

ReMeMaRe

ReMeMaRe conference 2026

Restoring estuarine, marine & coastal habitats

Environment Agency

Ocean and Coastal Futures

Supported by:

THE CROWN ESTATE

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks



ReMeMaRe

Welcome

Roger Proudfoot,
Head of Estuaries and Coasts,
Environment Agency

Environment Agency

Ocean and Coastal Futures

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nationalgrid

Environment Agency

SCAMP Landscape Connections

Dumfries and Galloway Council
Comhairle Dhùn Phris is Ghall-Ghàidhealaibh

SEAGROWN

METEOR COMMUNICATIONS | ESSENTIAL MONITORING SOLUTIONS

ECSA
Estuarine & Coastal Sciences Association

ABP mer

University of Hull | British and Irish Tracking Hub

Boskalis Westminster

REWILDING BRITAIN

Natural England

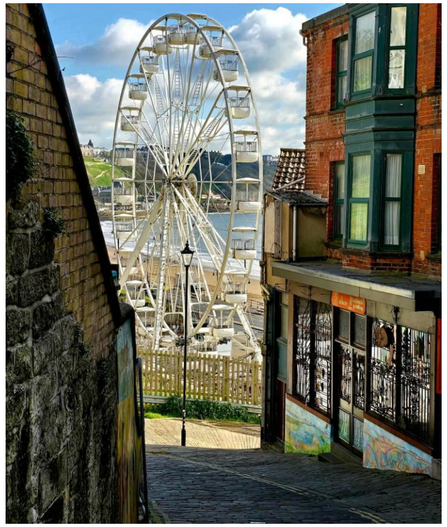
Marine Management Organisation

Wilder Humber
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust · Ørsted · Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust

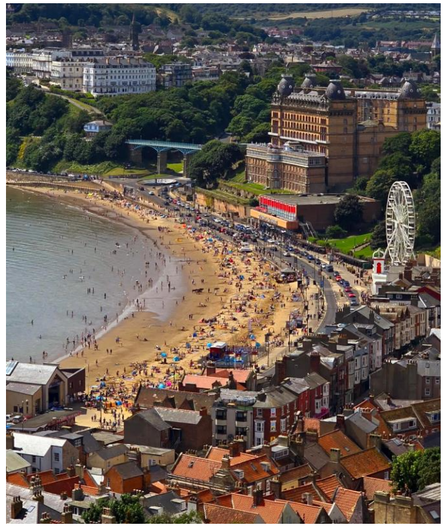
Our Future Coast



Welcome to ReMeMaRe 20206!

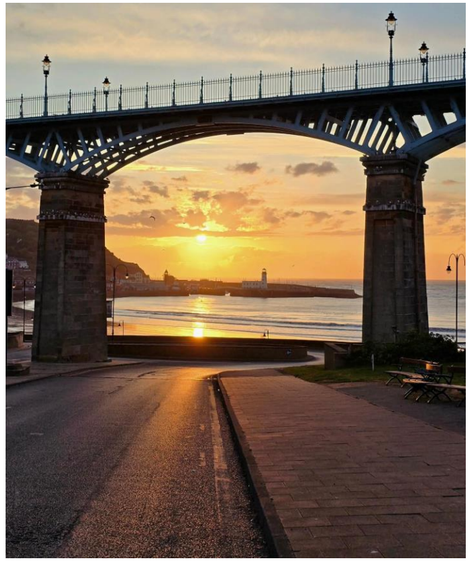


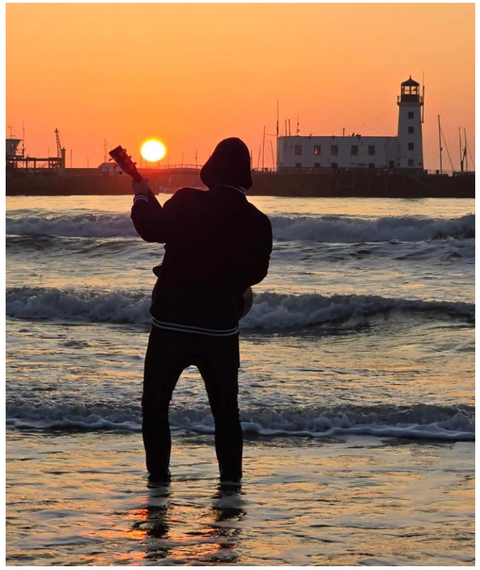


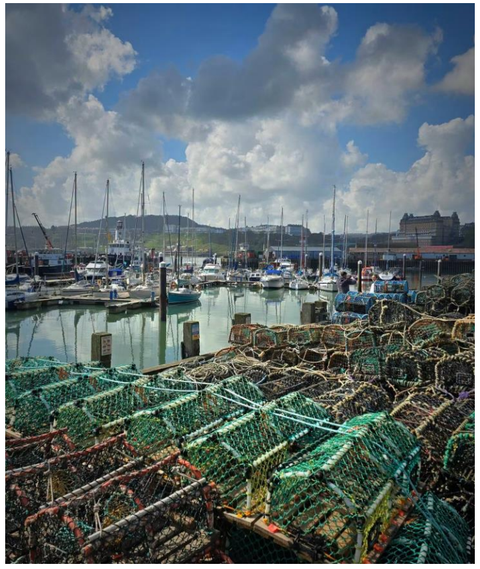


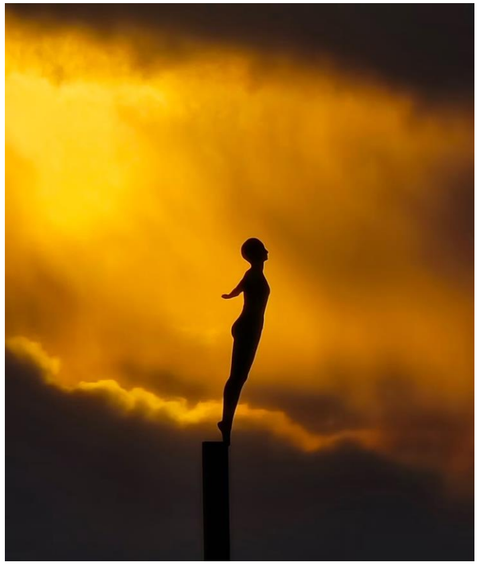
L💙ve Scarborough

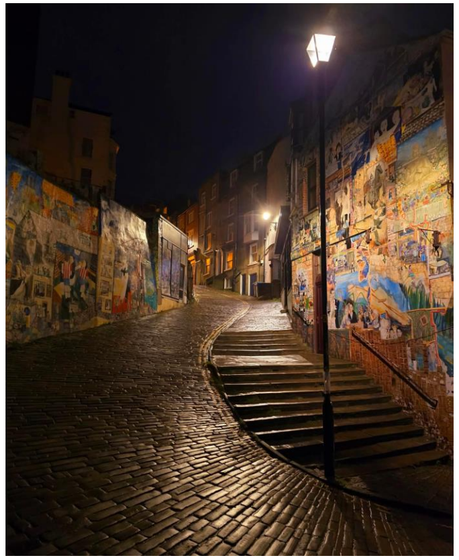
VISIONS OF SCARBOROUGH UK
JB
PHOTOGRAPHY









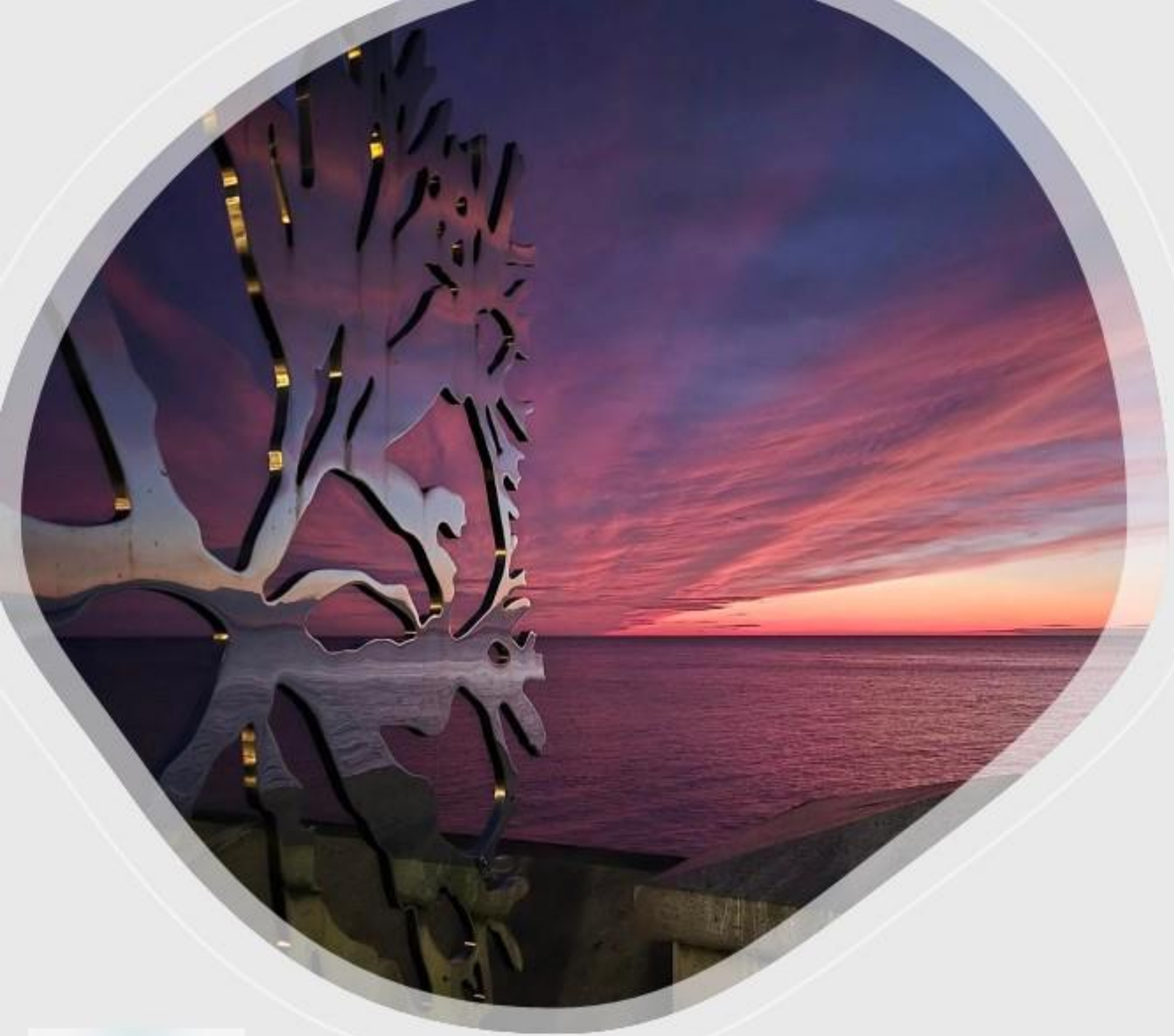


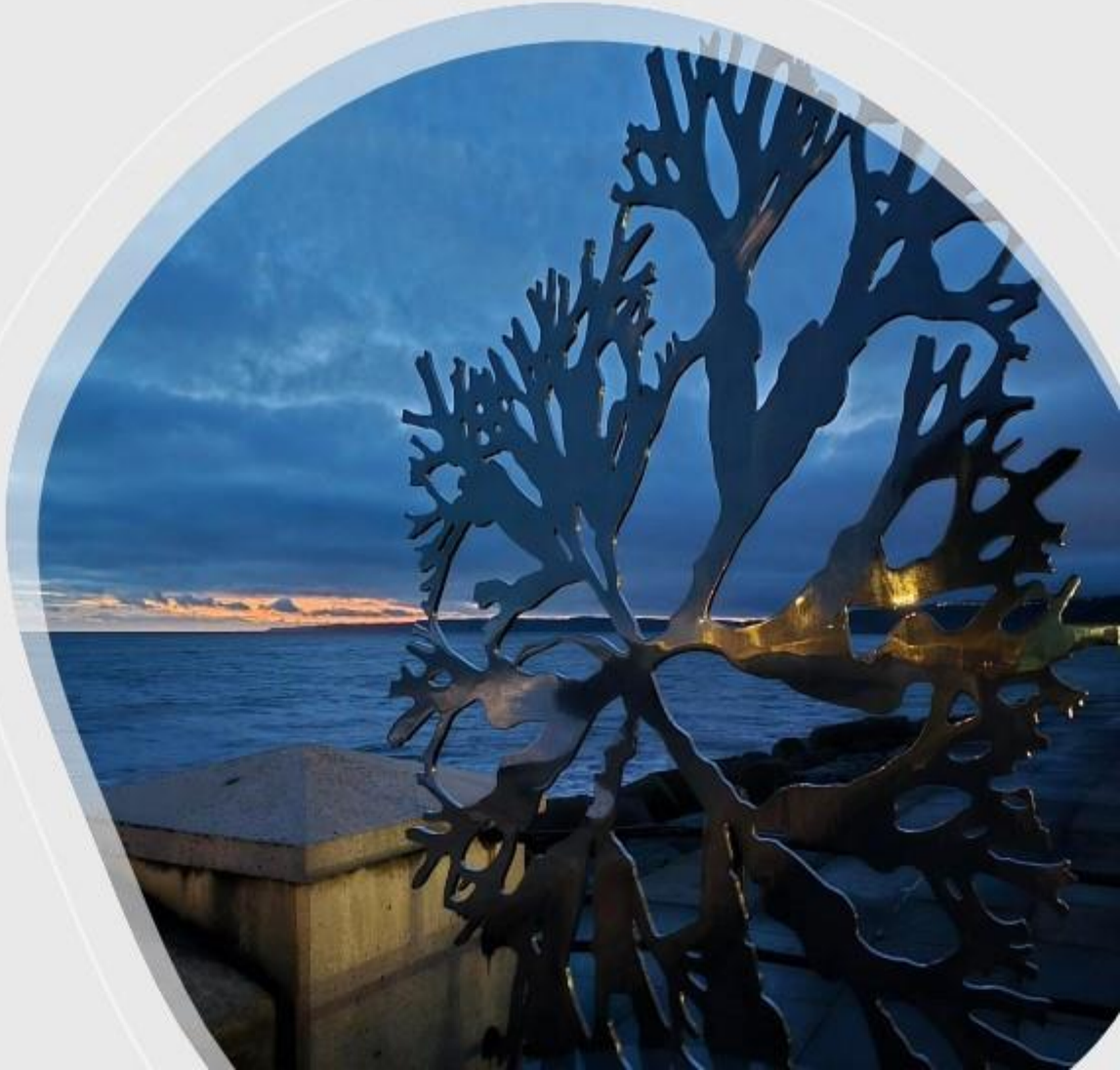
Freddie Gilroy memorial
by sculptor Paul Morrison



- Images "Visions of Scarborough"

Fucus vesiculosus sculpture by Paul Morrison





Images "Visions of Scarborough"





WILD EYE

NATURE | ART | COMMUNITY

Roman Mosaic c 2025

by Jeremy Deller



Art is a way of staying in love with the world,
Jeremy Deller



Our new

Postcards from our coast

has been published online.

