

ReMeMaRe



Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023



With thanks to our sponsors



ReMeMaRe

Conference Details

<http://coastal-futures.net/rememare-2023>

Twitter: #ReMeMaRe23
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Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023



ReMeMaRe Conference 2023
Restoring Estuarine & Coastal Habitats

Delegate notes



11th & 12th July 2023 | Scarborough Spa, England

ReMeMaRe

Q&A / Panel Debate

Slido

<https://www.slido.com/>

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Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023



ReMeMaRe Conference 2023

Barriers & Opportunities

Session 5



ReMeMaRe

#ReMeMaRe23



Environment
Agency

ReMeMaRe

SESSION FIVE

CHAIR: Dr Ben Green

Environment Agency



Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023





SESSION FIVE: BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Scaling up our experiences

*Are the enablers in place to meet our ambitious targets
for estuarine and coastal restoration?*



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BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Eve Leegwater, Environment Agency

Enabling restoration through regulation



**Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023**



Enabling Estuarine & Coastal Restoration Through the Regulatory System

Eve Leegwater

Environment Agency Estuaries & Coasts Planning Team



Lower Otter Restoration Project, Devon. Photo: Lydia Burgess-



sustainable
development
improvement resilience
wellbeing biological
goals year net
zero water quality environmental adaptation areas
targets strategy fisheries protected diversity
environment ospar
health convention climate

Lower Otter Restoration Project, Devon. Photo: Lydia Burgess-Gamble

COMPLEXITY

TIME

COST



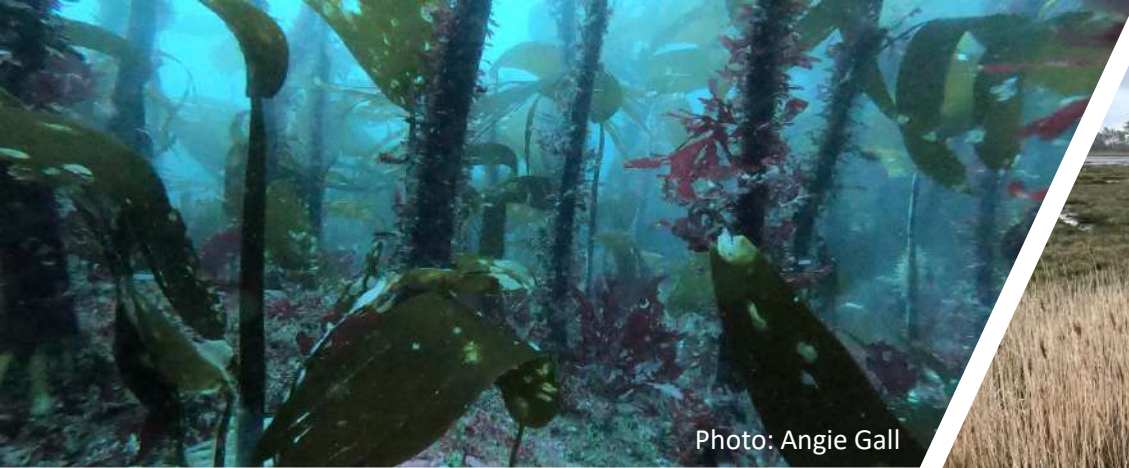


Photo: Angie Gall

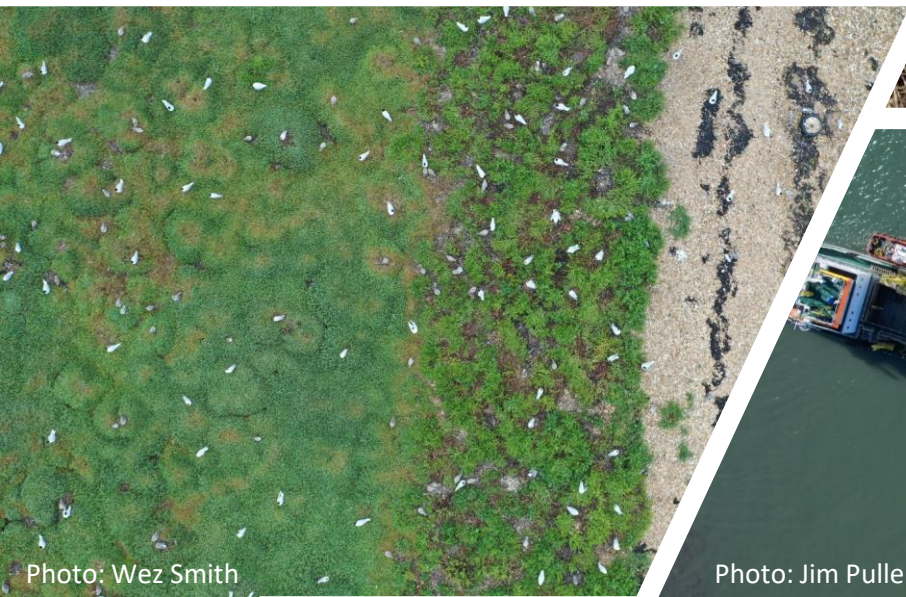


Photo: Wez Smith

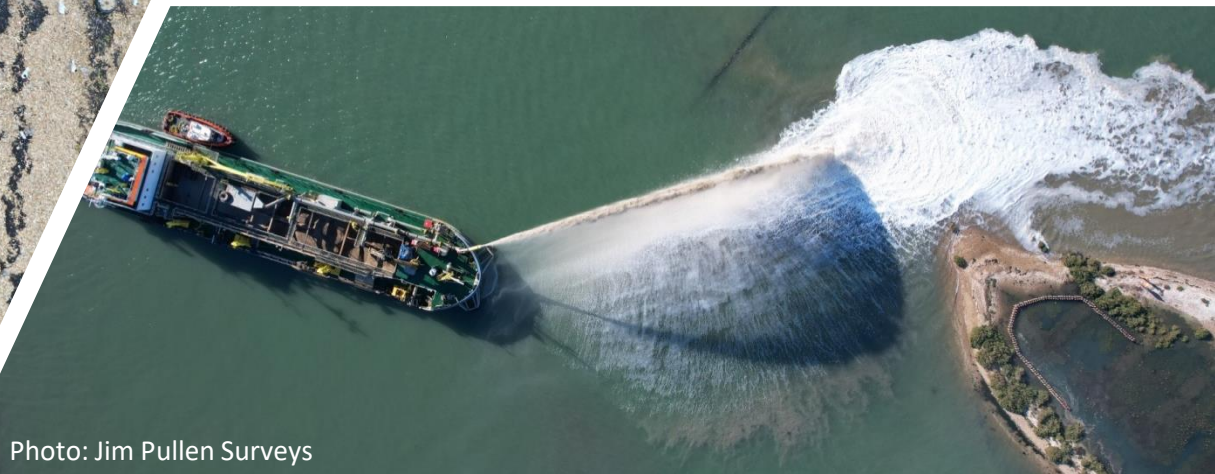


Photo: Jim Pullen Surveys

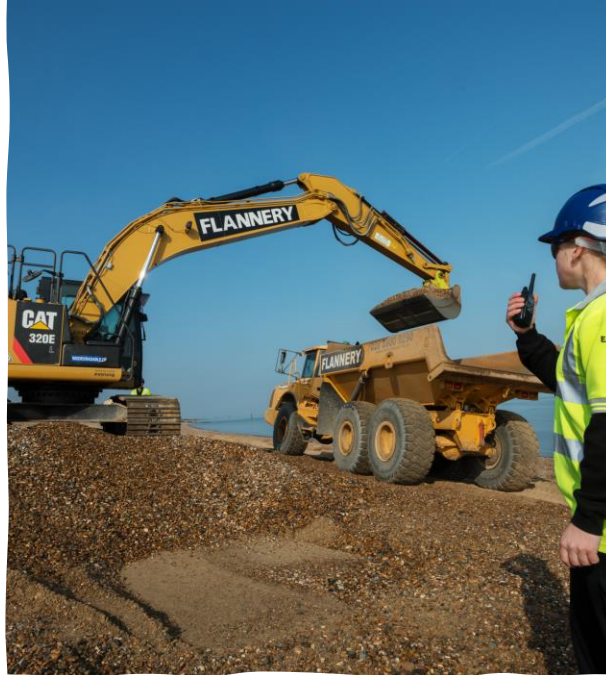


Estuarine and Coastal Restoration Strategy

- Appropriate governance structure
- ReMeMaRe Delivery Plan
- Link to NBSAP, LNRS, RBMP, SMPs, Marine Plans etc..
- Set restoration targets – linked to EIP targets



Photo: Clare Maynard



Separate determination process

- Solely for restoration activity
- Different assessment process
- Different financial mechanisms
- Economically focused activities take a separate route



