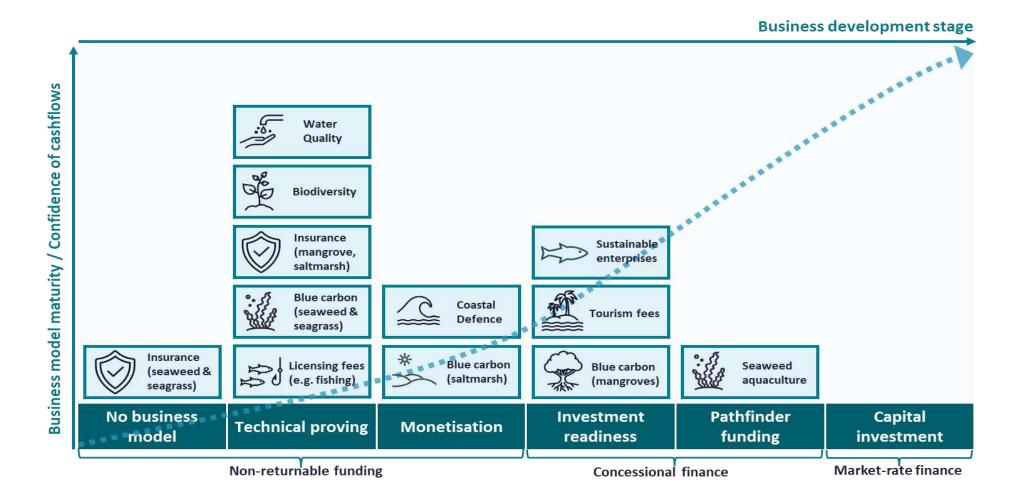
Risks around greenwashing



Lack of mature markets and investible projects



## Maturity of marine natural capital markets



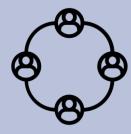


## What do we mean by high-integrity markets?

#### **High integrity markets...**

#### People

✓ Incentivise development of projects through a fair price;



- ✓ Provide measurable financial and non-financial benefits for coastal communities and stewards of marine natural capital;
- ✓ Are transparent and enable a wide range of stakeholders, active in different sectors, to engage and participate.

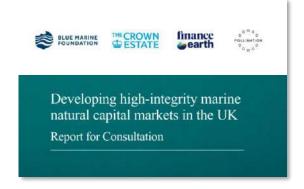
#### **Planet**

✓ Are based on robust and up-to-date scientific analysis;



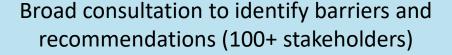
- ✓ Are structured in a way that considers the unique attributes and challenges of the marine environment; and
- ✓ Are integrated with terrestrial natural capital markets to ensure continuity and synergies across ecosystems.

## A roadmap for all stakeholders









Follow-up engagement to identify key actions and stakeholders for delivery

Development of shared roadmap towards highintegrity markets



The shared roadmap aims to guide establishment of high-integrity markets that properly capture the value of marine natural capital and support inclusive, long-term investment



## Recommendations: Capturing values

#### **Key recommendation**

## Accelerate processes to achieve consensus around codes and invest resources into code development





#### **Suggested actions and leads**

- Convene a cross-stakeholder group including research partners, project developers and corporates/investors to identify priority codes
- Investors and corporates to set out key data needs for investing

## Address the evidence gaps identified by the UK Blue Carbon Evidence Partnership (BCEP)



- BCEP & devolved/UK governments to lead call for evidence from academics and practitioners, as an audit of existing data
  - Must include data from NGOs and citizen science
  - Aim for actionable data (not "perfect data") to unlock investment

## Recommendations: Capitalising on values

#### **Key recommendation**

Commit long-term public and private investment into pilot project development



Establish a **sellers' alliance** and develop a **project portal/hub for buyers and sellers** 







#### **Suggested actions and leads**

- NGOs/project developers to facilitate 'communication of needs'/ roundtable between project developers and investors
- Public sector funders to provide long-term investment to break short-term funding cycles
- Involve local communities and include measurement of community outcomes to draw in more impact investment

- Working group of project developers to audit UK projects and identify projects that can meet investor criteria
  - Early-stage investors may be granted right of first refusal
- Government to provide guarantees/first loss capital for investible projects



High-integrity marine natural capital markets in the UK can be achieved over the short-term through support and coordinated action from government, private sector enterprises, financial institutions, civil society, and academia. Collaboration across sectors will be needed to shape a supportive ecosystem which facilitates access to capital at scale, realigns investment into activities enhancing the marine environment, draws on the best available scientific evidence, fosters innovation, and enables holistic decision-making through a natural capital lens across seascapes.