A celebration of what we've achieved in partnership over the last year, and full of great project case studies.

Scan the QR code to view it or stop by the ReMeMaRe stand to have a chat about what we've been up to.



ReMeMaRe

Video address

Professor Clare Fitzsimmons
Co-Chair of Natural England's Science Advisory Committee (NESAC) Natural England

Environment Agency

Ocean and Coastal Futures

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Panel Discussion

Chair - **Roger Proudfoot**, Head of Estauries and Coast, The Environment Agency

- **Caroline Price**, Head of Nature and Environent (Marine), The Crown Estate
- **Jenni Balmer**, Deputy Director for Nature Recovery, The Environment Agency

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SLIDO

ReMeMaRe

1: Policy in Practice

Chair - Eve Leegwater,
Senior Advisor in the National Estuaries and Coasts Team,
The Environment Agency

Environment Agency

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Coastal Comeback: Removing Policy Challenges to Marine Restoration at Scale



Matt Uttley, Blue Marine Foundation

Co-authors – David Tudor, Jenny Murray, Sam Fanshawe & Aisling McGarrigle

Contents

- Why this matters
- Methods
- Key challenges
- Recommendations
- Roadmap
- Next steps



Why this matters

- Addressing the biodiversity and climate crisis
- Tackling habitat loss and degradation
- Scaling up restoration to seascape scale
- Restoration is treated like commercial development



Methods

The challenges and recommendations presented in this report are grounded in a robust and multi-source evidence base from the following:

- **Stakeholder interviews**
- **Case study development**
- **Workshops**
- **Policy Advisory Group engagement**
- **Legal analysis**



Key Challenges

8 Key Themes

- Preservationist bias and feature-based paralysis
- Lack of proportionality approach
- Structural and jurisdictional fragmentation
- Misalignment of legal mandates and policy goals
- Prohibitive financial and administrative burdens
- Incompatibility of industrial licensing with ecological recovery
- Resource, capacity and expertise gaps
- Regulatory misclassification of restoration

Recommendations

Theme	Recommendation
Preservationist bias and feature-based paralysis	Move from feature-based to whole-site MPA protection and management.
Structural and jurisdictional fragmentation	Streamline the current consenting process.
Prohibitive financial and administrative burdens	Introduce a proportionate fee structure for nature positive restoration projects.
Resource, capacity and expertise gaps	Build regulatory ecological expertise and extend the Corry Review's earned-autonomy framework to trusted marine restoration partners.
Lack of proportionality approach	Apply a proportionality test that distinguishes restoration from extractive activity and create ‘Restoration Sandboxes’ to trial new techniques.
Misalignment of legal mandates and policy goals	Place a statutory duty on regulators to actively enable marine ecosystem recovery.
Incompatibility of industrial licensing with ecological recovery	Develop a regulatory framework designed to support low risk restoration.
Regulatory misclassification of restoration	Classify natural restoration materials appropriately and assess restoration under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) as a beneficial ecological activity.

Immediate
Now / existing powers

Short-term
12–24 months

Medium-term
2–5 years

Long-term
5+ years

Roadmap at a glance

Priority 1 - Theme:
Preservationist Bias and Feature-Based Paralysis

Recommendation:
Move from feature-based to whole-site MPA protection and management.

Timescale	Challenge	Action	Mechanism	Who
Immediate	Conservation objectives fixed around current designated features rather than historical ecology or whole-ecosystem function	**[England and Wales]** SNCBs to revise site-specific conservation objectives for MPAs to include the re-establishment of historically present habitats and the recovery of overall ecosystem function. Evidence suggests this goes beyond current SNCB practice and would require Defra and Welsh Government to support an expansive interpretation of existing functions. The Lifescape Project legal review recommends regulatory amendment (set out in the Long-term action below) but action can begin in the interim.	Administrative — revised conservation objectives	Natural England / NRW (SNCB role) / JNCC (offshore)
Medium-term	Restoration blocked in MPAs by automatic Band 3 escalation; Appropriate Assessment required even for clearly beneficial activities	**[England and Wales]** Review HRA procedures with Natural England and NRW (SNCB role) to determine whether restoration projects qualify as directly connected with or necessary to the management of a National Site Network site, removing the need for Appropriate Assessment.	Policy reform / SNCB engagement	Natural England / NRW (SNCB role) / MMO / NRW

Mechanisms for change



Immediate

Action through guidance and policy - no legislative change required

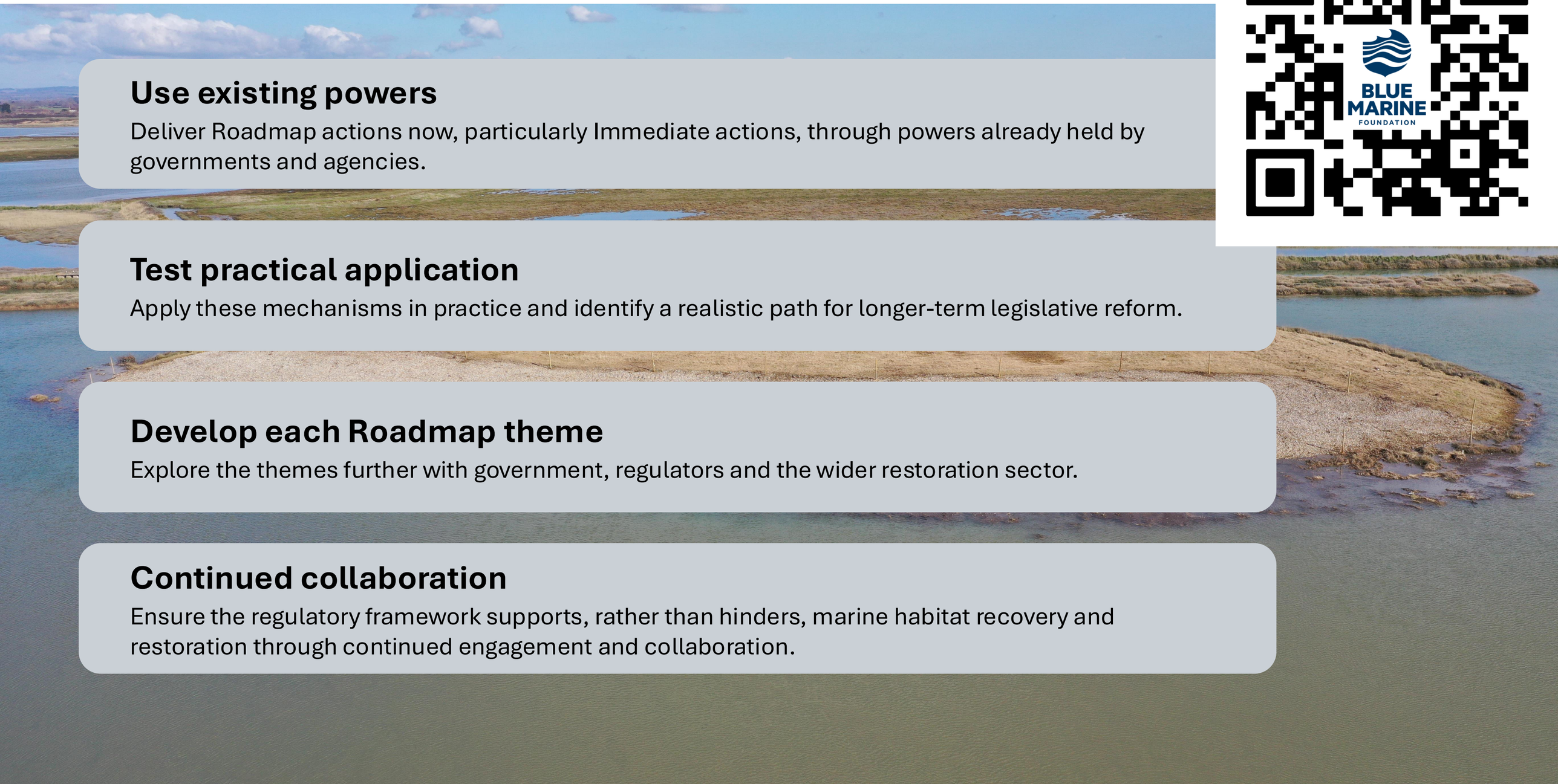
Secondary Legislation

Statutory Instruments

Primary Legislation

Structural Reform

Next steps



Use existing powers

Deliver Roadmap actions now, particularly Immediate actions, through powers already held by governments and agencies.

Test practical application

Apply these mechanisms in practice and identify a realistic path for longer-term legislative reform.

Develop each Roadmap theme

Explore the themes further with government, regulators and the wider restoration sector.

Continued collaboration

Ensure the regulatory framework supports, rather than hinders, marine habitat recovery and restoration through continued engagement and collaboration.

Thank you!

Matt Uttley
Matt@Bluemarinefoundation.com

https://www.bluemarinefoundation.com/all-resources/

BLUE MARINE FOUNDATION

Endangered Landscapes & Seascapes Programme

Navigating the challenges of abandoned boats

Ness Smith
Our Future Coast/Ness Smith Marine Consulting

OUR FUTURE COAST

ReMeMaRe conference, 9th July 2026



OUR FUTURE COAST

- Part of the Flood and Coastal Innovation Programmes

OFC is:

- Working with communities to understand issues from their perspective and work with them to shape solutions
- Learning how to make natural coastal habitats effective at protecting the coast.
- Testing new and innovative approaches including monitoring and practical resilience actions.
- Sharing lessons learned to inform future coastal management approaches.

WP 5 POLICY AND PRACTICE

- Supporting OFC to help unblock barriers to delivering coastal nature recovery at both regional and national level.

- Working with the Coastal Wildbelt, national initiative looking at opportunities to connect people with nature along the King Charles III England Coast Path and the wild spaces beyond.

- Work covers three topic areas:
  - **Boat abandonment**
  - MMO licensing for Nature Based Solutions
  - Frameworks for local ownership of Nature Based Solutions



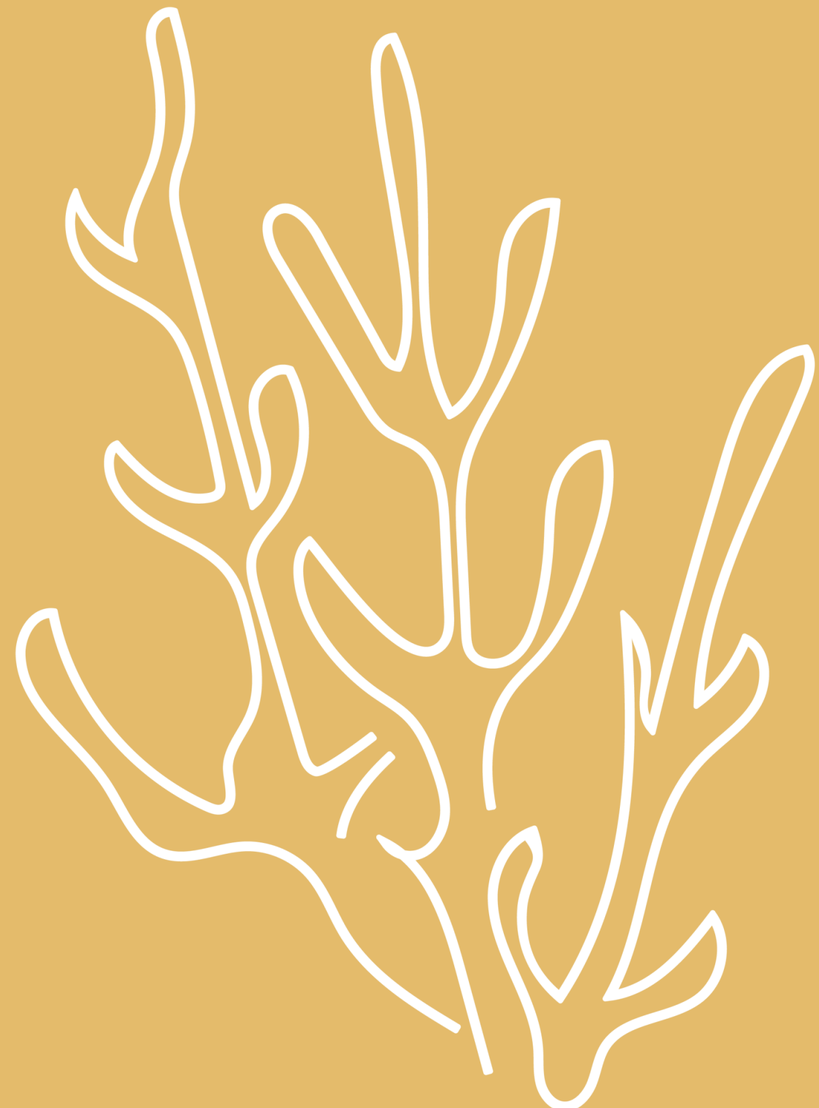
ABANDONED BOATS; A GROWING ENVIRONMENT, POLICY AND MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

- Recreational boat ownership expanded significantly with introduction of glass reinforced plastic (GRP) > Estimated 550,000 recreational boats in the UK

- 1960s–70s GRP boats reaching end of life > ageing boats cost more to repair or dispose of than they are worth > abandoned vessels rapidly increasing

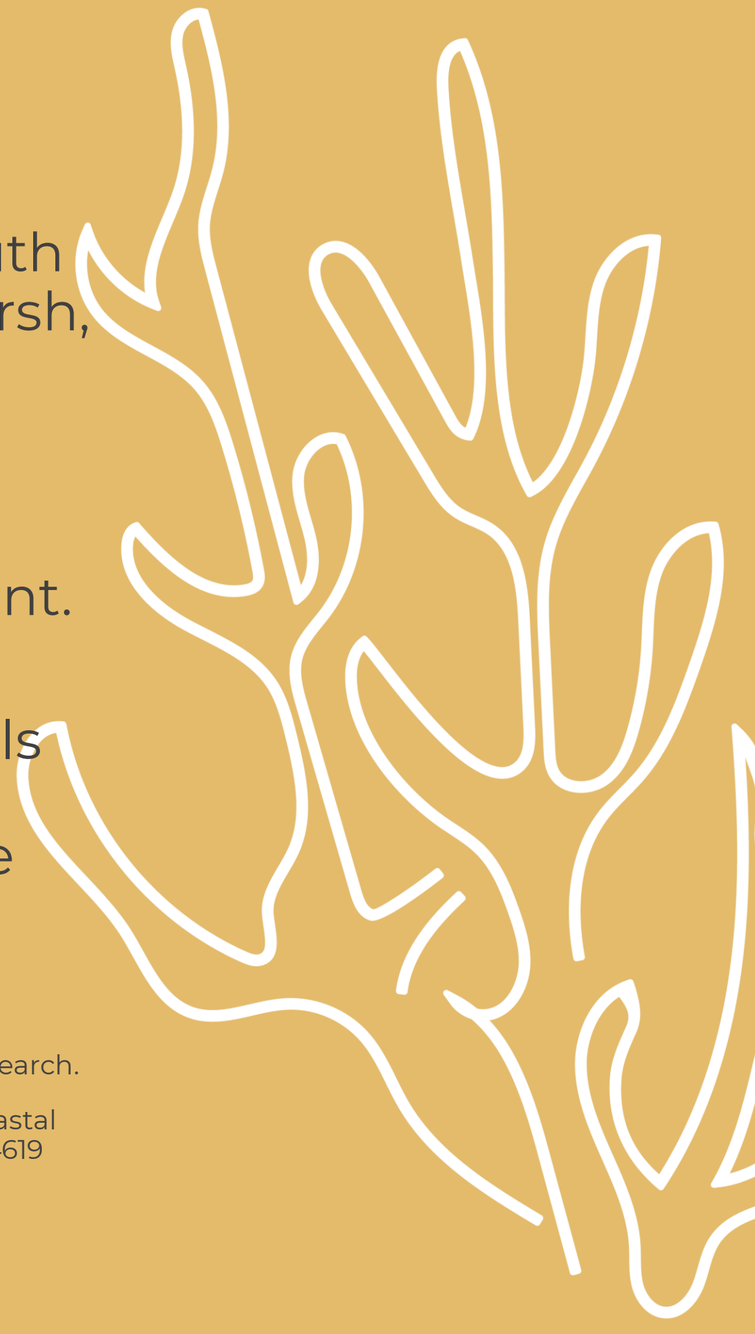
- Abandoned vessels > environmental hazard to existing coastal habitats, barrier to restoration