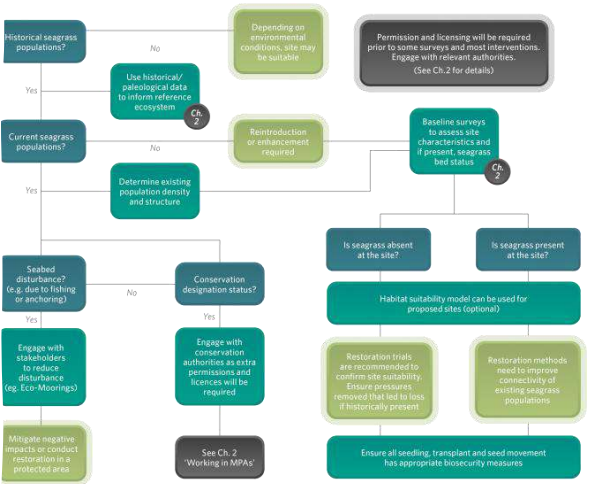
Photo: Matt Doggett

Subsidies

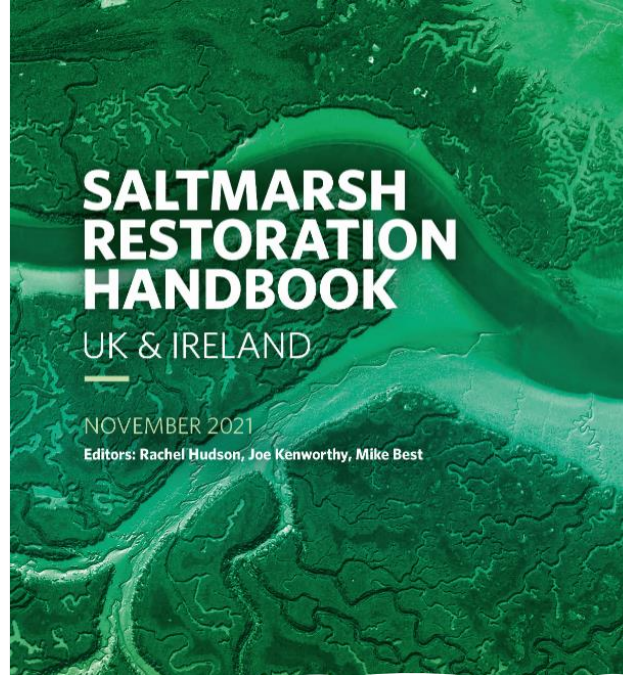
- Habitat restoration
- Not for profit
- Non-commercial
- Not include Biodiversity Net Gain activities

STARTING STARTED DECISION TREE

TART ● Important questions to ask about the potential restoration site ● Actions required ● Guidelines for appropriate restoration practice



This flow diagram is a decision making tool to help restoration practitioners consider some of the main factors regarding the feasibility of planning a project. **Note:** Each project should conduct its own comprehensive study.



CONSIDERATIONS FOR SEAGRASS RESTORATION

es: Locate and assess suitability of seagrass beds for harvesting plant seeds or shoots) for use in restoration.

it sites: Locate and assess suitability (ec and abiotic characteristics). Establish seagrass does not currently grow at site.

where possible, reduce project costs by planting in intertidal and shallow subtidal areas. Seagrass can subsequently grow in subtidal zone.

ed status: Consider protected features of both donor and recipient sites.



Reference which to go



Seagrass s potential for development to propose suitable locations for persistence



Present an indication and persistence



Logistical,

Upskilling

- Guidance for Applicants
- Restoration Training
- Case Officer Desk Notes
- Developing future practitioners



Photo: Essex Wildlife Trust



Photo: National Trust



Photo: Evie Furness

Potential self-service activities

- Planting of seeds or plants
- Laying of oyster cultch
- Installation of coir rolls
- Installing eco-mooring

Next steps?





BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Susanne Armstrong, ABPmer

Recent advances in the beneficial use of dredged sediment for restoration



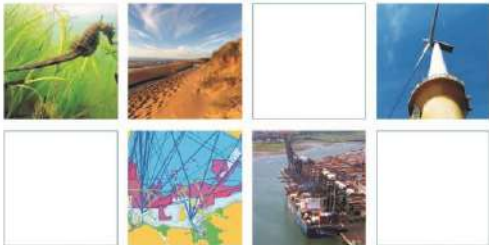
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ReMeMaRe Conference 2023, 12 July 2023

Project Updates - Beneficial Use of Dredge Sediment

Susanne Armstrong

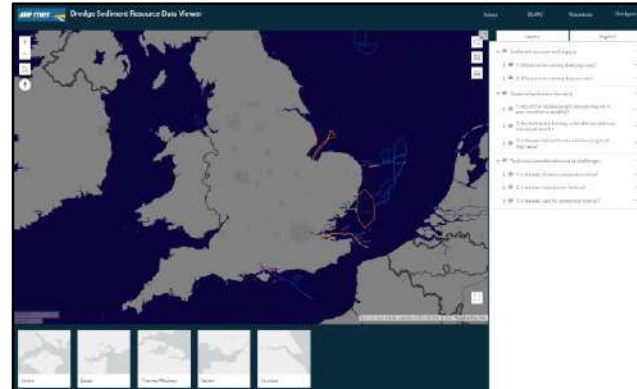


Beneficial Use Projects

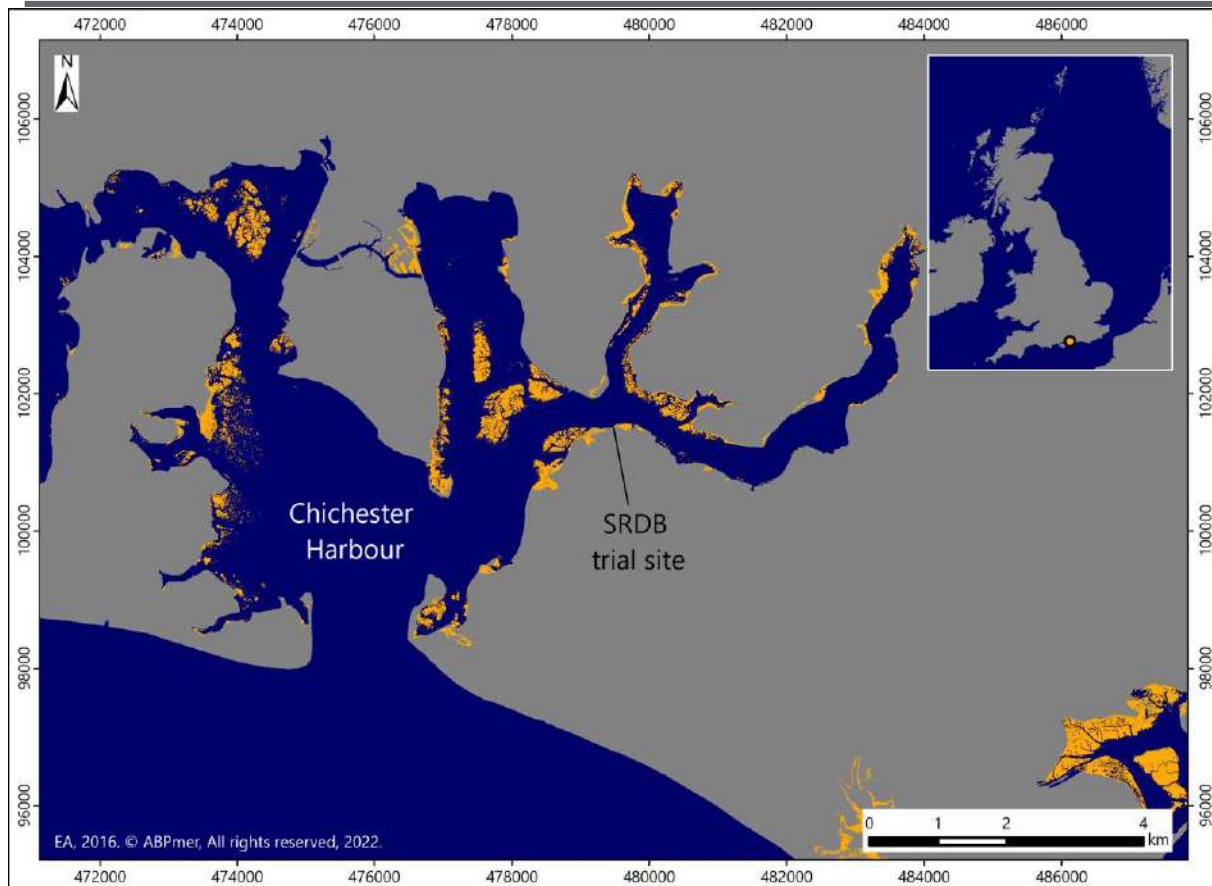
- **Many projects in development, including**
 - West Itchenor (Land & Water, Earth Change, Solent Seacscape, CHaPRoN);
 - Lymington projects (LHC; Solent Forum);
 - Holes Bay (BCP);
 - Fleetwood for 'Our Future Coast' FCRIP, ABP, and Environment Agency;
 - Essex for Blackwater and Colne Partnership;
 - Clyde and Medway for Peel Ports.