Roadmap for High Level Marine Natural Capital Markets – Launch Spring 2024



Enabling investment into conservation, climate and communities.

## For more information, contact:

#### **Elizabeth Beall**

Managing Director—Finance Earth Elizabeth@Finance.Earth







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# Q&A

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# **Coastal Futures Conference 2024**

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# **Session Two Capitalising on Values**

Leonie Robinson, Marine Management Organisation

Decision-making for a thriving marine environment - are we doing this, and if not, why not?

in Ocean & Coastal Futures













Decision-making for a **thriving** marine environment '
- are we doing this, and if not, why not?

Dr Leonie Robinson, Marine Management Organisation

## Setting out some context....



What do we mean by a thriving marine environment?

This is an environment where benefits for humans and nature can be realised now and for future generations. Sectors and communities are doing well, but not at the cost of the sustainability of nature itself.

Is our marine environment and those who depend on it around the UK currently thriving? Do we have concerns for the future? What can we do about this?

<u>Focus of this work</u>: Is the decision-making that is happening all around us, fully informed by an understanding of how the decisions we make affect nature and those who are benefitting from it?

## Mapping out the landscape of decisions...



Working with decision makers and advisors from across the marine system in England, we have been mapping out decisions that can affect our marine environment, dependent sectors and communities....

- >200 decisions included, 82 fully mapped out so far
- 25 decision makers in those covered, complex system shown
- Decisions from: conservation, fisheries management, marine licensing, pollution and environmental management, marine planning, coastal erosion & flooding risk management, water quality management....

### Decision making for England's marine environment







## **Fisheries**



#### **Advisors**

NIZ



#### Consultation

AND CONTROL OF THE CO

A monthly catch limit consultation is publicly available on the GOV UK website.



#### Stakeholder Engagement

The non-sector fleet has the opportunity to engage with a publicly available monthly catch limit consultation. The Inshore Quota Managers at the MMO engage with non-sector fishers regarding catch limits via the Regional Fisheries Groups. Fishers can contact the Inshore Quota Managers at any time to discuss catch limits and their quota needs.



#### **Decision maker**

Marine Management Organisation (MMO)



#### **Evidence summary**

Management decisions are based on evidence such as landings data (historical, current, and forecasted), total available quota within the respective non-sector pool, and information gained from fishers (e.g. regarding the local abundance of a stock). According to Section 25 of the Fisheries Act, the MMO has a responsibility to consider environmental, social, and economic factors when setting catch limits.



#### Decision

Setting catch limits for the English non-sector pools



Sustainability of Natural Capital Assets

Si M Partially considered

How is Natural Capital considered



Sustainability of Ecosystem Services

Partially considered



Value of Ecosystem Services supplied from area affected

Partially considered



#### Social impacts

(e.g. on wellbeing. Ivelihoods, community cohesion)

Partially considered



#### Economic impacts

(e.g. on sectors - viability, potential for growth, operational constraints)

Fully considered

## What have we learnt so far (82 decisions)....



% of decisions where X is	Fully considered	Partially considered	Not considered	Unknown
Sustainability of natural capital assets	1%	73%	24%	1%
Sustainability of ecosystem services	0	<b>52</b> %	46%	1%
Value of ecosystem services supplied from area affected	0	30%	61%	9%
Social impact of decision	0	56%	44%	0%
Economic impact of decision	1%	57%	41%	0

## What have we learnt so far (82 decisions)....



The level of consideration of social, economic and environmental impacts varies between areas of decision making (e.g. fisheries, conservation, licensing....).

Some areas cover economic impacts well, but social or environmental impacts poorly and *vice versa...* often with a focus on what regulation stipulates must be considered.

	% of decisions where X is	Fully considered	Partially considered	Not considered	Unknown
AND RESIDENCE	Sustainability of natural capital assets	1%	73%	24%	1%
	Sustainability of ecosystem services	0	52%	46%	1%
	Value of ecosystem services supplied from area affected	0	30%	61%	9%
	Social impact of decision	0	56%	44%	0%
	Economic impact of decision	1%	57%	41%	0

By mapping out what is considered and how, we have been able to identify gaps and priorities for improvement.

Importantly, doing the work with decision makers has opened a space for reflection—what can we do better, differently?