- Disproportionate problem > most located where nature recovery projects are being delivered and within protected areas.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- Payne & Turner (2022) identified 266 abandoned vessels on south coast of England > concentrations in designated sites > saltmarsh, estuaries, tidal inlets, intertidal mudflats.
- Physical impacts > tidal flow & sediment movement, erosion & scouring, habitat fragmentation, reduced habitat quality
- Chemical pollution > lead, copper, tin, chromium, zinc from paint. TBT, oil, asbestos from older vessels.
- Fibreglass pollution > glass reinforced plastics > oysters, mussels and further bioaccumulation. Ciocan et al (2024) found 11,220 particles/kg wet weight of fibreglass in oyster tissue near active boatyard.



Payne, M., & Turner, A. (2022) 'Remote sensing of boat abandonment using Google Earth', Environmental Science and Pollution Research.

Ciocan, C., Annels, C., Fitzpatrick, M., Couceiro, F., Steyl, I., & Bray, S. (2024). Glass reinforced plastic (GRP) boats and the impact on coastal environment: Evidence of fibreglass ingestion by marine bivalves from natural populations. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 472, 134619

The policy challenge

- No overarching legislation, policy or management to address the issue
- Powers are spread across multiple Acts, as well as multiple organisations
- **The system regulates positive intervention more heavily than the neglect.**





WHAT THIS MEANS IN PRACTICE

- No legal obligation for boat registration, insurance or owner qualifications
- No clear definition of ‘abandoned’. Difficult to establish legally > ‘seaworthiness’ > float test
- Ownership of the foreshore ≠ right to remove or dispose of abandoned boats.
- Difficult to trace owners >legal obligation to do so. Cost recovery often impossible.
- Financial burden frequently falls on the remover



REMOVING VESSELS OFTEN HARDER THAN ABANDONING THEM!

- Vessel removal often requires a marine licence due to need for dredging, excavation, sediment disturbance, or in-situ dismantling.
- Protected site designations add further complexity.
- Licensing conditions can restrict work to narrow seasonal windows.
- Waste regulations add additional disposal requirements.
- Delays increase costs and allow vessels to deteriorate further.

HERITAGE CONSIDERATIONS

- Not all abandoned vessels are ‘waste’; some have significant historical, archaeological, industrial or cultural value.
- Some designated under heritage legislation, > damage or removal without consent = an offence.
- Even if not designated, some are heritage assets for land-based planning and marine licensing.
- Heritage value is often not obvious:
  - Historic hulls may have been heavily modified.
  - Military or commercial vessels may have later civilian uses.
  - Early GRP boats may themselves become important examples of maritime heritage.





WHY THIS MATTERS...

- In 2025, the MMO consulted on introducing an exemption that would allow abandoned vessels to be removed without a marine licence.

Benefits for restoration activities:

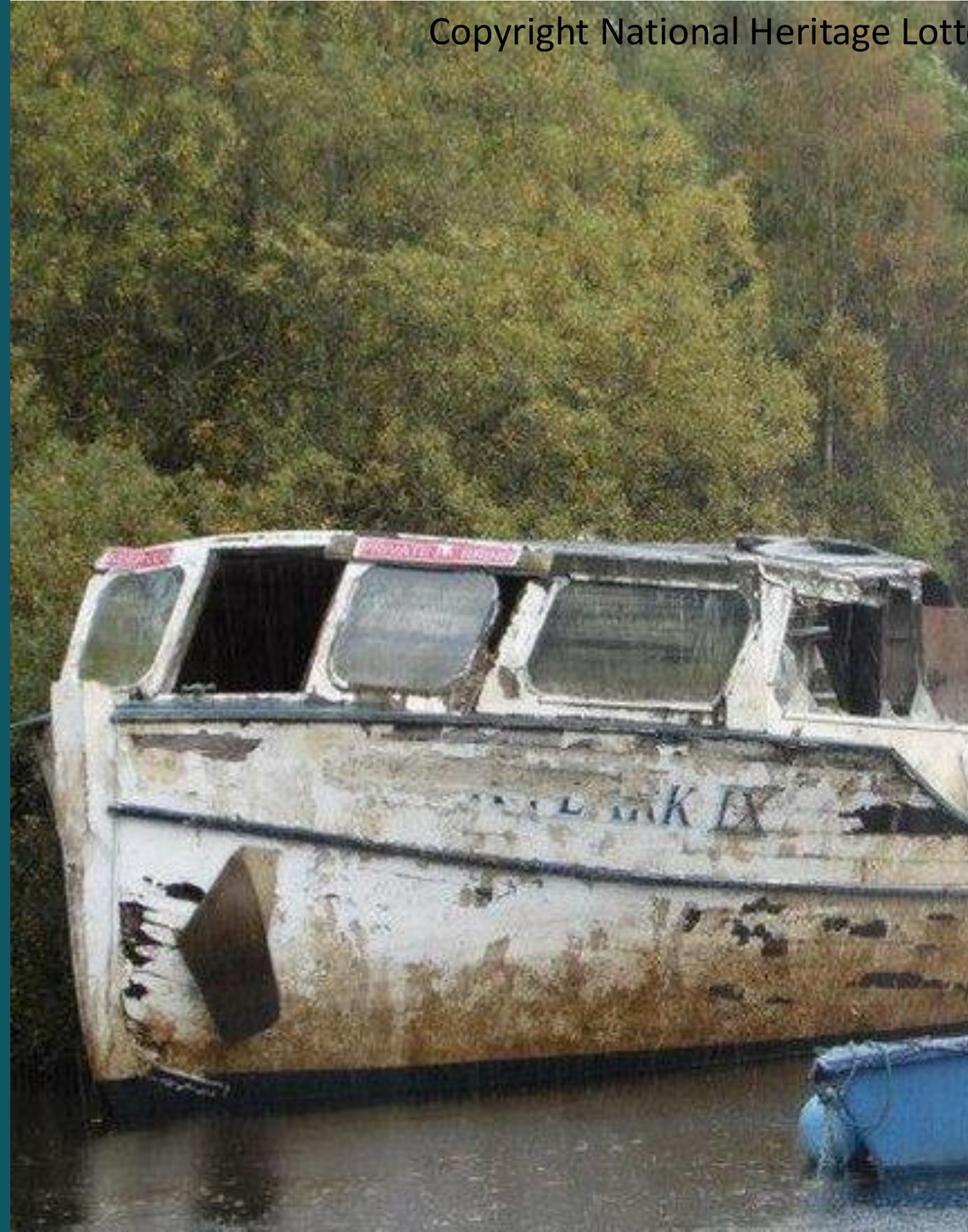
- Removal of a regulatory bottleneck
- Reduced costs and delays for restoration projects.
- Faster removal of environmental hazards.

Potential risk:

- Grey area where assumption is made that there is no heritage value > no guidance sought > unintentional loss of non-designated, but significant, heritage asset
- Historic England advised in consultation to review definitions, guidance and measures within the proposed exemption. Defra has indicated wording change and a condition. Watch this space....!

FUTURE RISK

- Armed Forces Bill 2026 proposing to overhaul the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.
- Automatically expand protection to vessels lost in military service at any time in history.
- Protection extended to *some* merchant and civilian wartime casualties.
- Possibility that vessels used by the military, repurposed, then later abandoned, could become protected
- **Inadvertent removal could expose the authority or individual to criminal prosecution**.



CASE STUDIES

- **Skippool Creek**: Historic hulks mixed with modern GRP boats in narrow saltmarsh channels, complicating SSSI designation goals
- **Fylde saltmarsh**: Conflict between local fishers, who assert long-standing ‘grandfather’ rights for launch and boat storage vs residents who see it as fly-tipping damaging visual amenity
- **Dee Estuary**: NRW pilot (2022–2025) identified 55 abandoned boats; > community outreach failed to find many owners, protected area status significantly restricted removal methods
- **Cornwall:** Harbour authorities spent £150,000 removing 85 boats, but thousands more remain outside their jurisdiction in estuaries



POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

UK policy

- Create a clear legal definition of ‘abandoned vessel’.
- Introduce a recreational boat tax (France raises EU45 million/year)
- Designate a lead authority and provide a rapid removal power.
- Improve cross-ALB coordination of licensing.
- Adopt marine licensing exemption (with caution!)

UK practice

- Establish a community of practice
- Ensure follow all necessary legal requirements > experience is building, learn from others
- Secure adequate funding for all stages of removal (until governance improves!)
- Always consult HE and local authority heritage officer
- Keep updated on changes to Military Remains Act 1986

THANK YOU

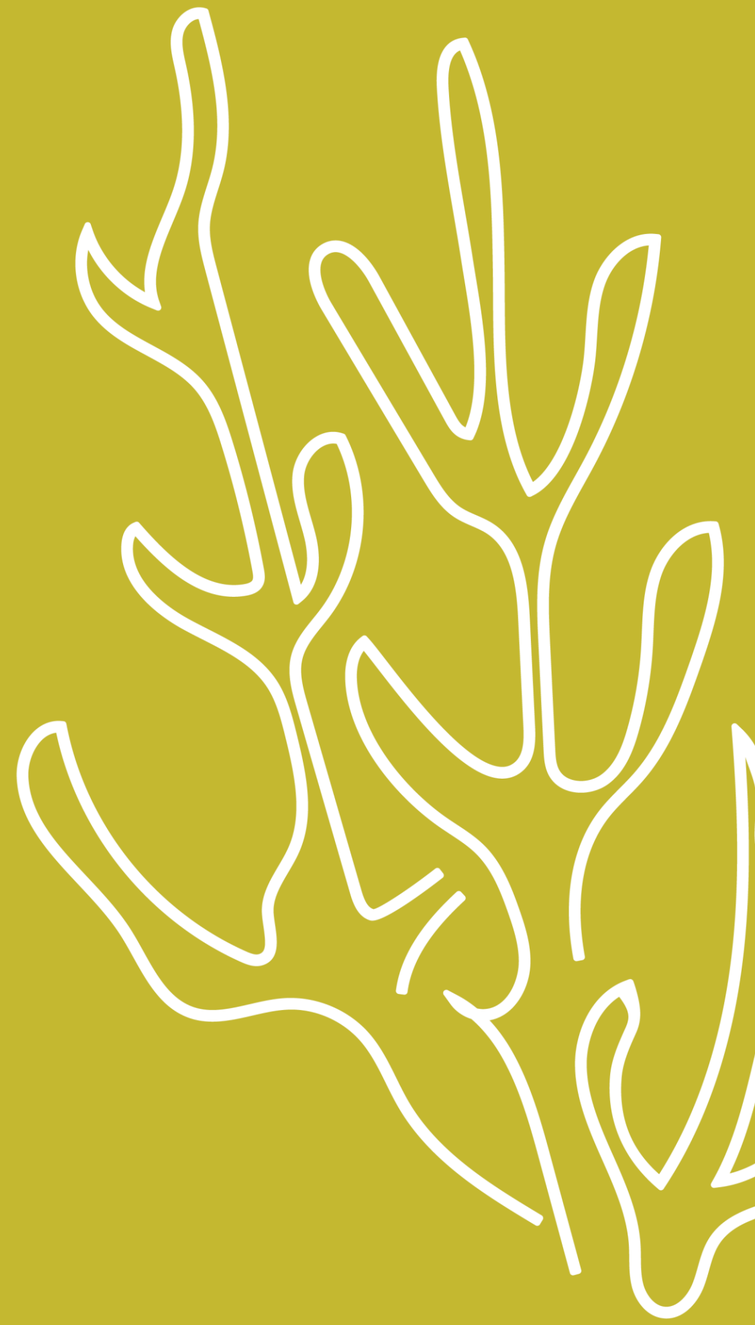
OUR FUTURE COAST

NATIONAL TRAILS.UK

Coastal Wildbelt

NESS SMITH
MARINE CONSULTING

https://thefloodhub.co.uk/ourfuturecoast/



Marine Management Organisation





Supporting Nature Based Solutions

Removing Barriers, enabling restoration







...ambitious for our seas and coasts

Fern Skeldon

MMO

Regulatory Reform Unit



Regulatory Reform Unit

What we do:

Work directly with Defra Marine Environmental Assessment and Licensing Reform (Mealr) team to implement efficiencies and reform in Marine Licensing.

Work with Marine Licensing to embed updates and implement change

Support ministerial priorities to enhance Marine Licensing

Who we are:

Fern Skeldon, Senior Regulatory reform manager

Adam Tillotson, Regulatory reform manager

Enabling Restoration through Marine Licensing

Marine Licensing as Enabler

We support restoration by taking an active role in working groups, supporting trials and looking to see how we can better utilise regulation.

Support for Nature-based Solutions

Our aim is to support nature by balancing restoration with environmental protection.

Commitment to Continuous Improvement

Ongoing internal reviews and practitioner feedback guide practical improvements in our processes.

Building Trust and Collaboration

The aim of this presentation is to build relationships among regulators, practitioners, and policymakers.

Why now?

Urgent Habitat Loss

Seagrass, saltmarsh, and oyster reefs have drastically declined, threatening marine ecosystem health and resilience.