- **Dredge Sediment Resource Portal** for Beneficial Use Working Group (BUWG) funded by:

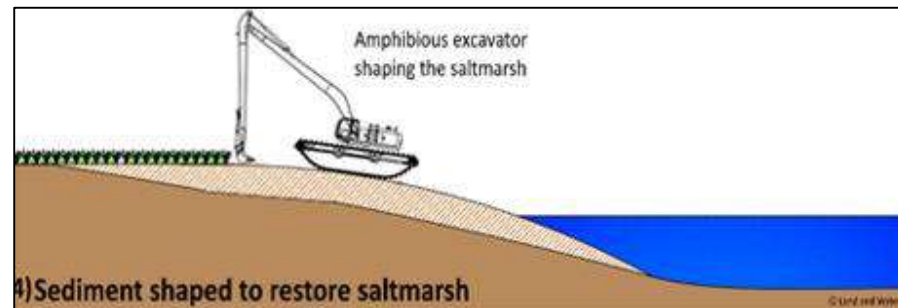
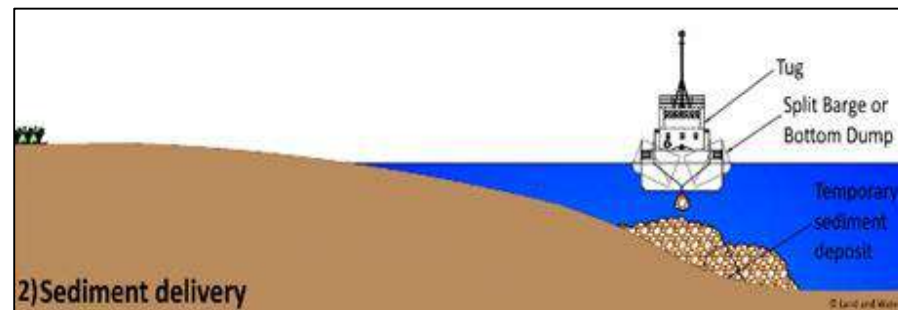
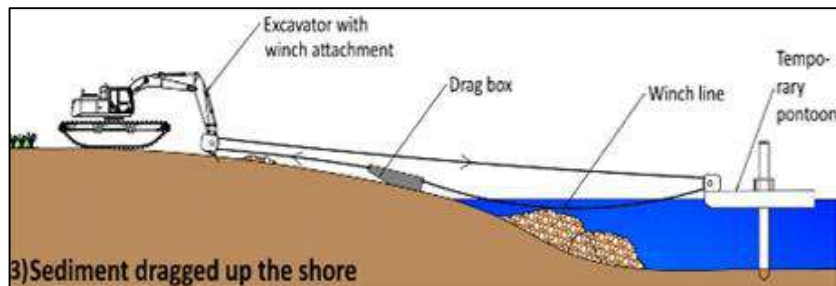
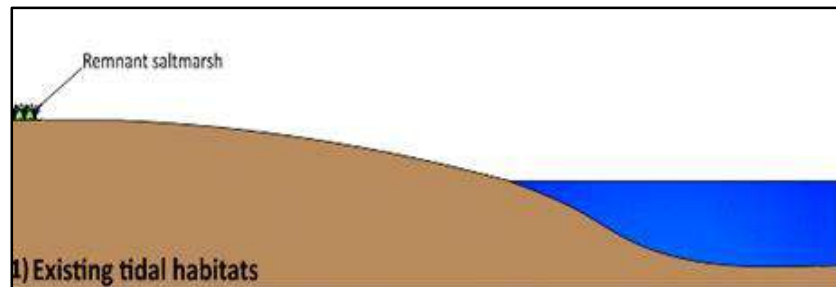
Environment Agency
ReMeMaRe; Natural England;
Defra; Welsh
Government/NRW, The
Crown Estate.



West Itchenor (*Land & Water, Earth Change, Solent Seacscape, CHaPRoN*)



The Land and Water Saltmarsh Restoration 'Drag Box' (SRDB)



West Itchenor – permissions and licences

Obtaining permissions and licences ...

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2015 No. 596

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, ENGLAND

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015

SCHEDULE 2

Article 3

Permitted development classes

CLASS 8

Minor development

Class 8 - building by temporary installation

Minor development

1. The use of any land by a person or persons in respect of a shed, glass pavilion, water pump, or other structure or building for the temporary use of any building material.

Planning?

Office of proposal to cause, carry out or permit operations requiring Natural England's consent on a site of special scientific interest (SSSI)

Users and occupiers of land within a SSSI should use the form to give notice of a proposed operation in a SSSI that needs Natural England's consent.

Details of addresses including the location on the first page, and use the Notice along with any accompanying information to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

Send completed notices to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

Send completed notices to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

art 1: Where you intend to carry out, or permit operations

one of the SSSIs where the proposed operation is intended. You do not have to use the SSSI notice form if you are carrying out operations on a site that is not a SSSI.

Check the following operations are intended to be carried out, caused or permitted on the site of the SSSI. You can provide one or more of the following:

- A site plan showing the location of the operations
- Aerial photographs of the site
- A site plan showing the location of the operations

Send completed notices to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

1. (a) by a person or persons in respect of a shed, glass pavilion, water pump, or other structure or building for the temporary use of any building material.

SSSI consent

CONSENT TO CAUSE, CARRY OUT OR PERMIT OPERATIONS REQUIRING NATURAL ENGLAND'S CONSENT ON A SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI)

1. This notice is used to give notice of a proposed operation in a SSSI that needs Natural England's consent.

2. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

3. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

4. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

5. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

6. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

7. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

8. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

9. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

10. The notice must be sent to: Consent@naturalengland.org.uk

Harbour Works Licence



NTM NO.05 OF 2023

Local Notices to Mariners No.05 of 2023

THIS NOTICE FOR THE BENEFICIAL DISPOSAL OF DASHEDOOD BOATS

1. This notice is issued for a limited period of time and will expire on 31st March 2024.

2. This notice is issued for a limited period of time and will expire on 31st March 2024.

3. This notice is issued for a limited period of time and will expire on 31st March 2024.

Marine Management Organisation

Marine Management Organisation

Marine Management Organisation Marine Licence

1 Introduction

This is a licence granted by the Marine Management Organisation on behalf of the Secretary of State to authorise the licence holder to carry on activities for which a licence is required under Part 4 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

1.1 Licence number

The licence number for this licence is L/2023/00042/1

1.2 Licence holder

The licence holder is the person or organisation set out below:

Name / company name	Land And Water Group Limited
Company registration number (if applicable)	04437231
Address	Number 95 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 7BY
Contact within company	Mr. Alan
Position within company (if applicable). State if company officer or director	Chief Executive Officer

1.3 Licence date

Version	1
Licence start date	14 February 2023
Licence end date	01 September 2027
Date of original issue	14 February 2023

1.4 Licence validity

This version of this licence is valid from the licence start date to the licence end date.

Licence number: L/2023/00042/1
Case ref: MJA/2022/00428

Marine Licence

Marine Management Organisation

30 Marina Street, London SE10 0FJ

By email only: 28 September 2022

See 10 Minutes

Sample Plan

Land and Water Services Ltd

Beneficial Use of Dredged sediment at Chichester Harbour - Itchenor

Disposal Site Characterisation (DSC) for a minor beneficial use disposal site (MBSU) at Itchenor

September 2022

Baseline Appraisal, Shadow HRA, WFD

AMP mer

Technical Note – Itchenor saltmarsh restoration – Response to MMG Review

Technical Note – AMPmer responses to Cefas/MMO Review of Consultation Responses and Changes Required

AMP mer

Technical Note – Itchenor saltmarsh restoration – Response to Environment Agency Review of Consultation Responses and Changes Required

Development Archaeology Services Ltd

Summary Note on Results of a Walkover Survey Phase [Phase 1] for ABP Mer [Chichester Harbour Conservancy]

Survey works associated with proposed trial phase salt marsh reclamation



AMP mer

Technical Note – Itchenor saltmarsh restoration – Response to Environment Agency Review of Consultation Responses and Changes Required

High Level Monitoring Strategy (HLMST)

Monitoring Strategy for the proposed trial phase salt marsh reclamation

Table 1

Monitoring Point	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Equipment	Monitoring Location
MP1	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point A
MP2	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point B
MP3	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point C
MP4	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point D
MP5	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point E

