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Version: Supplemental Material

Article:
Taylor Buck, N. and While, A. (2020) The urban bioeconomy: extracting value from the ecological and biophysical. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 64 (2). pp. 182-201. ISSN: 0964-0568

https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2020.1763931

This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published by Taylor & Francis in Journal of Environmental Planning and Management on 13 July 2020, available online: http://www.tandfonline.com/10.1080/09640568.2020.1763931

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	Type	Description	Consequence for Urban Environment
(i). Value from waste	**Bioprospecting**	Extracting resources from waste	Shift towards circular economies with associated decrease in resource use/increase in resilience
	Biological processes	Degradation of plastic wastes	Reduction in landfill, increased amenity benefits, improved health of green and blue infrastructure
(ii). Harnessing biological assets for economic value	**Sequestration**	Absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere	Increased role for urban soil cover with concomitant increase in capacity for food production
	Biomimicry	Taking design principles from nature for improved efficiency and resilience	Design and management of urban infrastructure and environmentally sustainable buildings. Influence on governance structures and other social innovations
	Health & Ecological value	Improving air quality, air temperatures, and reducing flooding impacts	Reduced healthcare costs; reduced hard infrastructure costs for flood protection; improved quality of life for citizens
	Biological processes	i. Growing biomass for food and energy ii. Extracting resources from waste iii. Bioremediation of contaminated land	i. Increased energy and food resilience ii. Shift towards circular economies with associated decrease in resource use/increase in resilience iii. Increased flexibility of land use for e.g. food production
(iii). Controlled / Artificial Environments	**Urban agriculture**	Creation of biophysical and ecological assets	Increased food resilience

Table 2. Three example spheres of latent potential for bioeconomic exploitation in the urban bioeconomy