Role of Nature-Based Solutions

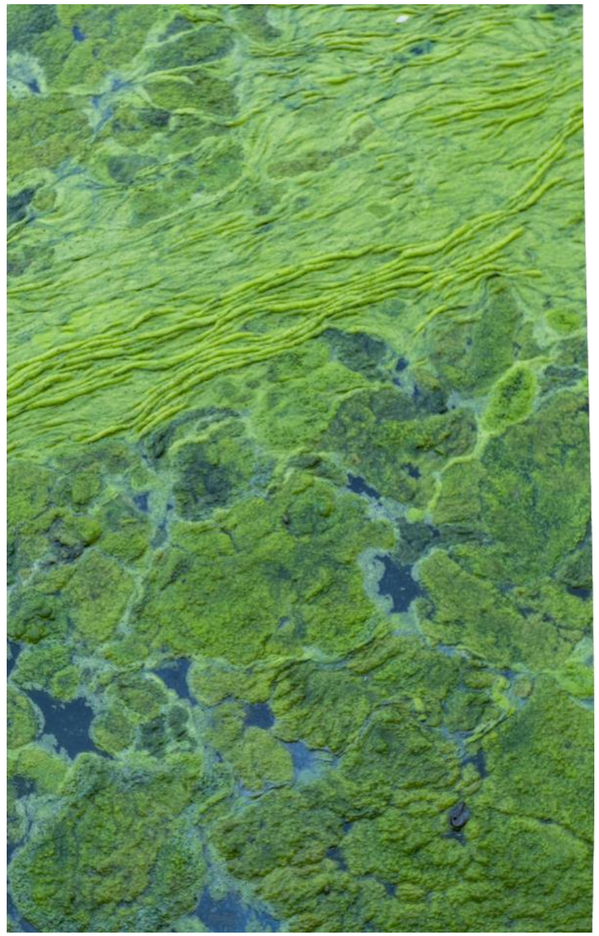
Nature-based Solutions support biodiversity recovery and climate adaptation by enhancing carbon sequestration and coastal protection.

Need for Effective Regulation

Robust and navigable marine licensing is key to delivering restoration outcomes efficiently and responsibly.

Restoration Delivery Importance

Small improvements in licensing processes can help to support restoration



What you have told us

Challenges in Licensing Process

You told us that marine licensing is complex, time-consuming, and hard to navigate especially for novel projects.

Barriers to Restoration Efforts

Costs, uncertainty, and inconsistent requirements create significant barriers leading to delays or proposal abandonment.

Desire for Clearer Guidance

You said you want clearer guidance, early engagement, and predictable decision-making to improve processes.

Listening to Practitioner Insights

Incorporating your feedback is key to regulatory improvements and building trust in the system.



You said, we did

You said:	We are doing:
“We don’t know what you need”	Clearer definitions being developed
“Engagement is too late”	Promoting pre-app + earlier comms
“Decisions feel inconsistent”	Internal alignment + training
“Costs are unclear”	Exploring publishing typical costs



Efficiencies Consultation

Consultation was undertaken to introduce new Self Service and Exemption options.

Reviewing existing process and introducing new ones will lead to new options that can make it easier to undertake works and offer further protection to HPMA’s

We are expecting implementation later this year

During the consultation we also asked about what further improvements could be made to Self Service and Exemptions and we are working through these for future consideration.

These included restoration options that could see some activities become a future Self Service Marine Licence or Exemption



Marine Planning and Licensing Program

MMO is developing a new program to replace the existing application process. New exemptions notifications has already been rolled out and low complexity cases are currently being reviewed.

This aims to introduce a better application process that produces less delays and more certainty about Marine Licence Applications.

A number of key stakeholders have been supporting this work and I would like to extend thanks to those taking part, and an invitation to anyone who would be keen to get involved to get in touch.

Lessons Learned

We have a lessons learned abstract here and there is a QR code for feedback, we would greatly appreciate you completing this, this will help shape future improvements.



Removing Barriers to restoration

Evidence-Based Review

We undertook a review of marine licence applications from 2018 to 2024 provided insight into restoration project interactions.

Data-Driven Insights

Marine Casework Management System data revealed patterns, pinch points, and inconsistencies in licensing processes. This applied to all licences and not just restoration cases. Recommendations would support improvements to all applications.

Developing non legislative solutions

We are exploring improvements that can be made to Marine Licensing without legislative change.

Outcomes are being fed into Defra led work on further development that could support habitat restoration



Marine Enhancement Database (MEnD)

MEnD enables transparency by capturing detailed data on marine restoration and enhancement activities across regions.

Supporting Evidence-Based Decisions

Integrating MEnD into licensing can help to reduce duplication and strengthens the evidence base for better decision-making.

Next Steps

Introducing advisories on Marine Licences to upload data to MEnD once a Licence is granted, and we will continue to explore where this can be embedded into future ML processes.

Promote the use of MEnD through blog post

Support the use of data to enable restoration.



From Regulation to Restoration

Improved Engagement and Clarity

Earlier, constructive engagement and clearer expectations improve transparency and applicant confidence.

Utilising Legislative Flexibility

Better use of existing legal flexibility reduces duplication and improves consistency across case teams. Working with other Defra ALBs to develop recommendations from Corry and Hancock reviews to look at Beneficial Use Sandbox and look at a trusted partner model

Culture and Practice Changes

Embedding learning from experience fosters trust and aligns regulation with restoration goals without lowering standards.



Exploring options for strategic, spatial marine recovery planning at local scales

Tara Hooper

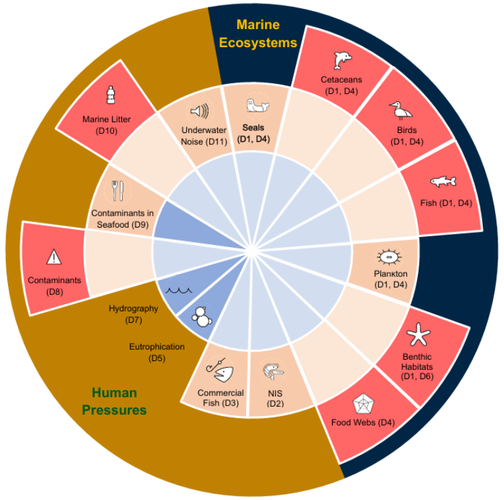
Principal Specialist, Natural England

www.gov.uk/natural-england

The issue

National targets

- Good Environmental Status
- Environmental Improvement Plan
  - MPA condition
  - Habitat restoration





?

Incentivising action

- Compensation/Marine Recovery Fund
- Nature Restoration Fund
- Positive Environmental Outcome Plans
- Net gain and Nature markets
- Philanthropy

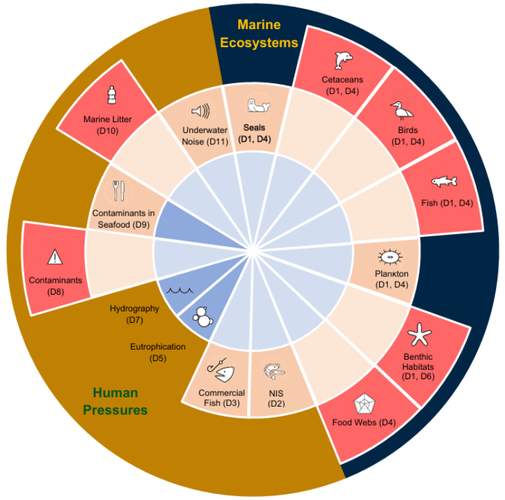
The solution: M-RAPs

National targets

- Good Environmental Status
- Environmental Improvement Plan
  - MPA condition
  - Habitat restoration

Marine Recovery Action Plans (M-RAPs)

- Strategic, spatial, stakeholder-led
- Inshore and offshore



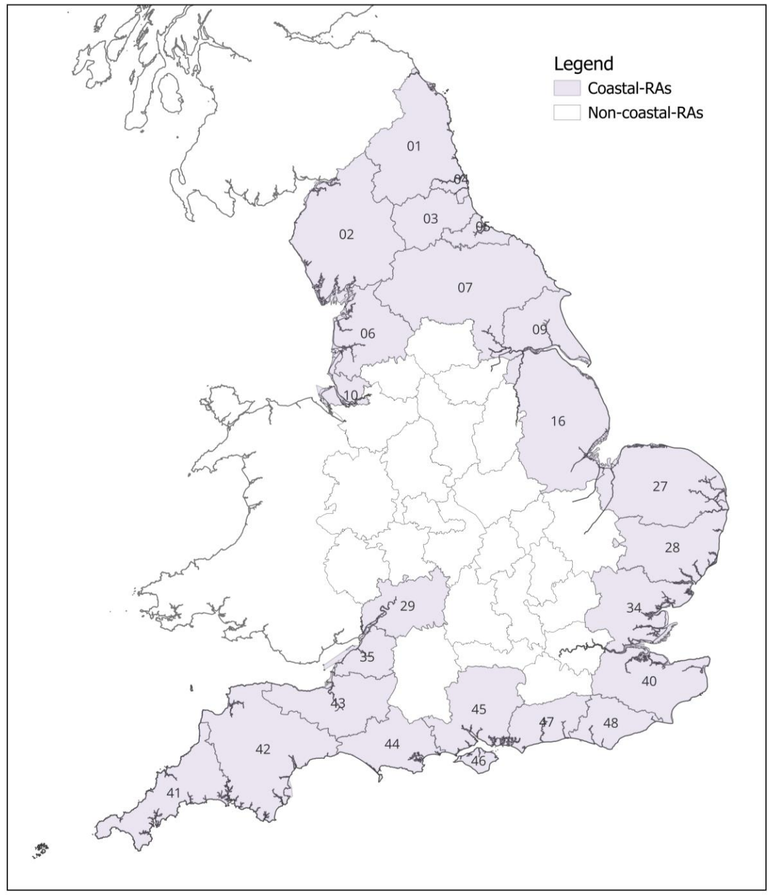


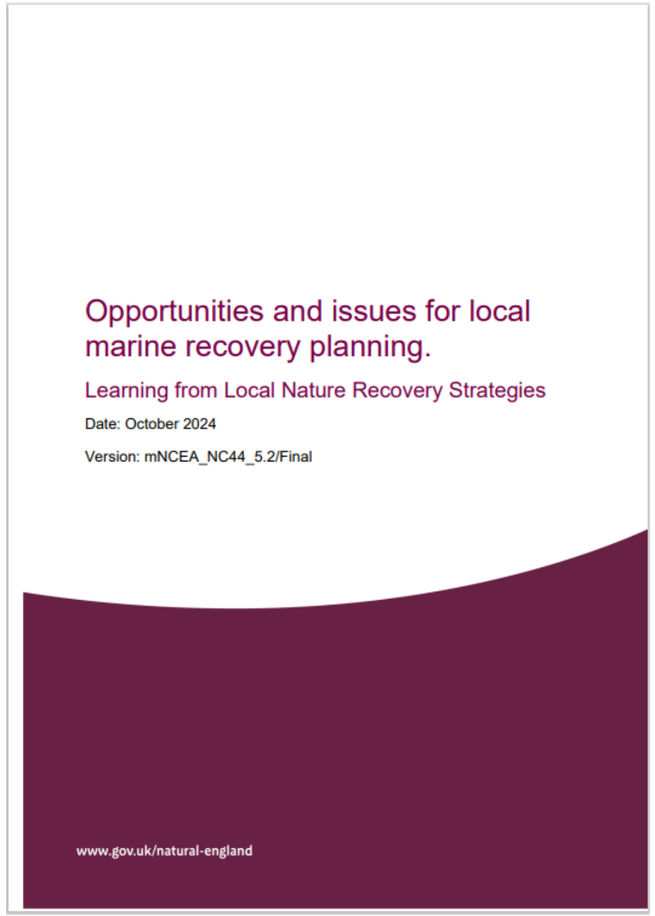
Incentivising action

- Compensation/Marine Recovery Fund
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- Net gain and Nature markets
- Philanthropy

The inshore model: Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)

LNRS: an England-wide system of spatial strategies for nature and environmental improvement





- **Clear ambition** for the LNRS approach to be extended into marine areas
- LNRS process/guidance provides a good basis, but **additional marine-specific advice and recommendations needed**

Inshore M-RAPs

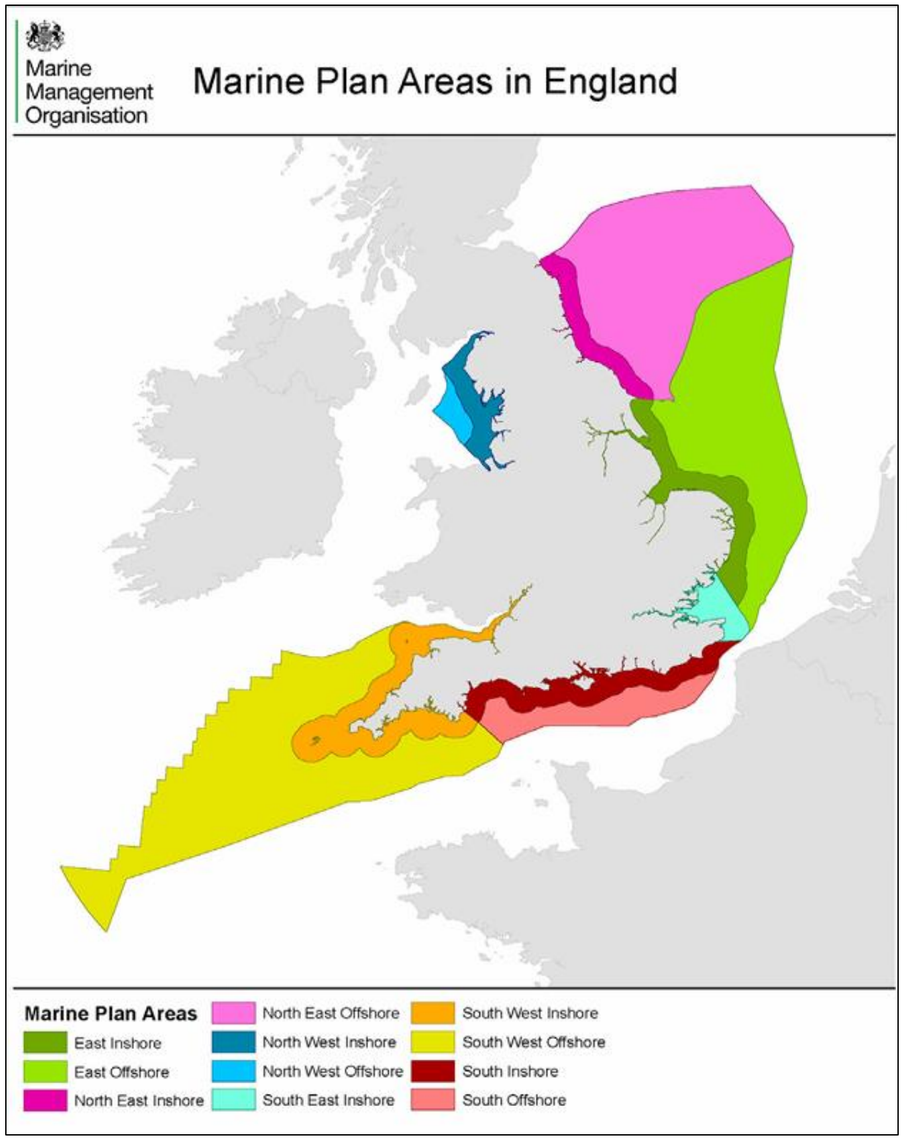
- Define priorities and actions for 0-12nm
- Highly participatory
- Strong connection to potential delivery partners
- Several per inshore marine plan area