AMP mer

Note for Itchenor SRDB project - further monitoring detail

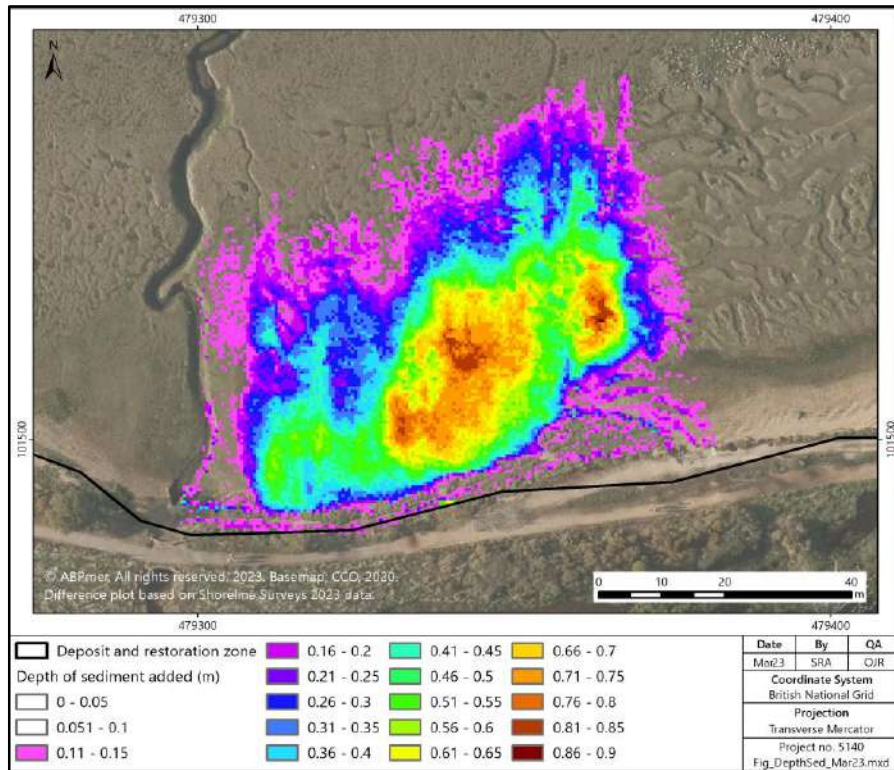
Subject: Itchenor SRDB - further detail on proposed monitoring

Location	Phase	Activity	Start Date	End Date	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Equipment	Monitoring Location
Point A	Phase 1	Visual	14 Feb 2023	01 Sep 2027	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point A
Point B	Phase 1	Visual	14 Feb 2023	01 Sep 2027	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point B
Point C	Phase 1	Visual	14 Feb 2023	01 Sep 2027	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point C
Point D	Phase 1	Visual	14 Feb 2023	01 Sep 2027	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point D
Point E	Phase 1	Visual	14 Feb 2023	01 Sep 2027	Quarterly	Visual	Handheld GPS	Point E

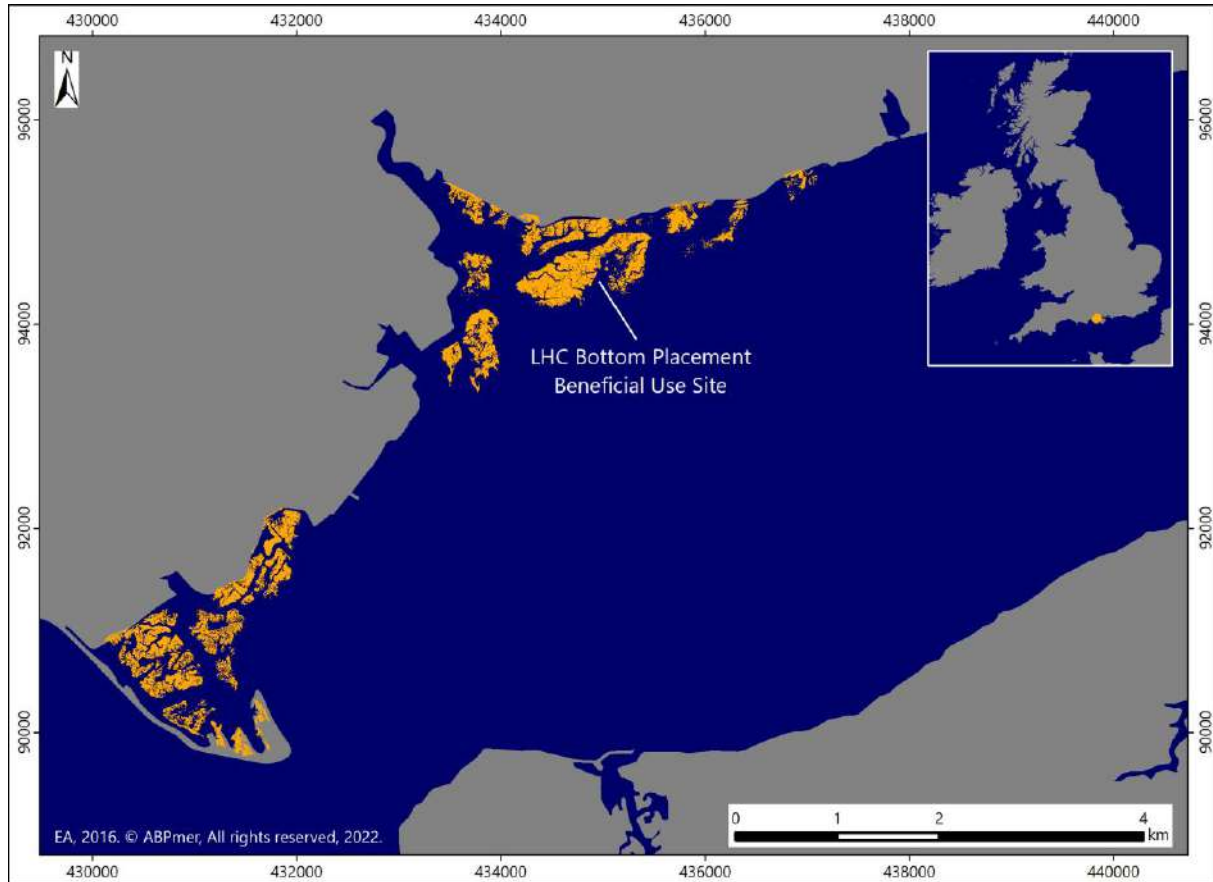
West Itchenor - works



West Itchenor - *monitoring*



Boiler Marsh (*Lymington Harbour Commissioners Land & Water, Earth Change*)



<https://www.omreg.net/query-database/0018-boiler-marsh-placement-lymington/>

Boiler Marsh (*Lymington Harbour Commissioners Land & Water, Earth Change*)



Thank you for your attention

Susanne Armstrong
sarmstrong@abpmer.co.uk
+44 (0)23 8071 1885

Innovative thinking, sustainable solutions





BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Evonne Maxwell, Jacobs

Nurseries and aquaculture – scaling up for restoration



**Scarborough Spa
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Nurseries and aquaculture – scaling up for restoration

A ReMeMaRe Study

Background

- In England, recent centuries have seen the loss of: 85% of saltmarsh; seagrass meadows from up to 50% of the waterbodies where it was previously found; and over 95% of native oyster reefs.
- ReMeMaRe target to restore at least 15% of these priority habitats by 2043.
- How can nurseries and aquaculture facilitate restoration to meet ambitious targets?
- Review of existing UK saltmarsh and seagrass nurseries and native oyster hatcheries was undertaken.

Saltmarsh

- Current saltmarsh restoration practices in the UK do not generate significant demand for saltmarsh nursery stock.
- Existing facilities limited to a single dedicated commercial supplier and small project-based greenhouses.



Saltmarsh

- ReMeMaRe restoration target of 5,325ha by 2043.
- Using an average planting density of 6 plants per m², 1ha of planted saltmarsh would require 60,000 plants. To achieve ReMeMaRe targets, this would equate to over 13 million plants per year.
- With existing suppliers able to produce approximately 2.8 million plants per year, a 5-fold increase in output would be required.



Seagrass

- Large-scale seagrass restoration is a developing practice and therefore there is no single method that will achieve the conservative target of 550ha by 2043.
- Existing facilities are generally project based and often split into individual seed processing and nursery sites.



Seagrass

- In order to meet the ReMeMaRe target of 550ha would require:

	Total Requirement	Annual Requirement	Facility Requirement	Approximate Increase from Existing
Seed bags	275 million seeds (5.5 million bags)	18.3 million seeds	92 OBC tanks	x4
Dispenser Injection Seeding	2.75 billion seeds	>180 million seeds	920 OBC tanks	x40
Seedling mats	22 million seeds (220,000 seedling mats)	14,700 seedling mats	1,850m ² lab tanks 4,900m ² ponds	x25
Individual plants	45.8 million seeds (2.75 million plants)	183,000 plants	12,200m ² ponds	x450

Native Oyster

- Existing commercial value leads to a different situation
- Several native oyster restoration practices are currently in use
- Current UK facilities are primarily related to commercial oyster production



Native Oyster

- Based on densities quoted by projects and in the Native Oyster Habitat Restoration Manual, in order to meet target of 100ha by 2043 would require the introduction of 100 million oysters.
- Existing commercial hatcheries in the UK have this capacity but lack regular demand.
- Output from newly established hatcheries appears unreliable.
- Spatting ponds have the potential to produce up to 0.75 million oysters per 900m² pond but are dependent on environmental conditions.



Flexible Facilities (Seascape Hubs)

- The facilities for each habitat type have several similarities
 - Seawater supply/treatment
 - Ponds
 - Polytunnels
 - Research capabilities
- A combined facility or seascape hub can provide all these things and more
 - Adaptable set-up
 - Potential multi-species system
 - Enhanced volunteering/outreach potential



Facility Cost

- Rough order of magnitude costs were calculated for a variety of different facilities.
- Single feature facilities mostly ranged from £150,000 to £1 million.
- Seascape Hubs were more expensive but costs were spread across multiple features.