## **Exploring new ways of informing decisions**

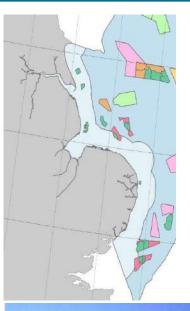




- Natural capital approach (NCA) to development of a fisheries management plan
- NCA to sustainability appraisal in marine plans
- Exploring social, economic and wider environmental impacts in fishing quota allocations



- Developing a tool to understand the cumulative effects of marine licenses on habitat loss (impacts for nature & humans)
- How can social values and economic benefits from nature be considered in conservation management decisions?





## Thank you for listening



We will look forward to coming back to tell you about some of the improvements in decision-making that have happened in years to come.....

## **Acknowledgements:**

The MMO Evidence and Evaluation team, in particular: Megan Stafford, Emma Martin, Alice Walpole, Verity Nye, Laura Seddon and Rachel Day

All the decision makers and advisors who have taken the time to engage with us and been open to discussing how decisions are being made and what might be possible in terms of change.....

Questions: <a href="mailto:leonie.robinson@marinemanagement.org.uk">leonie.robinson@marinemanagement.org.uk</a>



# **Coastal Futures Conference 2024**

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# Q&A

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# **Coastal Futures Conference 2024**

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# **Session Two Capitalising on Values**

Erika Hughes, Diverse Marine Values

Performing the Coast, from North to South: Theatre, Arts-Based Research, and Coastal & Marine Management in England and Scotland

in Ocean & Coastal Futures







# Performing the Coast, from North to South:

Theatre, Arts-Based Research, and Coastal & Marine Management in England and Scotland,

Dr Erika Hughes, Reader in Performance & Interim Head, School of Film, Media and Communication University of Portsmouth erika.hughes@port.ac.uk







#### **Diverse Marine Values**

- development phase
- 2) Expert- and evidence-
- 3) Key stakeholder input

- over the next 10 years
- 2) Managing Land for
- 3) Accessible Landscape







#### RESEARCH ARTICLE



# Forum Theatre as a mechanism to explore representation of local people's values in environmental governance: A case of study from Chiapas, Mexico

Silvia Olvera-Hernández<sup>1</sup> | M. Azahara Mesa-Jurado<sup>2</sup> | Paula Novo<sup>1,3</sup> | Julia Martin-Ortega<sup>1</sup> | Aylwyn Walsh<sup>4</sup> | George Holmes<sup>1</sup> | Alice Borchi<sup>4</sup>

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#### Abstract

- Nature degradation, poverty and social discrimination are some of the consequences of unfair decision-making over environmental resources within rural communities in the Global South. Barriers to achieving fair environmental decisions are entrenched power differences and the lack of representation of the diversity of local values in environmental decision-making.
- Using intersectionality and value pluralism as a conceptual base, this is the first paper to examine the potential of Forum Theatre, a performance arts-based method, to discuss 'solutions' regarding power differences and values towards nature in environmental decision-making.
- 3. We implemented Forum Theatre in two rural villages in Chiapas, Mexico, framed around conflicts and power differences in eco-tourism development.
- 4. Participants felt empathy with the Forum Theatre characters and dissatisfaction over the conflicts, and this motivated them to engage and participate in collective reflections on their own personal experiences with power differences in environmental decision-making.
- From these reflections, participants performed diverse 'solutions' to the conflicts, bringing to the fore plural interconnected and dynamic values towards nature in these narratives. Despite this, Forum Theatre does not look to 'solve'

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## Valuing trans-disciplinarity: Forum Theatre in Tabasco and Chiapas, Mexico

Aylwyn Walsh<sup>a</sup>, Silvia Olvera-Hernandez<sup>b</sup>, M. Azahara Mesa-Jurado<sup>c</sup>, Alice Borchi <sup>6</sup>, Paula Novo<sup>b,d</sup>, Julia Martin-Ortega<sup>b</sup> and George Holmes<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Performance and Cultural Industries, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK; <sup>b</sup>School of Earth and Environment, Sustainability Research Institute, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK; <sup>c</sup>Departamento de Ciencias de la Sustentabilidad, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur Unidad, Villahermosa, Mexico; <sup>d</sup>Scotland's Rural College, Edinburgh, UK

#### ABSTRACT

This article intervenes in the persistent hierarchy of epistemological worth that produces scientific knowledge as meaningful, and knowledge from arts or humanities as marginal, or illustrative. The specific trans-disciplinary project we discuss brings together environmental social sciences with performance-based Forum Theatre methods to explore 'value' as understood in communities in Tabasco and Chiapas, Mexico in relation to Payment for Ecosystem Services. Trans-disciplinary collaborations that seek to incorporate 'novel' methods to engage participants differently might better reflect the dynamic, emergent, and often shifting nature of beliefs, attitudes and values.