Also needed offshore

National targets

- Good Environmental Status
- Environmental Improvement Plan
  - MPA condition
  - Habitat restoration



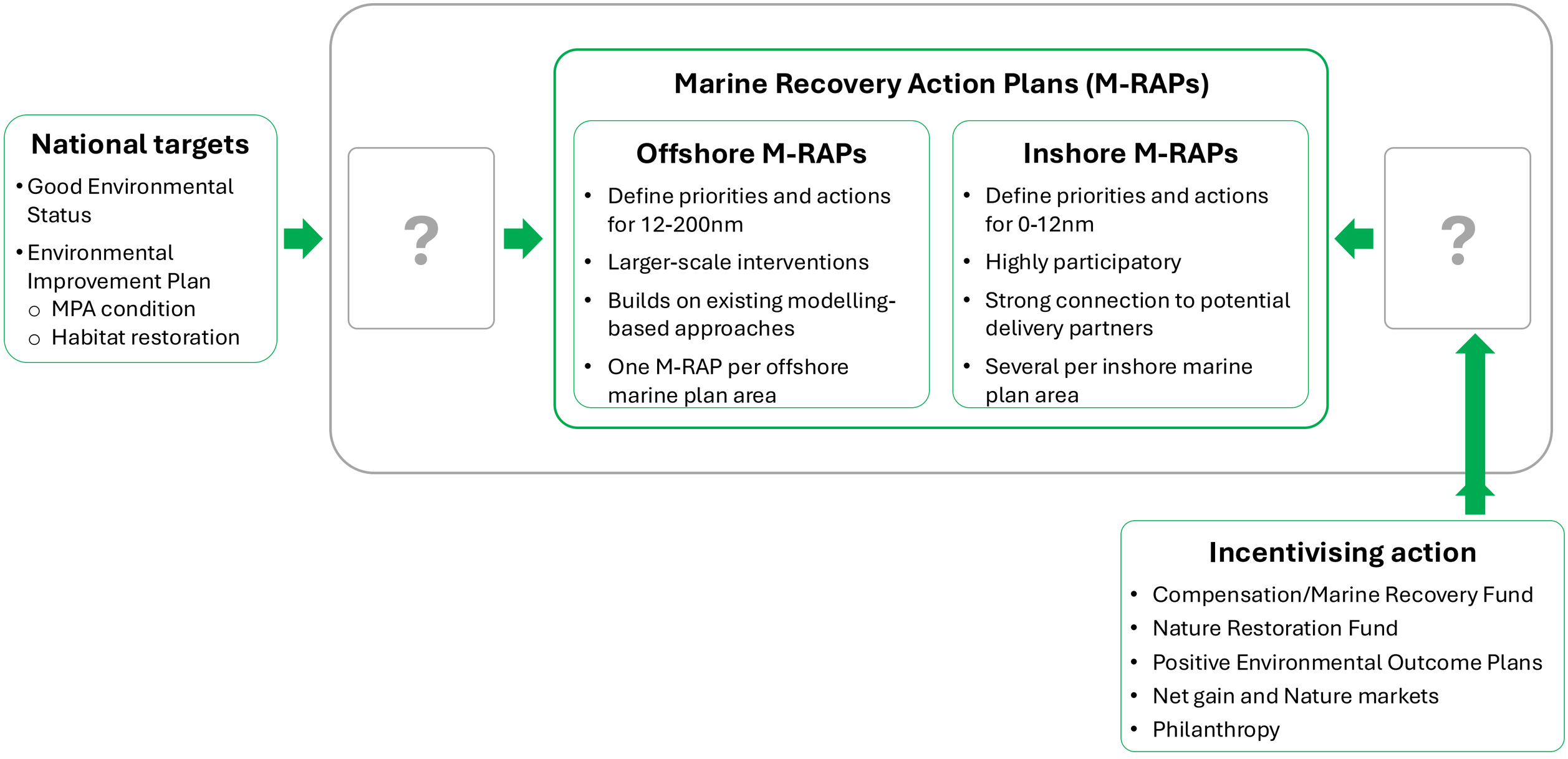


Offshore M-RAPs

- Define priorities and actions for 12-200nm
- Larger-scale interventions
- Builds on existing modelling-based approaches
- One per offshore marine plan area

JNCC

Other missing parts



Other missing parts

National targets

Strategic Nature Recovery Framework

- Identifies regional priorities
- Ensures allocation of resource and outcomes is balanced across recovery plans
- Connects to supporting policy/management measures
- Supports feedback of outcomes into national monitoring and reporting

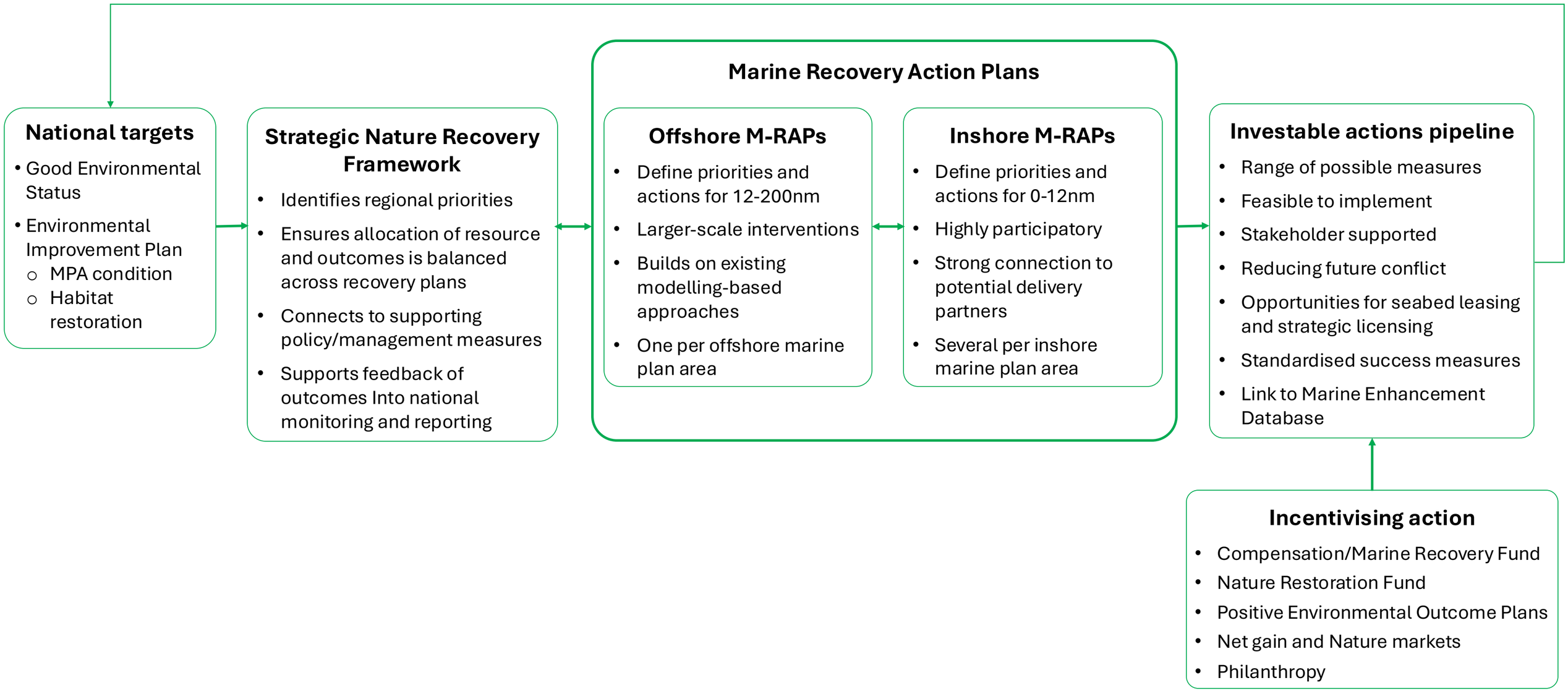
Marine Recovery Action Plans (M-RAPs)

Investable actions pipeline

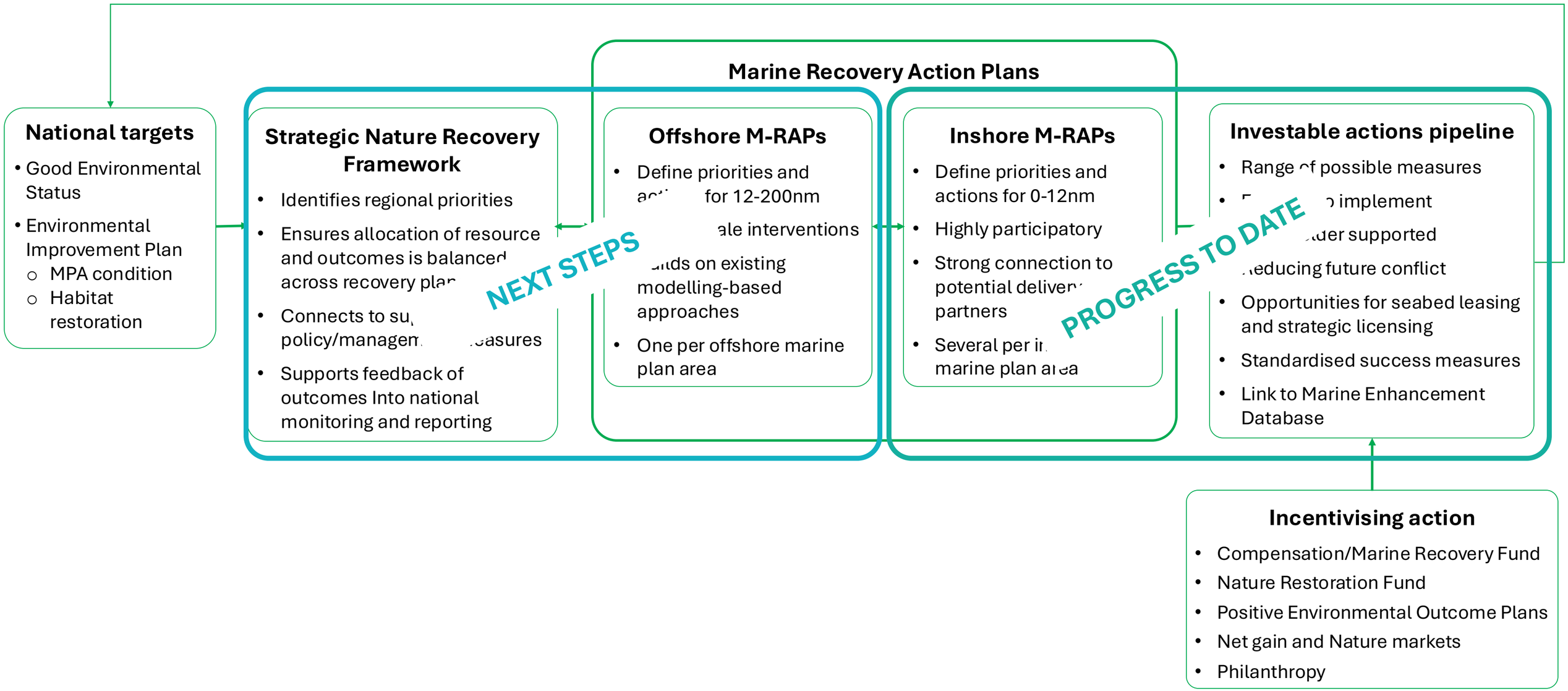
- Range of possible measures
- Feasible to implement
- Stakeholder supported
- Reducing future conflict
- Opportunities for seabed leasing and strategic licensing
- Standardised success measures
- Link to Marine Enhancement Database