Outcomes

- For saltmarsh, upscaling nursery facilities is unlikely to be required.
- For seagrass, it is difficult to predict which type of facility would be most suitable, therefore a combined facility is likely to be the most suitable and most cost-effective.
- For oyster, existing commercial suppliers have the ability to meet targets but guaranteed demand is required. Spawning ponds could provide a regional capability.
- A network of regional seascape hubs provides the ability to tailor facilities depending on needs, incorporate a research element and encourage volunteering/outreach.

Next Steps

- Production of a digital tool for tracking restoration demand.
- Further research into the potential for collaborative facilities.
- Further research into multi-species aquaculture and vertical farming.
- Explore options for wider economic benefits

Have something to add?

- We are still welcoming input
- Please get in touch either directly or provide feedback via the online form



Report



Online
Feedback

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BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Peter Barham MBE, Chair SUDG

Net Gain – an opportunity for marine industries



**Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023**





BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Zahra Ravenscroft, Environment Agency

Tees Tideland – A coastal restoration BNG case study



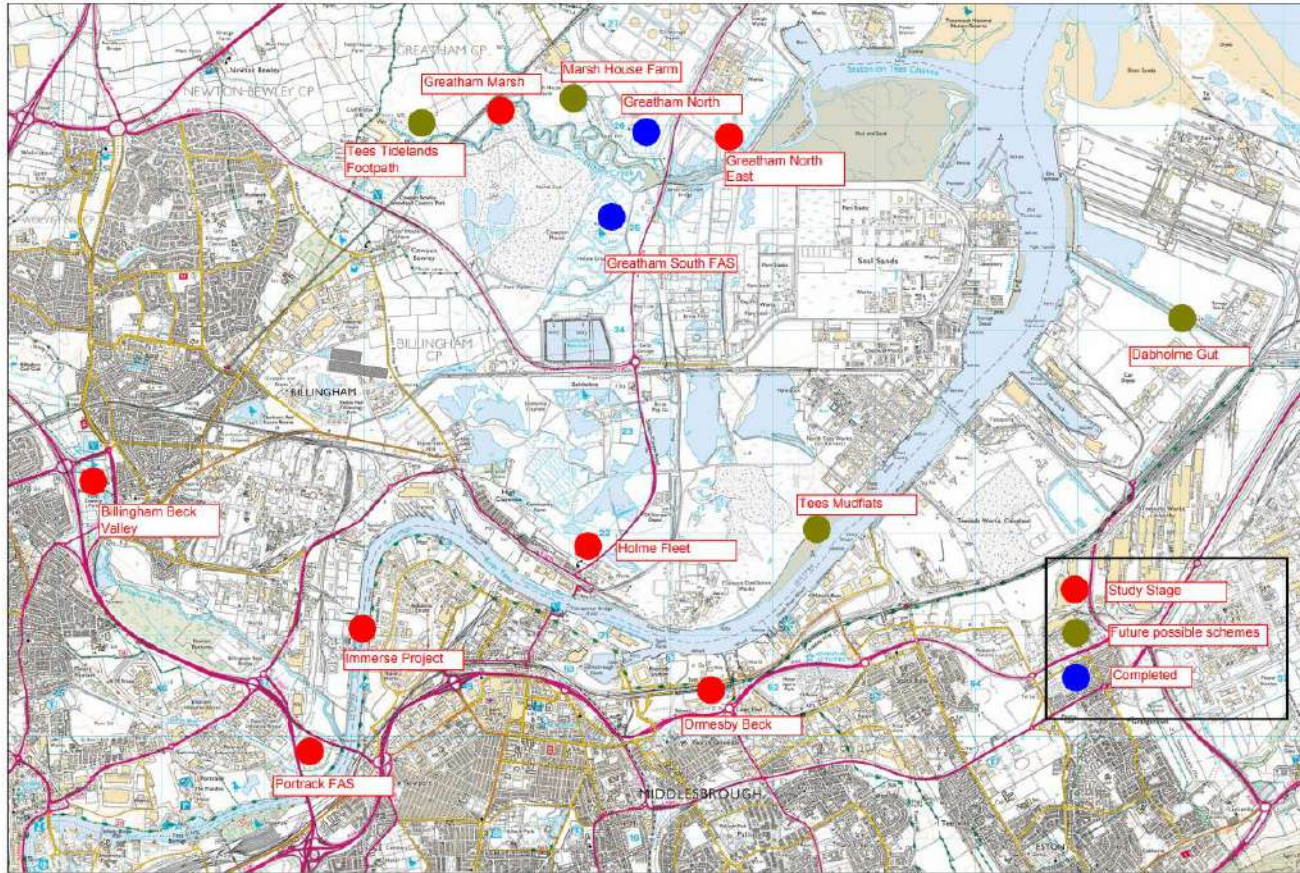
**Scarborough Spa
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Tees Tideland - A coastal restoration BNG case study