#### **KEYWORDS**

Forum Theatre; environmental education; participation; transdisciplinarity; Mexico

#### Towards knowledge based on dialogue, conflict, and rehearsal

Theatre and performance are often used as a tool in struggle and popular education (Giardina and Denzin 2011; Madison 2010). Beyond compelling research on effectiveness of arts interventions, we need transparent accounts of how such collaborations are forged. Dwight Conquergood reminds that there is a dominance of 'empirical observation and critical analysis from a distanced perspective: "knowing that", and "knowing about"



Improvisation rehearsal, *Ripple Effect* 



Shetland arts

### Reflection of a 15 year old participant, Ripple Effect

```
enjoyed the disscusions about our experiences with
 wasn't sure if the music worked for anyone
but that's now I seen the story "
An Idea: maybe we could interview down at
the Street & See if we can find more Stories or
even find ipingins on the coastline here!
```



Ripple Effect performance, April 2023



Shetland arts



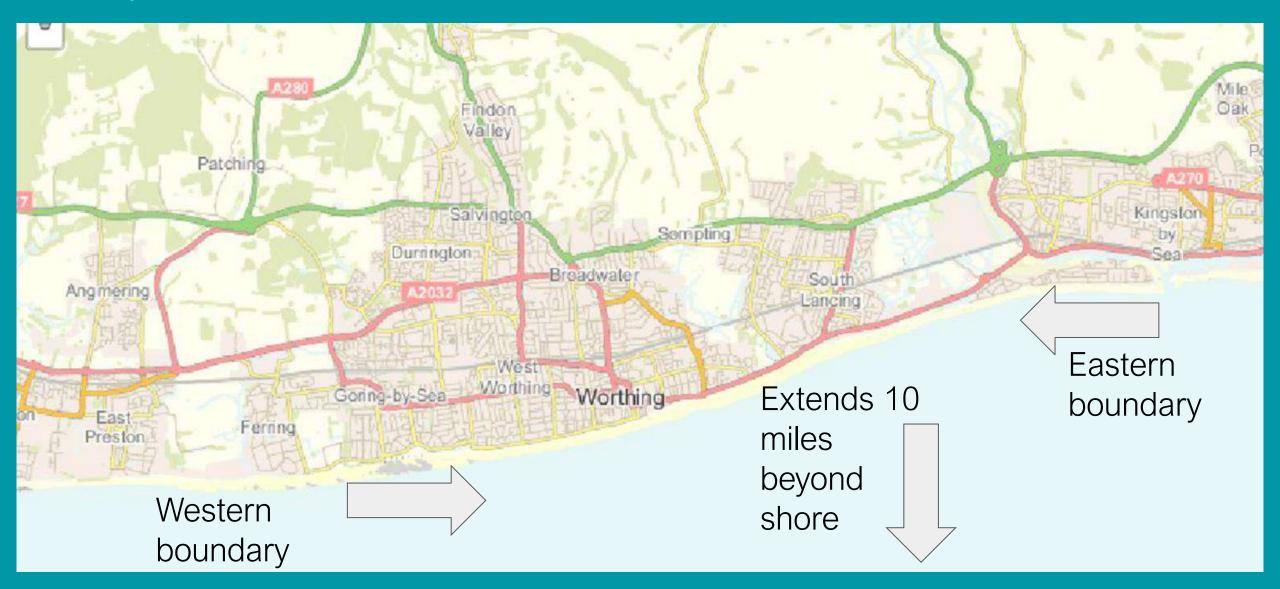
# New Marine Conservation Zone: Community Consultation

Worthing, 28 February 2023





## Proposed conservation zone





Workshop, Feb 2023



Royal Society, London, September 2023



## Additional Resources



Dr Erika Hughes, Reader in Performance & Interim Head, School of Film, Media and Communication University of Portsmouth erika.hughes@port.ac.uk







# **Session Two Panel Debate**

## **Capitalising on Values**

How will knowledge of 'values' make a difference to our prospects?

in Ocean & Coastal Futures

**Chair: Hugo Tagholm**, Oceana UK

**Professor Graham Underwood,** Chair, Blue Carbon Evidence Partnership Mike Nelson, Environment Agency **Ellen McHarg**, Cefas Elizabeth Beall, Managing Director, Finance Earth Leonie Robinson, Marine Management Organisation Erika Hughes, Diverse Marine Values









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## Refreshments

15:00 - 16:00