Incentivising action

Full Conceptual Framework



Full Conceptual Framework

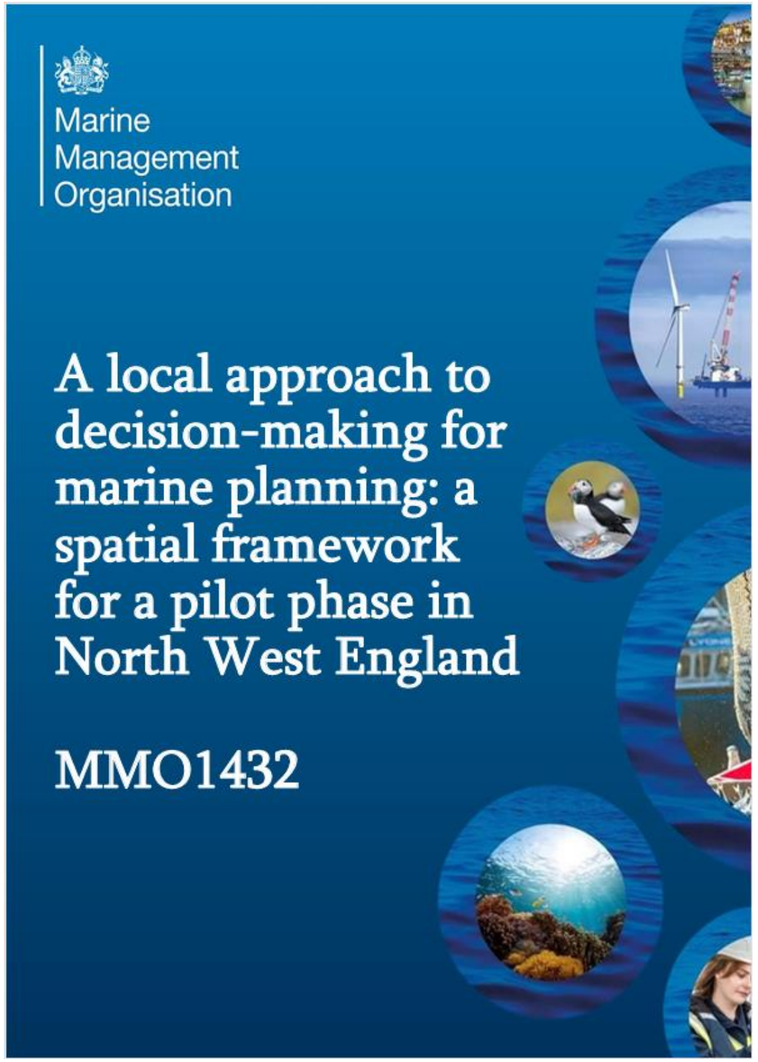


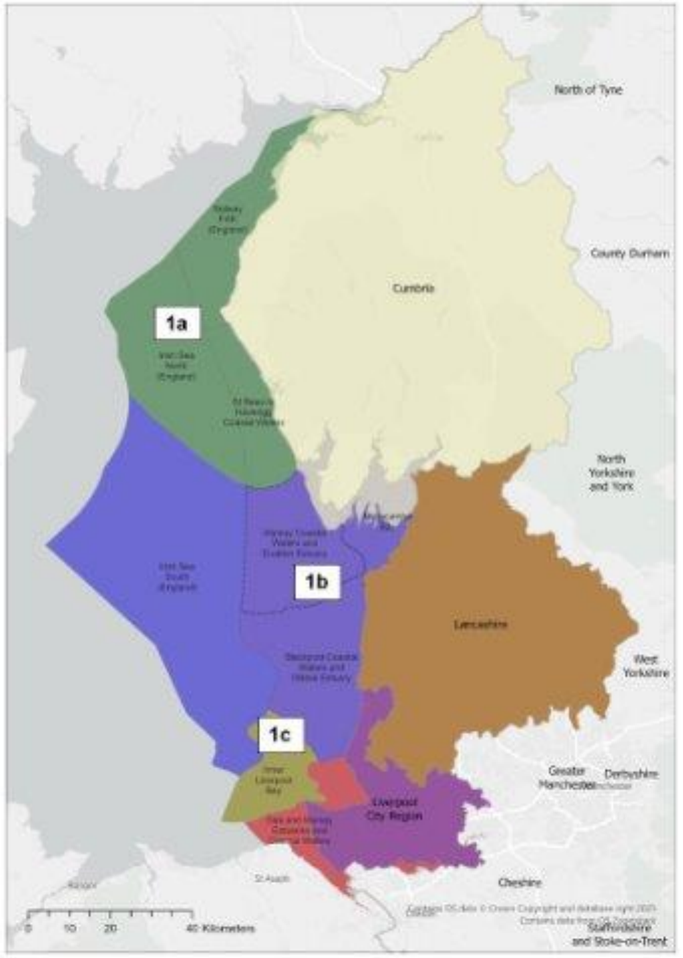
2025-2026 Project summary

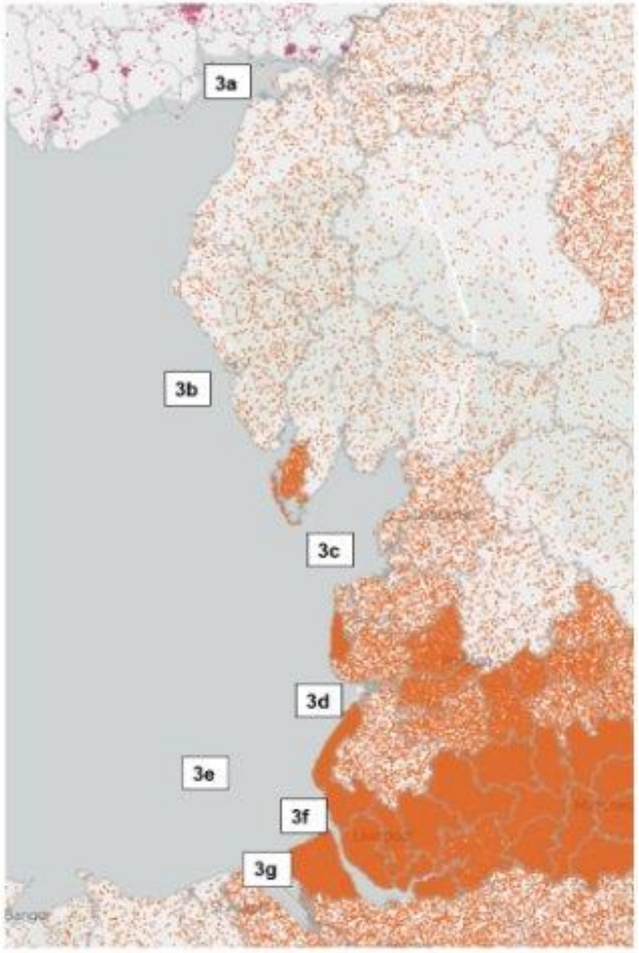
Purpose, boundaries, and governance	Using interviews and workshops with marine stakeholders to collect views on the need for, and purpose of LMRPs, their spatial extent, boundaries, and governance options. *Partners:* MMO, The Coastal Collaborative Ltd
Data for recovery opportunities	Compiling a catalogue of publicly-available marine data, reviewing existing visualisation tools and providing recommendations for a bespoke tool. *Partners:* Thames Estuary Partnership, Coastal Partnerships Network
Lessons from LNRS	Compiling information from consultation drafts or published Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)on species and habitat priorities and actions. Analysing for trends and regional variation. Reviewing the LNRS guidance for marine suitability.
Linking national targets and local actions	Developing a Marine and Coastal Recovery Actions (MaCRA) Catalogue, considering how individual actions link to Good Environmental Status and Environmental Improvement Plan targets, exploring the nesting of Protected Site Strategies. *Partners:* North West and Cornwall Wildlife Trusts, North Devon Biosphere Reserve
Evaluation	Developing an outline process evaluation framework to provide structure for assessing any future pilot phase

Technical Advisory Group and additional outreach to support **multi-agency collaboration**

Starting point for spatial discussions

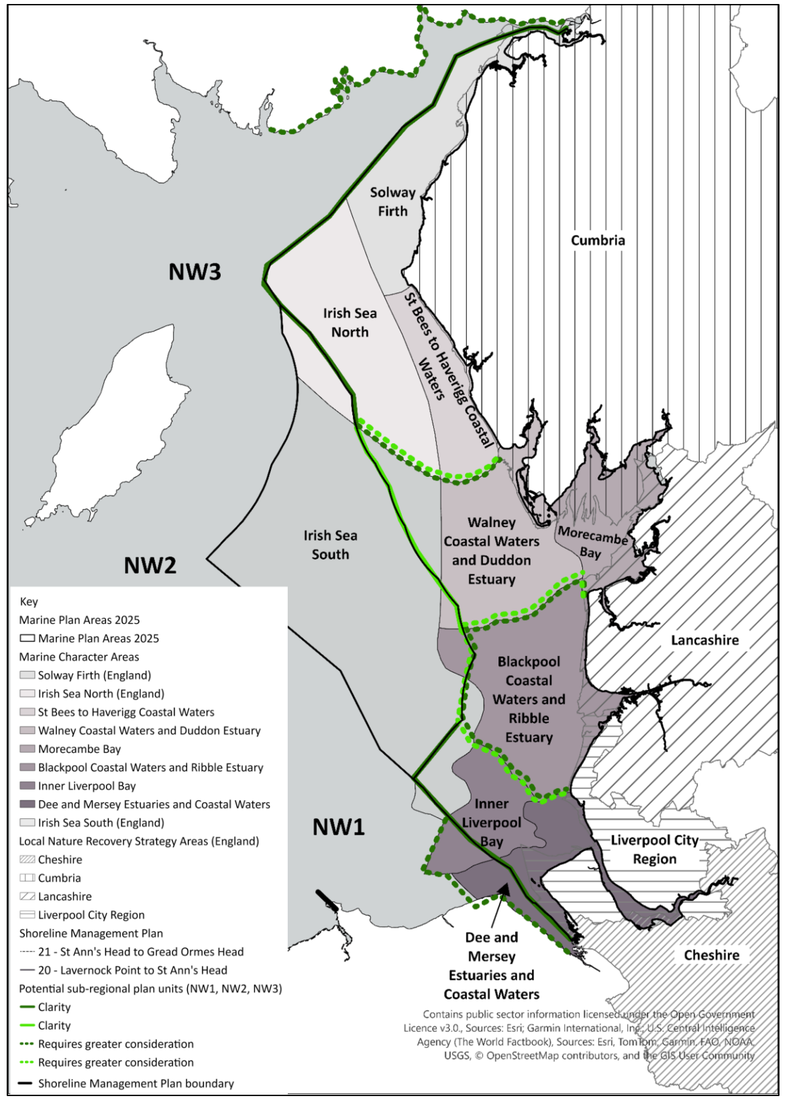






Spatial extent and boundaries (North West)

Possible LMRP boundaries



Broad general agreement on:

(1) Solway / North;

(2) Morecambe Bay / Middle;

(3) Liverpool Bay / South.

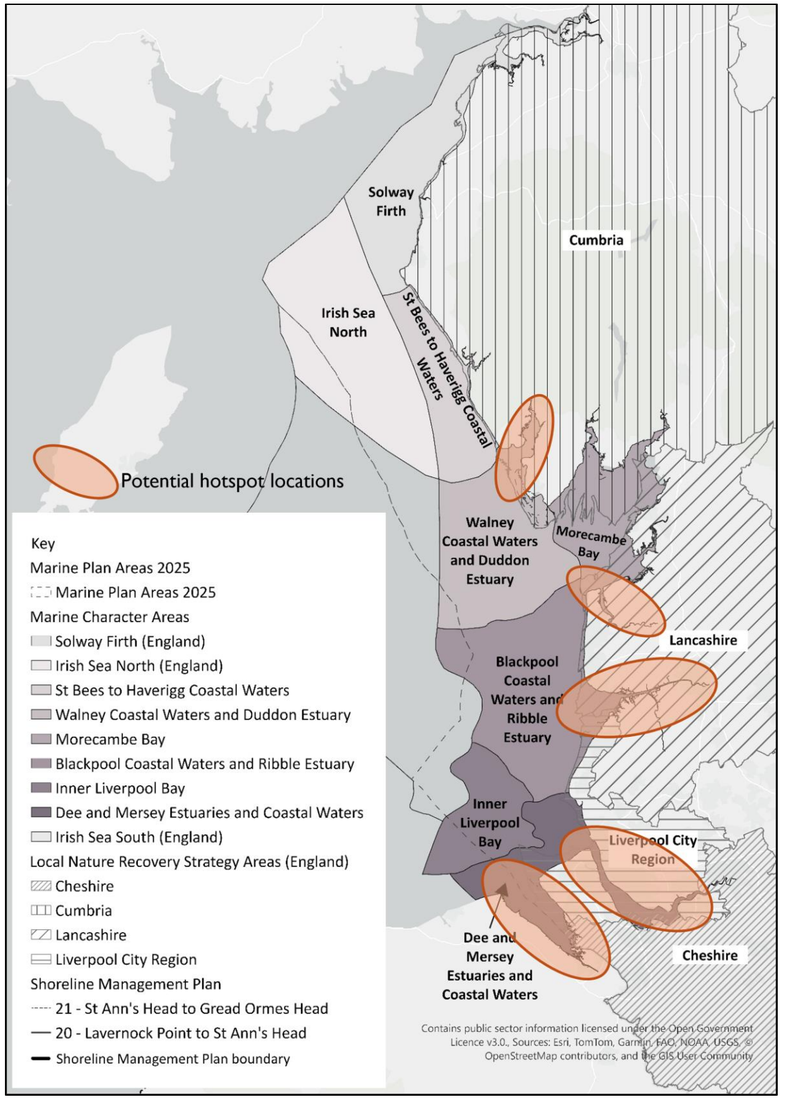
Areas for further consideration:

- Duddon
- Wyre
- Ribble
- Mersey
- Dee

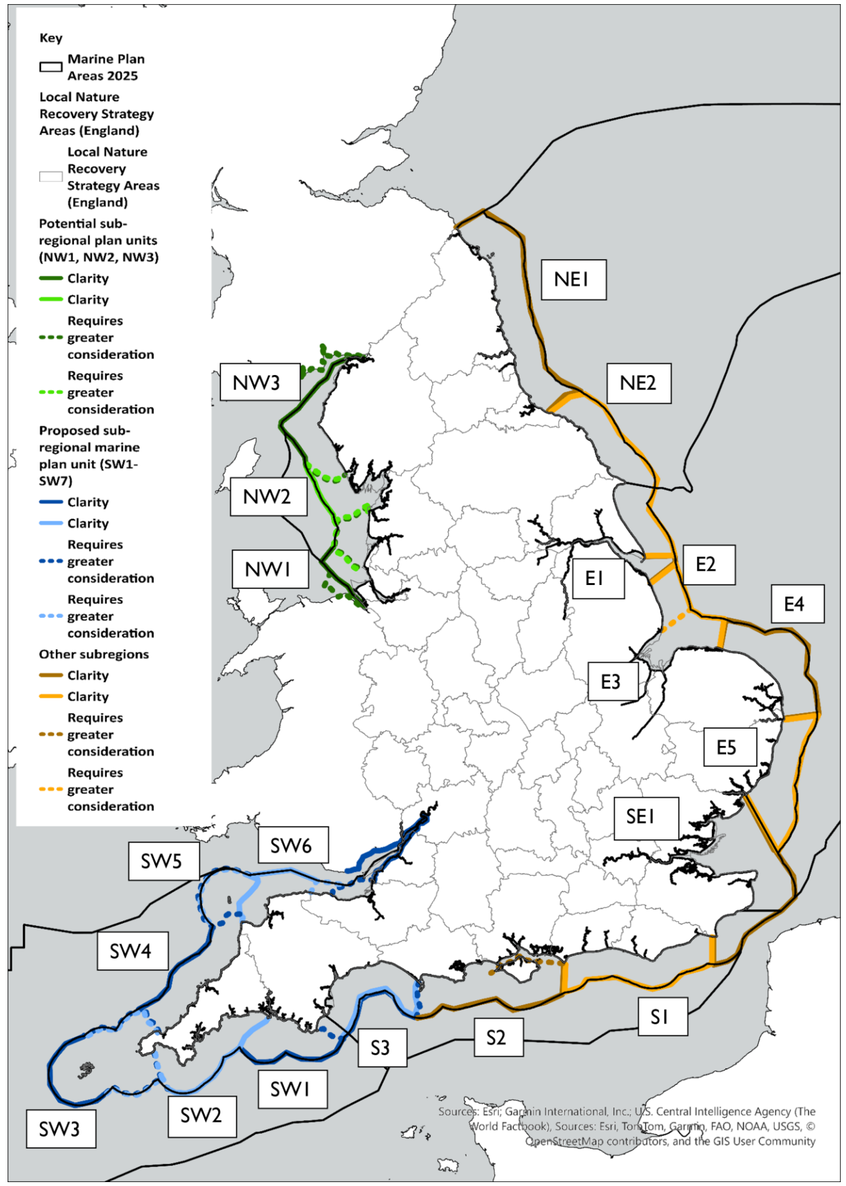
} estuaries

Suggests potential to use Protected Site Strategies in a nested approach

‘Hotspots’ for nested plans



National framework



DRAFT EARLY THINKING

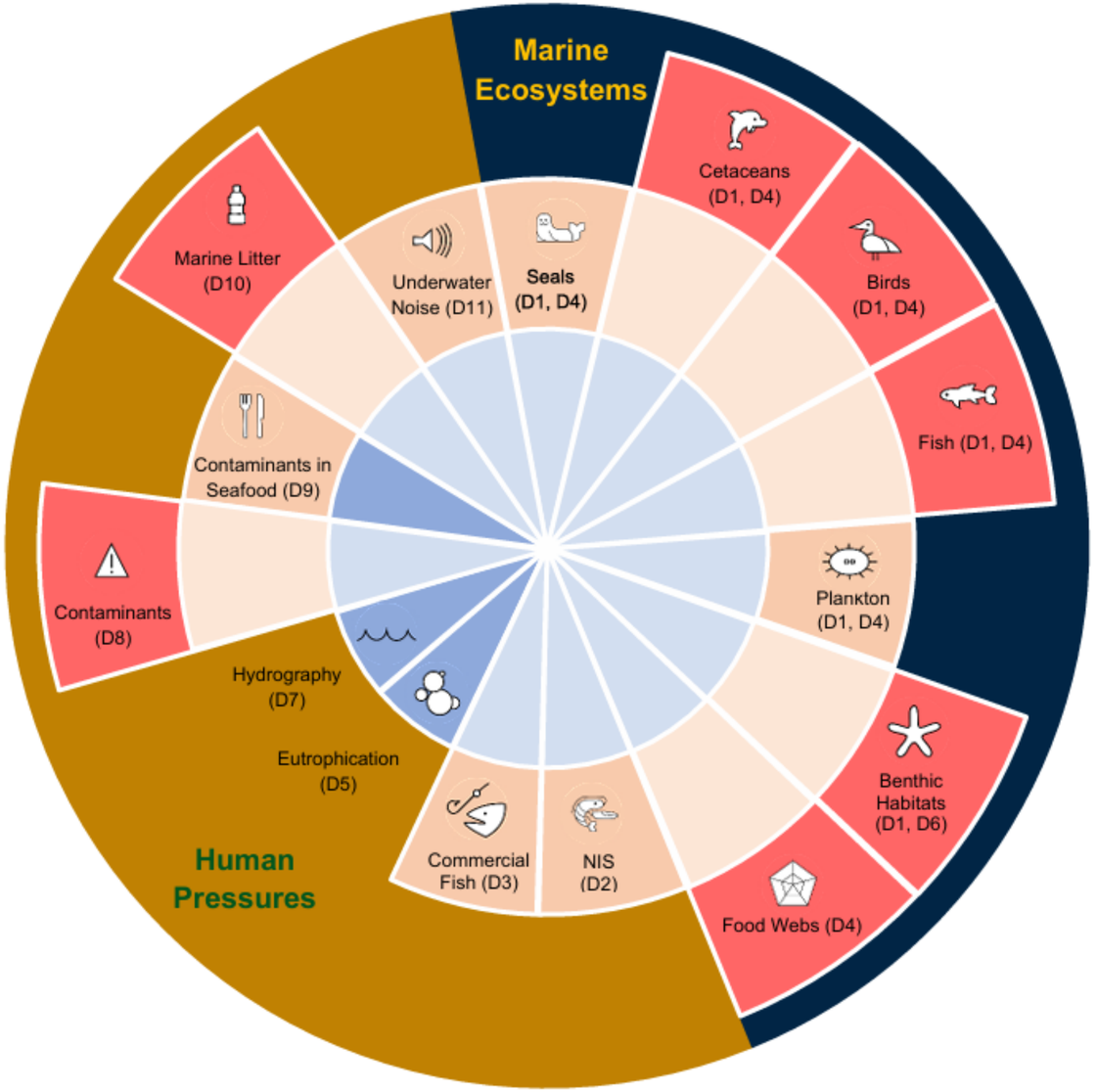
- Based on case studies findings and conversations with selected individuals form the remaining regions.
- 20 sub-regional units.
- A fuller participatory exercise will be undertaken in advance of formalising boundaries.
- Still much to resolve on ecological vs administrative boundaries.

DON’T READ TOO MUCH INTO IT

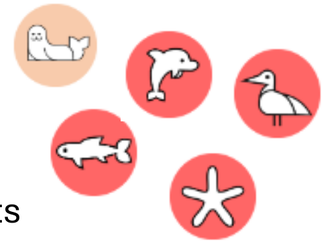
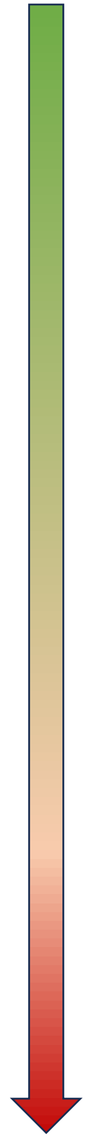
Marine and Coastal Recovery Actions (MaCRA) Catalogue

- 81 interventions across 23 categories:
  - Active (habitat) restoration
  - Direct action to reduce pressures
  - Management measures
  - Awareness and citizen science
  - Feasibility studies
- Preliminary scoring for feasibility

- Continues to evolve
- Linking to published actions from LNRS



Linking to national targets

Descriptor(s)	Criteria	Options for actions
Seals Cetaceans Marine Birds Fish Benthic Habitats 	• Population abundance/distribution • Bycatch mortality • Breeding success • Extent and condition • Extent of disturbance/damage/loss	
Litter	• Beach, seafloor and floating litter	
Eutrophication Contaminants	• Nutrient, oxygen, chlorophyll, contaminant concentrations • Species health/habitat condition • Occurrence and impact of events	
Non-indigenous species	• NIS introductions, distribution	
Commercial fish and shellfish	• Fishing mortality • Reproductive capacity of the stock	
Marine food webs	• Size distribution, productivity trophic guild	
Underwater noise	• Safe levels of impulsive/continuous sound	
Pelagic habitats	• Habitat (plankton) distribution and condition	
Contaminants in seafood	• Contaminant contributions in seafood	
Hydrographic conditions	• *No assessment planned*	

Next steps (2026-2028)

Marine Recovery Action Plans:

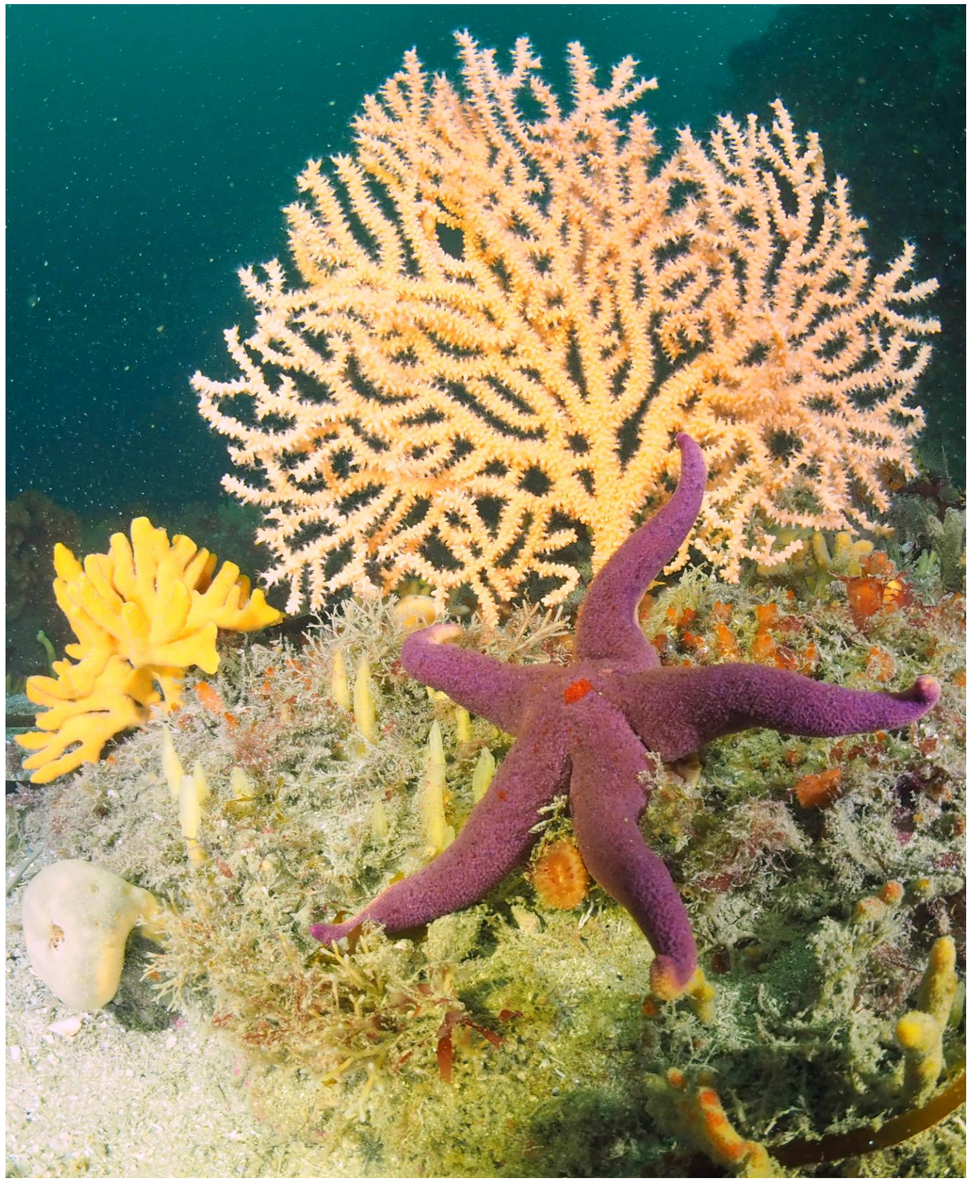
- Finalising proposals for boundaries and governance
- Initiating inshore pilot(s)
- Framework for regional prioritisation
- Scoping for offshore M-RAPs

Data and tools:

- Further progress to develop data visualisation tool(s)
- Mapping opportunity areas for pink sea fans
- Further exploring tools to support scenario building/trade-offs

Marine and Coastal Recovery Actions Catalogue:

- Rolling programme of evidence synthesis to improve understanding of feasibility, effectiveness, costs and benefits
- Developing measures of success
- Improving connection to targets



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FAL RIVERS to REEF

Policy in Practice





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AT LEAST **30%** OF LAND, RIVERS AND SEAS WILL BE WELL MANAGED FOR NATURE BY 2030 ACROSS CORNWALL AND THE ISLES OF SCILLY



FAL RIVERS to REEF

National

Environment Act

Environment Improvement Plan

30 by 30

Local

Clean Green Cornwall, with Healthy Rivers and Seas

Motion for the Ocean

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Nature Recovery Strategy

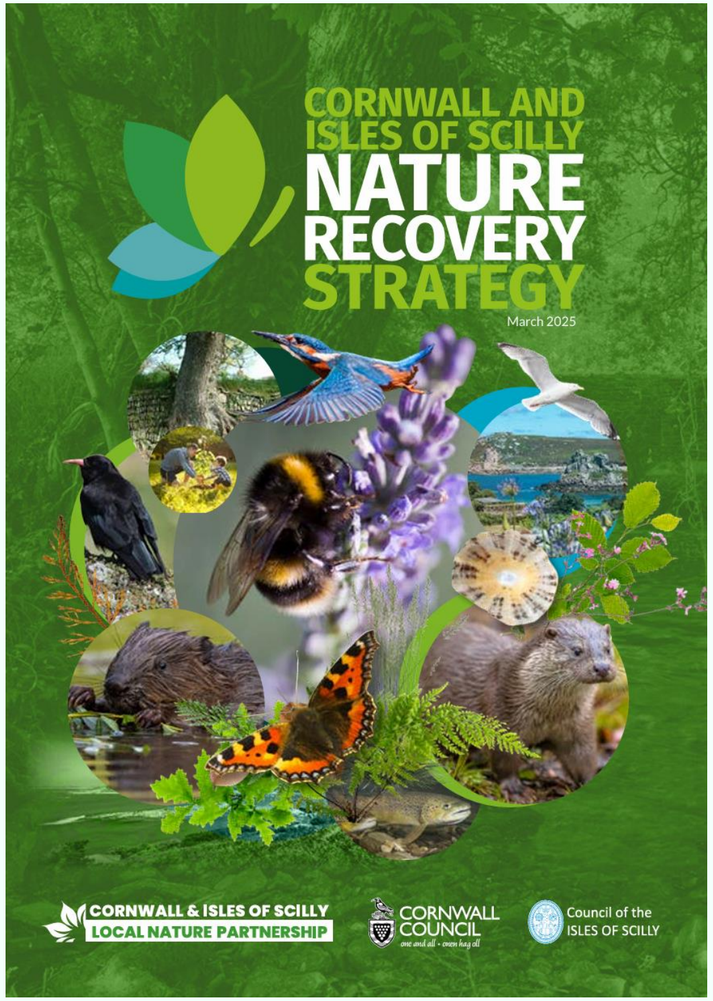
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Marine Nature Recovery Framework