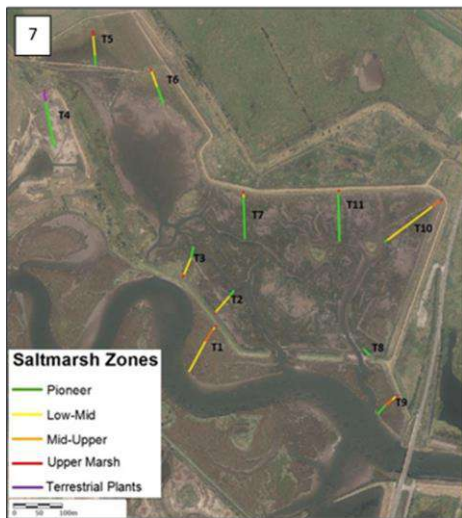


Zahra Ravenscroft Strategic Partnership
Manager
Environment Agency

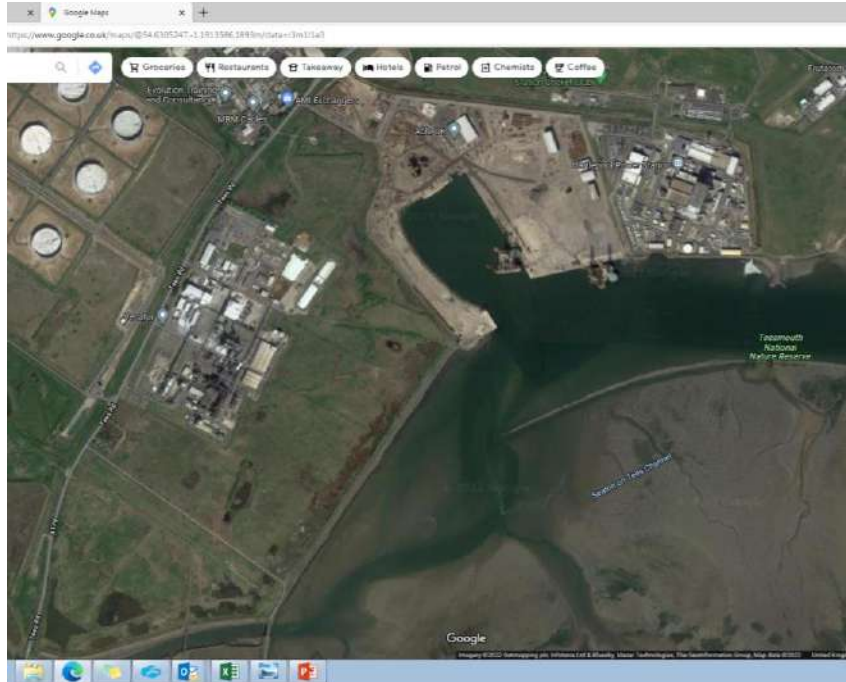


Greatham North (2014) & South (2018) Managed Realignment

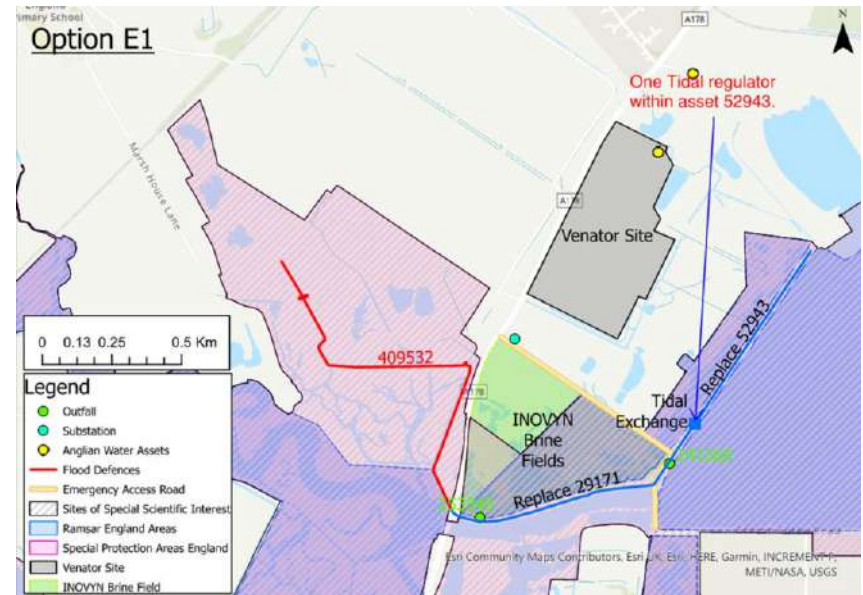
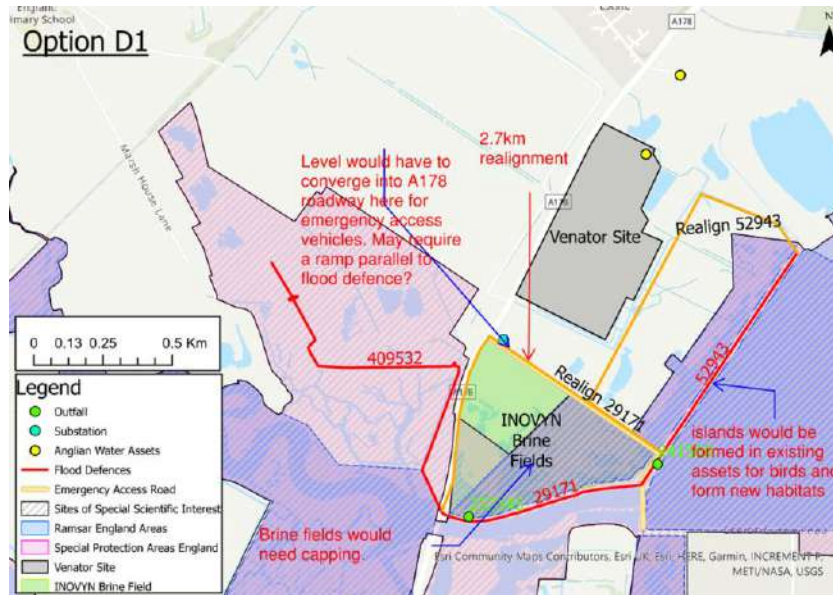




Greatham North East Flood Alleviation Scheme



Greatham North East Flood Alleviation Scheme



DEFRA Biodiversity Metric – Jan 2022

278954

12 January 2022

On-site baseline	<i>Habitat units</i>	1496.42
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	1.40
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	1129.05
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	1.40
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
On-site net % change (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	-24.55%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00%
	<i>River units</i>	0.00%
Off-site baseline	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.00
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.00
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Total net unit change (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	-367.37
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Total on-site net % change plus off-site surplus (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	-24.55%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00%
	<i>River units</i>	0.00%

Red line boundary



-24% on site net %
change



+22% on site net %
change

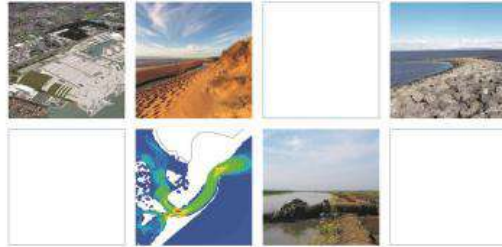
Principle 6: expert ecological advice

Arup and Environment Agency

Managed Realignment Design, Site Development and UK History

Briefing note for the Greatham North East Project Team

August 2021



Innovative Thinking - Sustainable Solutions



	Littoral mud			
	Creation		Enhancement	
	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed
Technical difficulty	4	2	2	2
Hydrological requirements	2	1	2	1
Salinity regime	2	1	2	1
Elevation and aspect	3	2	3	2
Seed source or biological material requirements	1	1	1	1
Trophic status conditions	1	1	1	1
Ongoing management requirements	3	1	3	1
Final score	16	9	14	9
Difficulty rating	High	Low	Medium	Low



Project Specific Methodology

- 'difficulty to create' multiplier from high difficulty (0.33) to low difficulty (1)
- 'time to create' multiplier was changed from 15 years to 10 years
- values more closely aligned with the actual time to create seen on site
- Strategic significance - LNRS
- % Change in Habitat Units +22.15%

Greatham North and South Habitat Assessment

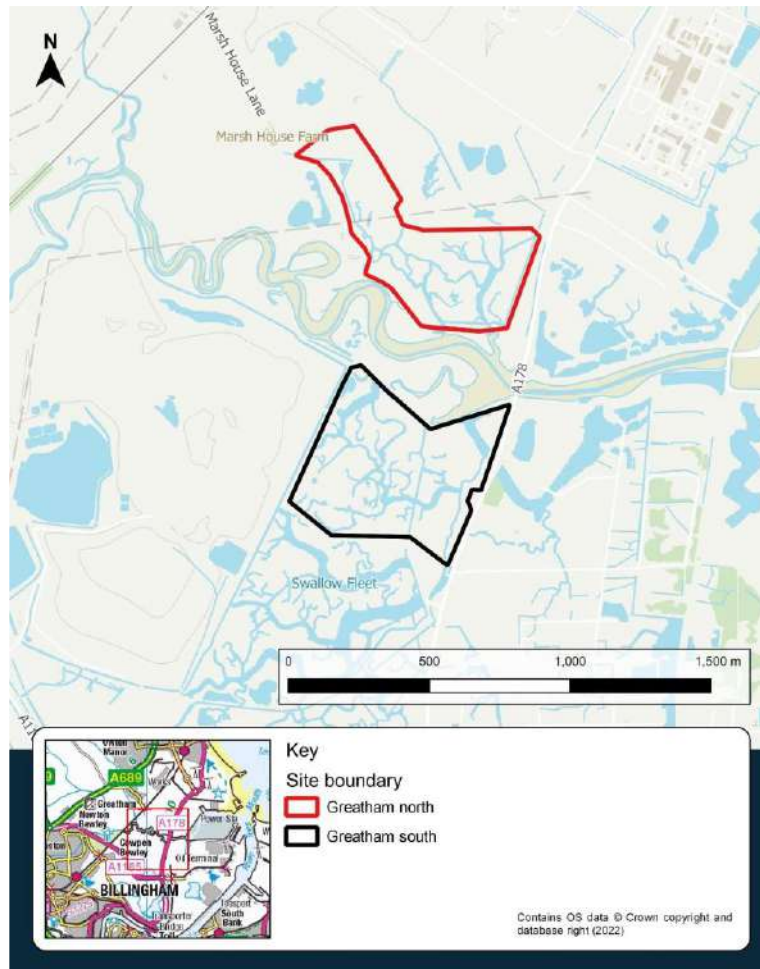
Final Report

July 2023

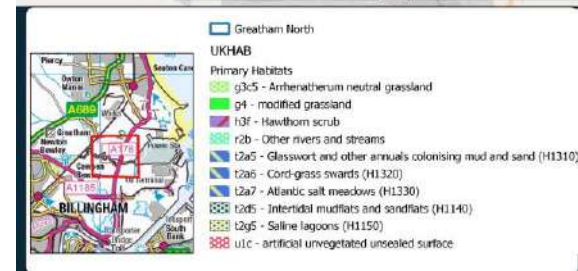
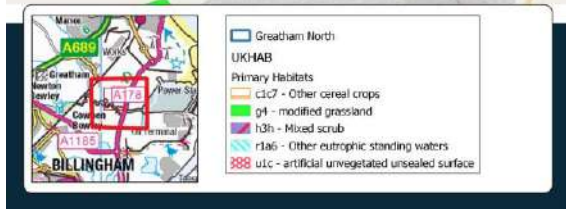
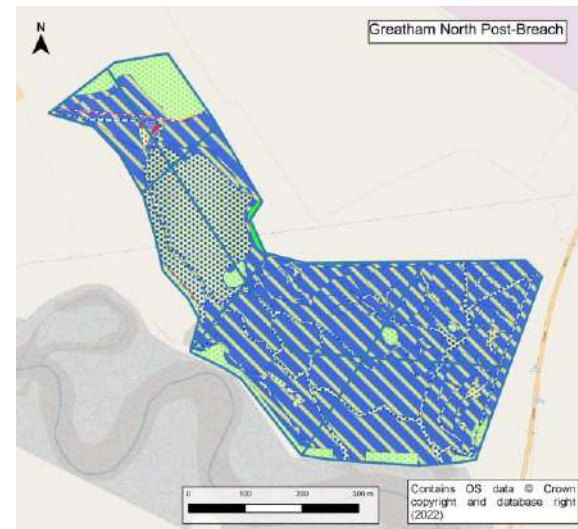
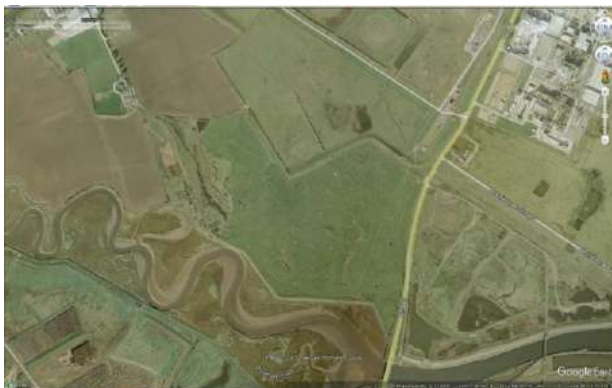
Prepared for:
Environment Agency



www.jbaconsulting.com



Greatham North Habitat Assessment



Greatham South

On-site baseline	Habitat units	324.67
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
On-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	195.64
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
On-site net % change <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	-39.74%
	Hedgerow units	0.00%
	River units	0.00%
Off-site baseline	Habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
Off-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
Total net unit change <small>(including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	-129.03
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
Total on-site net % change plus off-site surplus <small>(including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	-39.74%
	Hedgerow units	0.00%
	River units	0.00%
Trading rules Satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summary ▲	

Greatham North

On-site baseline	Habitat units	94.07
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
On-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	116.66
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
On-site net % change <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	24.01%
	Hedgerow units	0.00%
	River units	0.00%
Off-site baseline	Habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
Off-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
Total net unit change <small>(including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	22.59
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.00
Total on-site net % change plus off-site surplus <small>(including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	24.01%
	Hedgerow units	0.00%
	River units	0.00%
Trading rules Satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summary ▲	

Application of Principle 6

- Greatham South
- net gain of 7.9%



- Greatham North
- net gain of 167.76%.



Conclusion

- The current metric is not designed to deal with the complexities of habitat creation schemes
- The metric favours retention and enhancement of habitats, rather than loss and re-creation
- Alternative version of the metric to use on habitat creation schemes, as opposed to developments
- Biodiversity Net Gain currently a TopX risk for most projects delivering coastal restoration on Environment Agency North East capital programme
- Role of ReMeMaRe to support coastal restoration practitioners navigate new policy and facilitate knowledge exchange



BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Adam Rowlands, RSPB

**East Coast Flyway – Tentative UNESCO Natural
World Heritage Site**



**Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023**





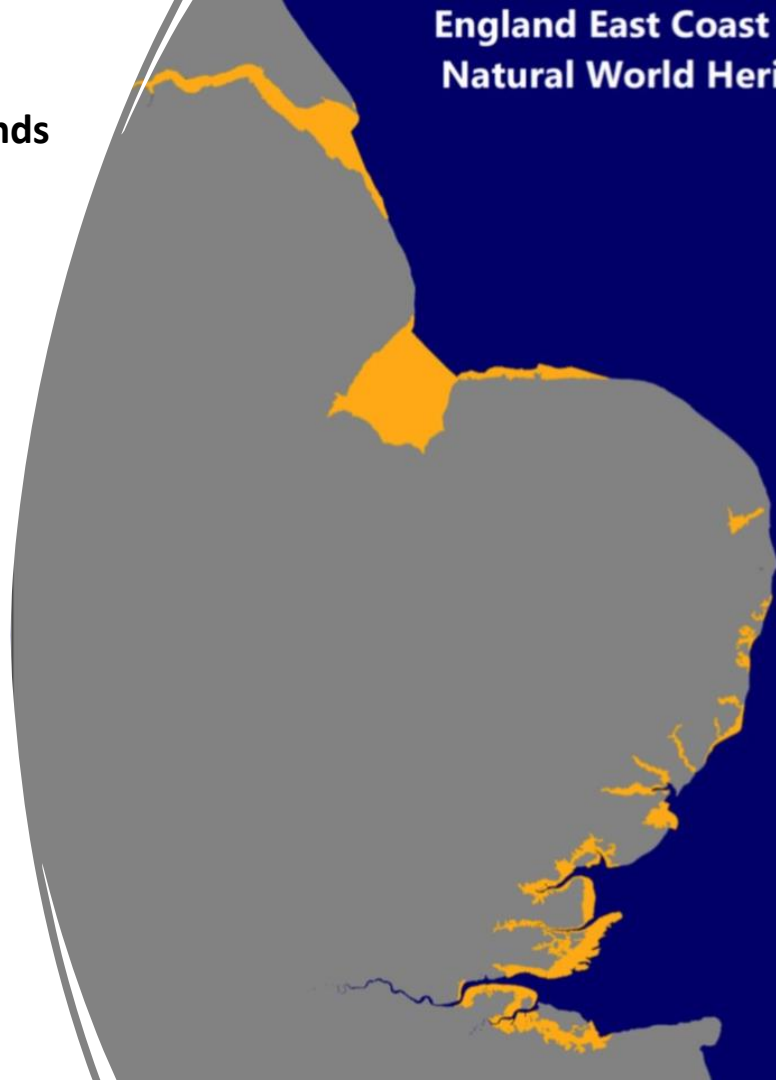
East Coast Flyway (Humber to the Thames)

Potential Natural World Heritage



East Atlantic Flyway : England East Coast Wetlands (Humber-Thames)

-
- Added to the UK Tentative List of Potential World Heritage Sites (April 2023)
 - Shortened name
“East Coast Flyway”



What is UNESCO?



UNITED Nations,
Educational, Scientific
and Cultural
Organisation



Established in 1945



195 Members



HQ in Paris



Works to create the
conditions for dialogue
to achieve sustainable
development,
encompassing
observance of human
rights, mutual respect



unesco

UK World Heritage Sites

- **33 World Heritage Sites**
- 28 Cultural
- 4 Natural
- 1 Mixed

- **2 Natural Sites (UK Mainland):**
- The Jurassic Coast (Dorset /Devon) (2001)
- Giants Causeway (Northern Ireland) (1986)

- **2 Natural Sites (UKOTs)**
- Gough and Inaccessible Islands (1995)
- Henderson Island (1988)

- **1 Mixed Site**
- St Kilda (1986)



What makes a Natural World Heritage Site?

Nature's most precious gifts to humanity

Natural World Heritage sites contain some of the Earth's most valuable natural areas recognised as being of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) to humanity for their global significance to nature conservation.



unesco

UNESCO World Heritage Site Criteria

Cultural

(i)

to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;

(ii)

to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;

(iii)

to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;

(iv)

to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;

(v)

to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

(vi)

to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

Natural

(vii)

to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

(viii)

to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;

(ix)

to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

(x)

to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.



Galapagos Islands



Waddensea



Yellow Sea Coast



Banc d'Arguin




Korean Tidal Flats



Great Barrier

Global Examples of Natural World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Site Tentative List?

- A Tentative List is an inventory of those properties which each State Party intends to consider for nomination
- State Parties are encouraged to submit their Tentative Lists of properties considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value and therefore suitable for inscription on the WHS list
-  nine
st every
10 years



UNESCO World Heritage Sites -UK Tentative List Review



Department
for Culture
Media & Sport

Managed by the Department of Culture, Media
and Sport (DCMS)

Consultation ran 9 March – 15 July 2022

Including workshops and expressions of interest
prior to preparation and submission of applications

Reviewed by DCMS appointed Independent Expert
Panel

Recommended sites approved by Ministers

Why the East Coast Flyway?

- What is a Flyway, where are they, what makes them special?



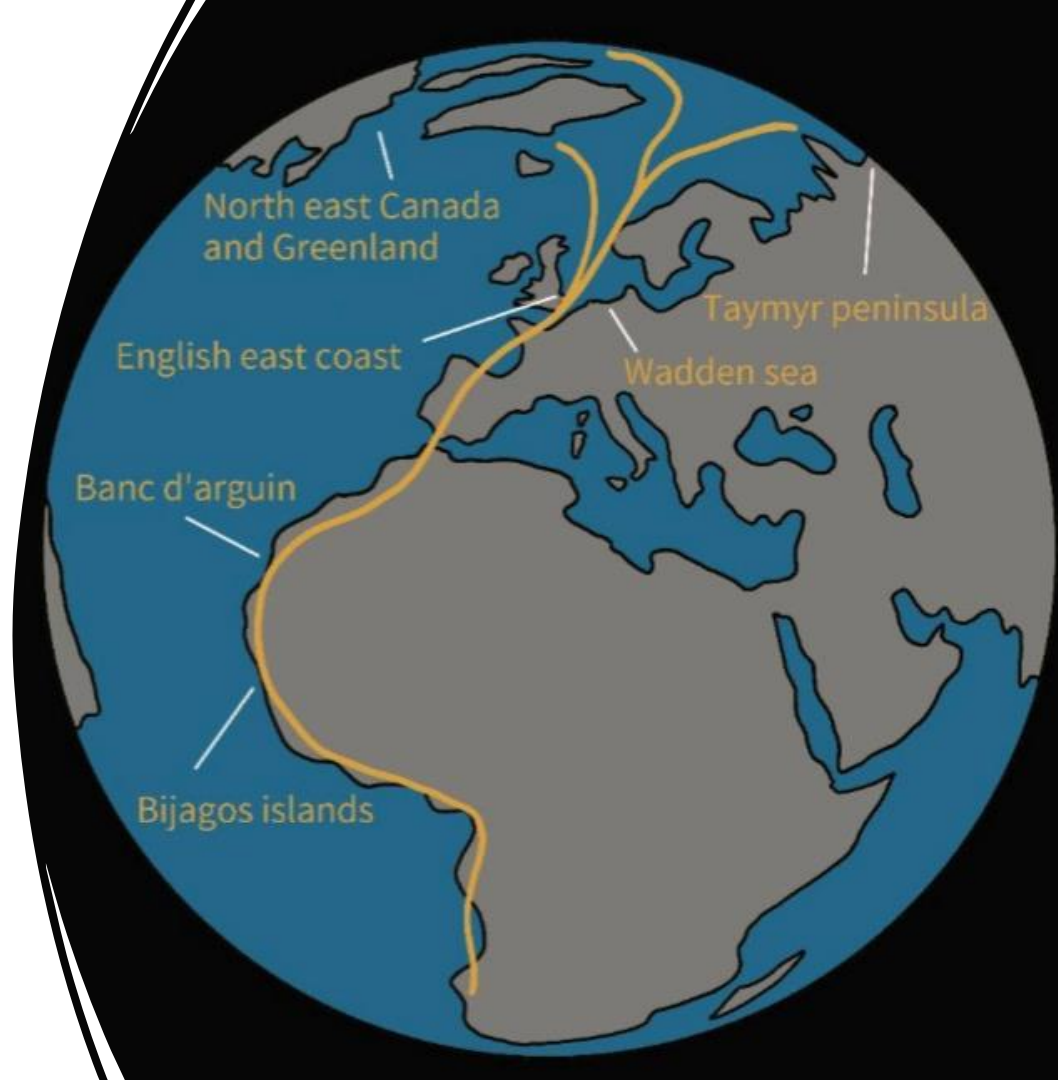
'Superhighways for migratory waterbirds'