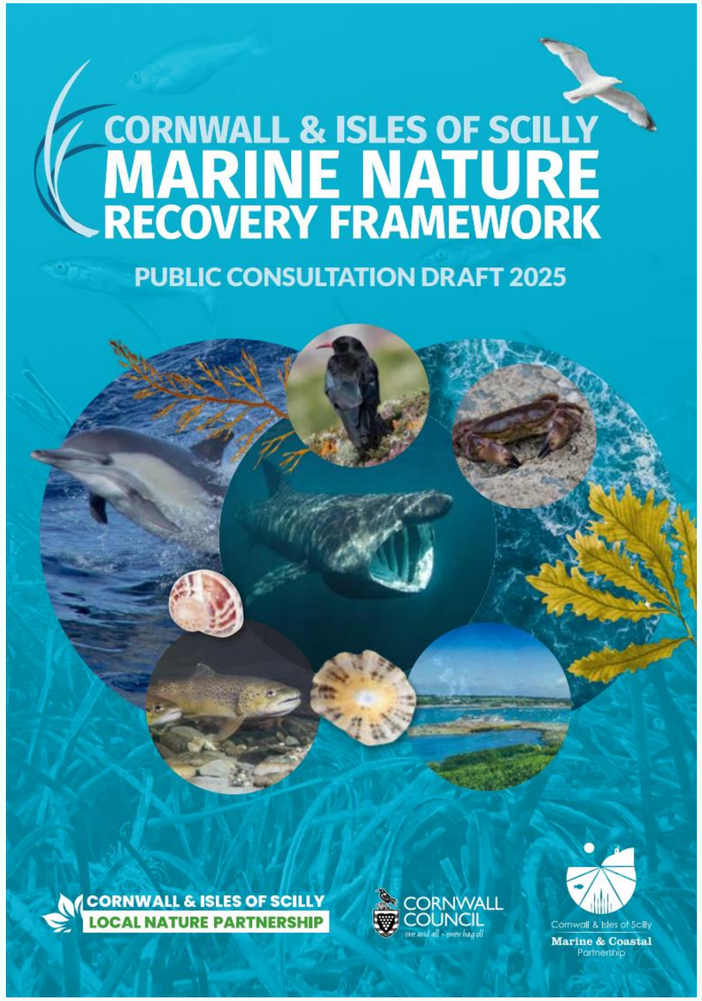
Delivery

Fal Rivers to Reef

Nature Recovery Frameworks across land, rivers and seas







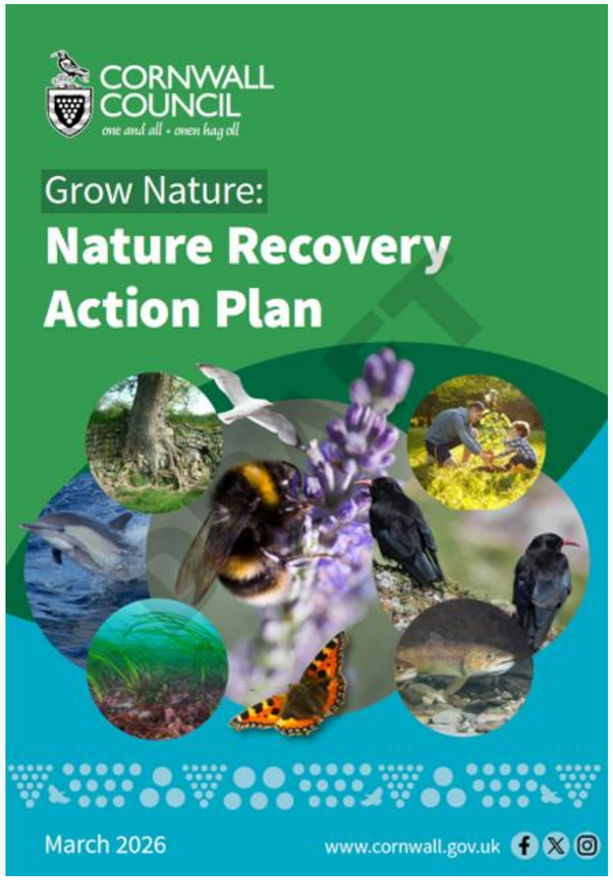


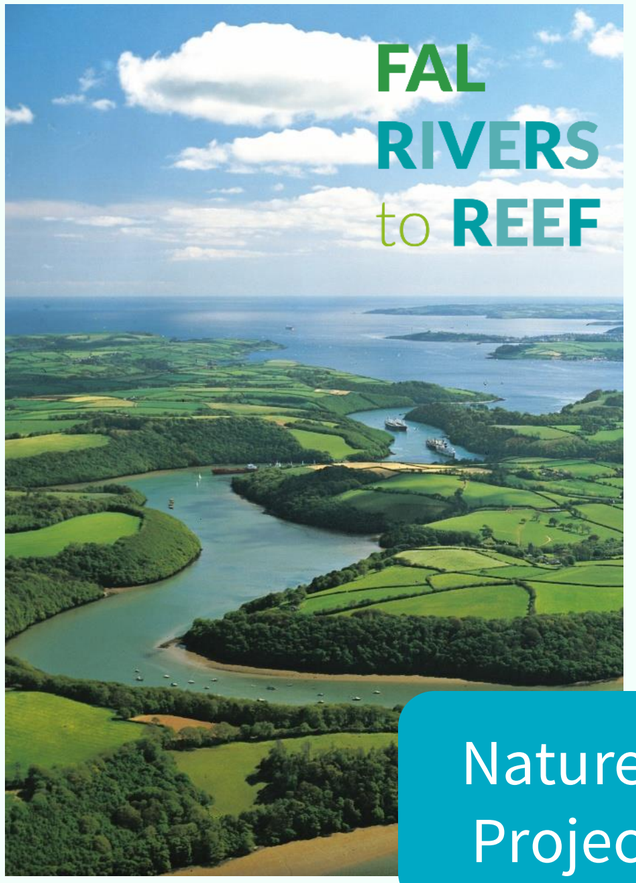


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Turning strategy into action









Nature Recovery Project Pipeline



FAL RIVERS to REEF

CORNWALL & ISLES OF SCILLY LOCAL NATURE PARTNERSHIP

Aber Fala – River Fal

Pressures

Popular for Recreation



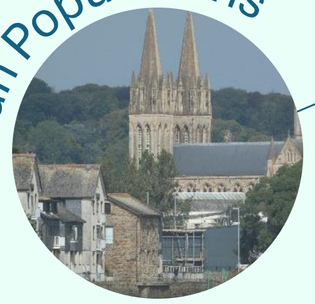
Mining



Farming



Urban Populations



Fishing



Industrial Docks





Features

Goss Moor



Temperate Rainforest



Atlantic Salt Meadow



Eelgrass



Maerl Beds



Native Oysters



Maritime Heritage



Kelp Forests



FAL RIVERS to REEF

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A source to sea catchment-scale approach



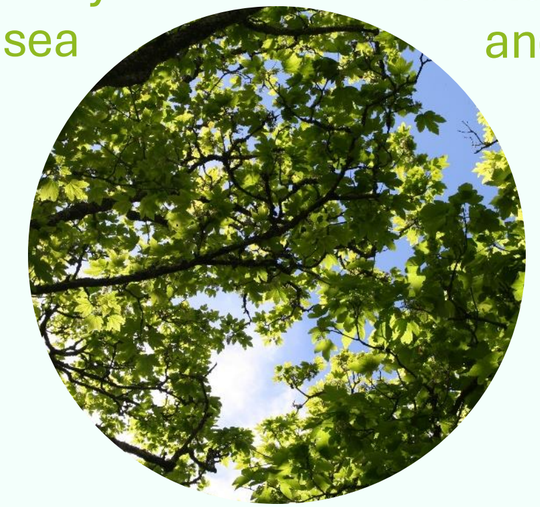
Improve water quality from source to sea



Restore nature on land and below water



Resilient farm businesses



Climate resilience



Empower and connect communities



A blueprint for nature

FAL RIVERS to REEF

Fal Farm Cluster

22,000+ Ha

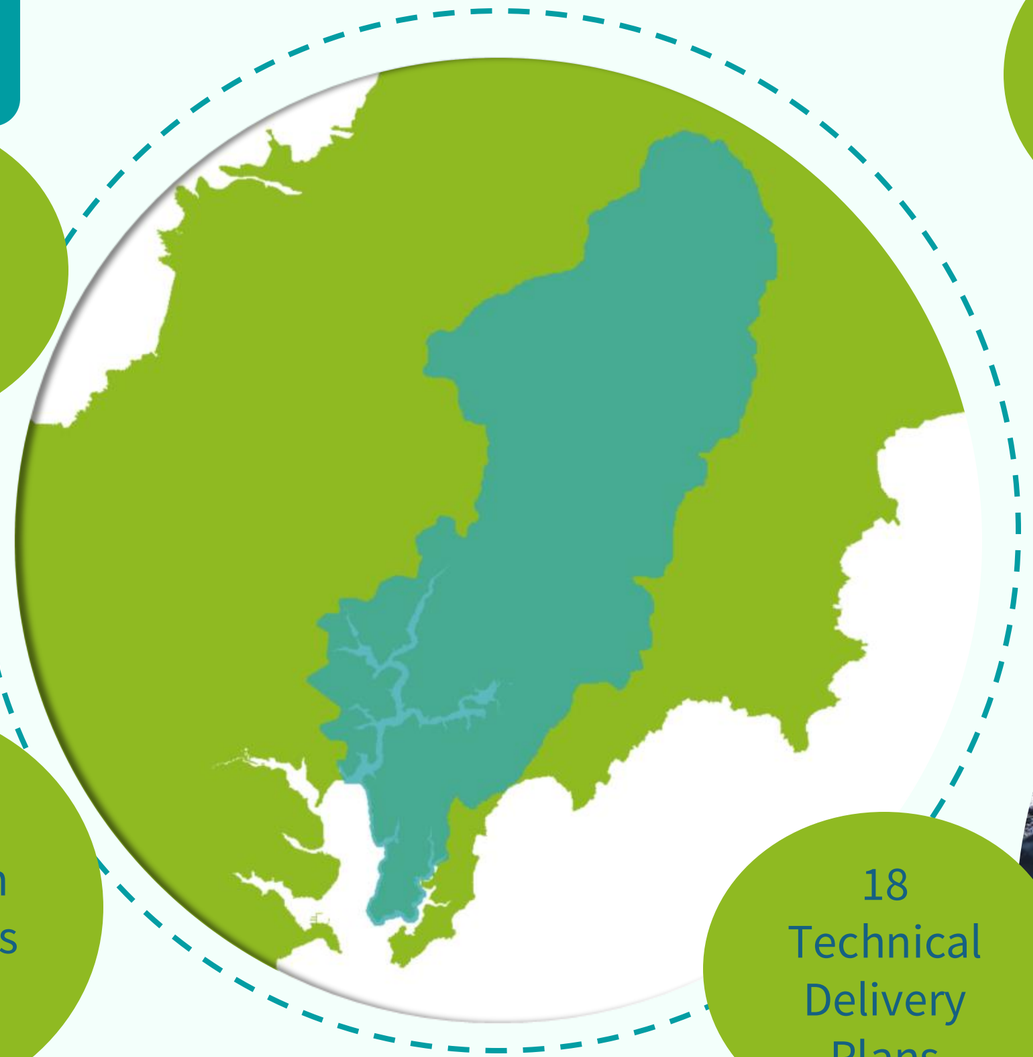
45 Member Farm Cluster

27 Farm Resilience Plans

17 Forest for Cornwall Projects

Funding for Interventions

Workshops



Marinating Farmers

Farm Liaison Officer



130 On-farm Interventions

18 Technical Delivery Plans

FAL RIVERS to REEF

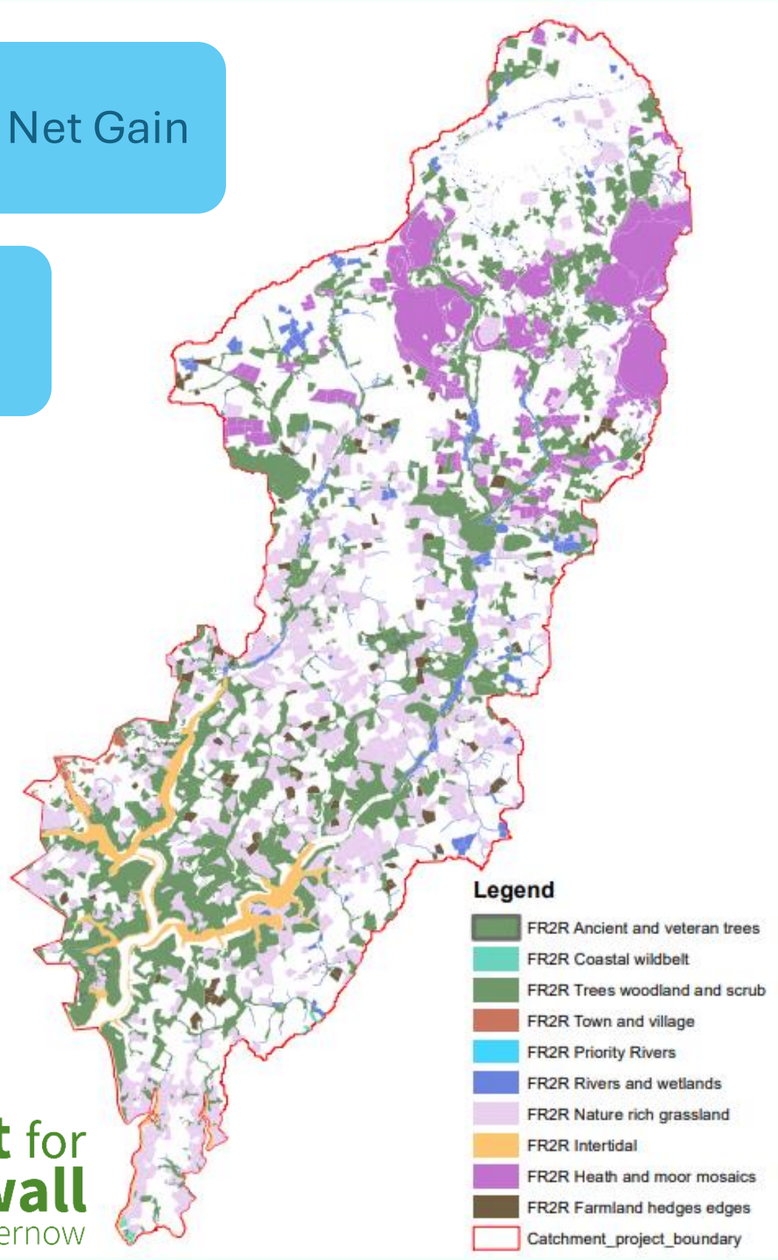
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Blended Finance



- Biodiversity Net Gain
- Defra grants
- Water Companies
- Forest for Cornwall
- Farming in Protected Landscape
- Developer Levies



FAL RIVERS to REEF

Forest for Cornwall
Koos rag Kernow
A Cornwall Council initiative

Marine Nature Recovery





Maerl Awareness



Farmer and Fisher Connections



Seabed Protection



Recreational Boating



Maerl Monitoring



Wreck Management

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Meur ras



Thank you

FAL RIVERS to REEF

Find out more at
letstalk.cornwall.gov.uk/nature-recovery

Cornwall National Landscape
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seasearch
LOCAL INVESTMENT IN NATURE CORNWALL
Fal & Helford Marine Protected Area
EnTrade
WRECK FREE FAL & HELFORD
FALMOUTH HARBOUR
Cornwall Wildlife Trust
ocean conservation trust
Forest for Cornwall
Koos rag Kernow
A Cornwall Council initiative
NATURAL ENGLAND
Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs
LOVE WHERE YOU ARE
Environment Agency
Crowdfunder
FWAG SouthWest



ReMeMaRe

1: Policy in Practice

Chair - Eve Leegwater

- Fern Skeldon
- Ness Smith
- Tara Hooper
- Matt Uttley
- Kerry Holbrook

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ReMeMaRe conference 2026

Restoring estuarine, marine & coastal habitats

Environment Agency

Ocean and Coastal Futures

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Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

Day 1 - Wednesday 8th July 2026: Session 2		
12:20	**Lunch**	
13:30	**RESTORATION IN ACTION** Highlighting practical experiences and lessons learned from hands on restoration projects across the UK and beyond, this session brings forward case studies that demonstrate restoration in practice, highlighting innovative approaches within individual habitats as well as projects working across the wider seascape or spanning multiple habitats. Chair: **Alison Debney,** Conservation Lead for UK Nature Recovery: Zoological Society of London • **Alexandra Bulgakova,** Marine Conservation Society; Building Regenerative Seascapes with Communities: Early lessons from the Atlantic Coast Programme • **Milo Oliver,** Mossy Earth; Wilder Firths: Large-scale intertidal seagrass restoration in Scotland • **Femke van Toor,** Oyster Heaven; Working Towards Scalable Restoration: Experiences from the Field • **Thea Cox,** Zoological Society of London; Transforming the Thames: Planning and Delivery of a Seascape Recovery Project • **Jenny Wright,** Solway Firth Partnership and **Barbara Seel**, RSPB; Scaling Saltmarsh Reinforcement in Dumfries & Galloway: A Collaborative SCAMP Approach • **Jess Sennett-Seale**, Ulster Wildlife; Native oyster restoration in Northern Ireland, working towards ecosystem-scale restoration.	
15:10	**Refreshment break**	

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Dumfries and Galloway Council
Comhairle Dhùn Phris is Ghall-Ghàidhealaibh

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