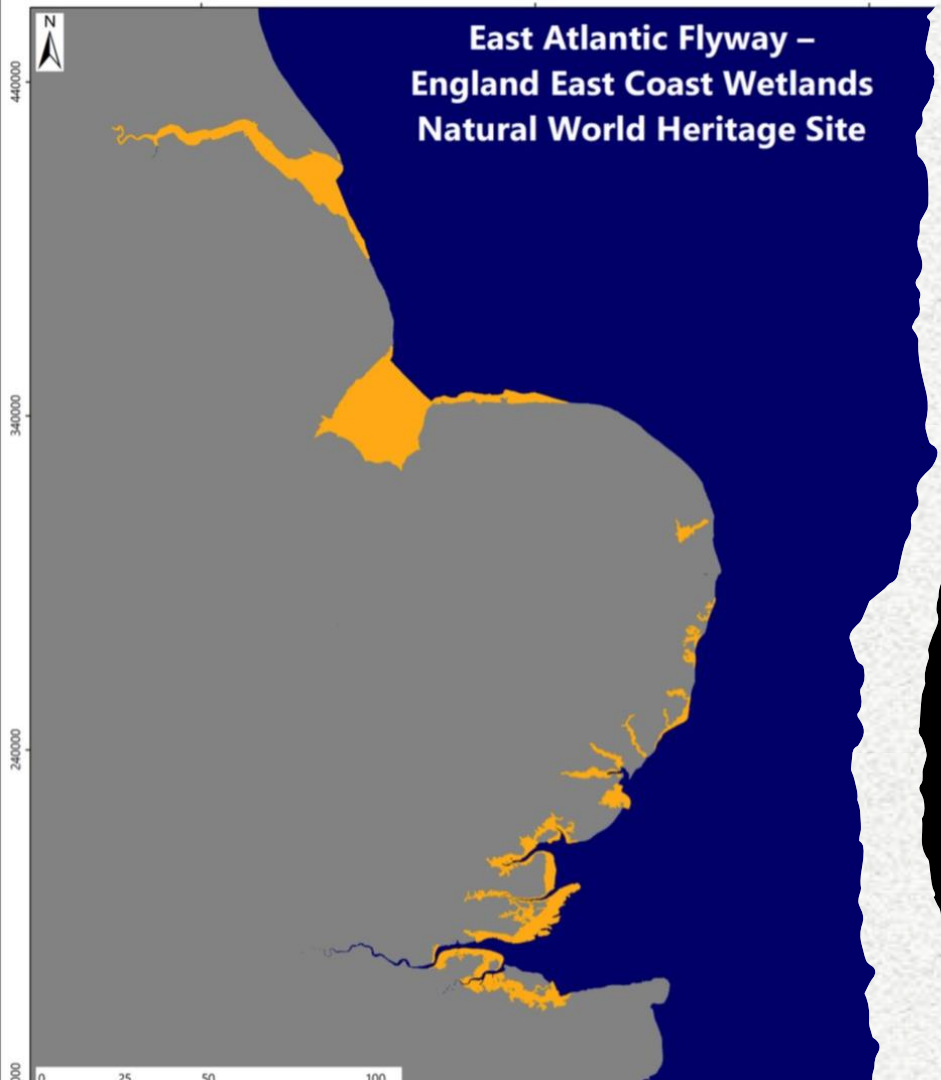


Global Flyways

East Atlantic Flyway

- One of eight global flyways
- Used by millions of waterbirds





East Coast Flyway

- 21 Special Protection Areas (these include 21 Ramsar wetlands and 19 Special Areas of Conservation)
- Major Habitat Restorations (incl Freiston Shore, Wallasea Island)
- Ecologically interconnected and interdependent
- Humber to the Thames
- c.170,000 hectares
- Globally important Waterbird populations (29 species in internationally important numbers)
- World Class network of coastal wetlands
- Interdependencies with Waddensea and Banc d'Arguin NWHS
- UK is a global leader in coastal adaptation (including 23 managed realignment projects within this area)

An aerial photograph of a coastal wetland area. A large, winding river system flows through the landscape, which is a mix of green fields, brownish mudflats, and small ponds. The river eventually meets a larger body of water, likely the sea, on the left side of the image. The sky is clear and blue.

East Coast Flyway

- Application submitted in July 2022 (criterion x)
- Submitted by RSPB, National Trust and Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust with support from Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent County Councils, Coastal Partnership East, Babergh District Council and the Crown Estate.



Tentative List

UK Government Decision

April 2023

- To add five new sites, and retain two existing sites making a new list of seven sites
- **UK Tentative List:**
- Birkenhead the People's Park [Cultural]
- **East Atlantic Flyway – England East Coast Wetlands [Natural]**
- The Flow Country [Natural]
- Gracehill Moravian Church Settlements [Cultural, Transnational]
- Little Cayman Marine Parks and Protected Areas [Natural]
- York [Cultural]
- The Zenith of Iron Age Shetland [Cultural]



What does NWHS status mean in practice?



- Bringing people together regulators, stakeholders and communities with a common purpose
- Framework for collaborative working across 21 interconnected internationally important wetlands as part of a single globally important site
- Placing the Outstanding Universal Value at the heart of decision making
- Creating a lever for investment in people, eco-tourism and infrastructure



- More legal protection



Benefits of being a Natural World Heritage Site

- Meeting UK commitment to International Agreements
- Public recognition – important accolade
- Conservation through awareness and valuing
- Greater access to funding
- Linking local communities to the role they play in:
 - the management and protection of Outstanding Universal Value
 - Issues of ecosystem sustainability and maintenance of biodiversity
 - Coastal adaptation

A sunset over the ocean with a large flock of birds flying in the sky. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow across the sky and water. The birds are scattered across the sky, some in the foreground and some in the distance.

Next Steps

- Understanding the process
- Involving others from the outset
- Learning from elsewhere
- Building a nomination Team
- Developing Governance (Nomination Team and Nomination Board)
- Resourcing dossier development
- Declaration of Support



Timescale

- A lengthy process
- 6 years minimum



World
Heritage UK



Tentative Site: East Coast Flyway

The East Coast Flyway is globally important for migratory waterbirds and for its nearly contiguous complex of ecologically connected and immensely variable coastal wetlands.

UK Tentative List

ReMeMaRe Conference 2023

Barriers & Opportunities

Session 5



ReMeMaRe

#ReMeMaRe23



Environment
Agency

ReMeMaRe

Q&A / Panel Debate

Slido

<https://www.slido.com/>

#4089543



Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023





PANEL DEBATE

Eve Leegwater, Environment Agency

Susanne Armstrong, ABPmer

Evonne Maxwell, Jacobs

Peter Barham MBE, Chair SUDG

Zahra Ravenscroft, Environment Agency

Adam Rowlands, RSPB



Scarborough Spa

11-12th July, 2023



With thanks to our speakers



Joanne Preston
University of Portsmouth



Peter Barham
SUDS



James Robinson
WWT



Aisling Lannin
MMO



Caroline Price
The Crown Estate



Roger Proudfoot
Environment Agency



Amy Pryor
CPN



Helen Hornby
Groundwork



Phillip Turner
The Crown Estate



Annika Clements
DAERA



Mike Williams
Environment Agency



Amelia Newman
Ocean Conservation Trust



Cass Bromley
NatureScot



Michael Thompson
Mott MacDonald



Zahra Ravenscroft
Environment Agency



Orlando Venn
Natural England



Kate Griffith
Natural Resources Wales



Evonne Maxwell
Jacobs



Eve Leegwater
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Louise MacCallum
Blue Marine Foundation



Natasha Lough
Natural Resources Wales



Natasha Bradshaw
Ocean & Coastal Futures



Ben Green
Environment Agency



Mike Elliott
University of Hull



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RSPB



Alison Debney
Zoological Society of London



Robert Bradburn
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Roger Proudfoot, Environment Agency



Scarborough Spa
11-12th July, 2023



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ReMeMaRe 2023 Conference:
Feedback Form

