

ReMeMaRe

# ReMeMaRe conference 2026

## Restoring estuarine, marine & coastal habitats

Environment Agency

Ocean and Coastal Futures

Supported by:

THE CROWN ESTATE

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks



SLIDO

ReMeMaRe

# 2: Restoration in Action

Chair - Alison Debney,
Conservation Lead for UK Nature Recovery,
Zoological Society of London

Environment Agency

Ocean and Coastal Futures

Supported by:

THE CROWN ESTATE

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FATFACE
MADE FOR LIFE™

MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

# Building Regenerative Seascapes with Communities

Early lessons from the **Atlantic Coast** programme




# The Atlantic Coast programme

An **ecologically coherent** and growing network of **community-based projects**, unlocking ocean regeneration across the UK's **Atlantic Coast**.

1

**2025 – 2027+:** Seabed protection, seagrass and native oyster spatting ponds in **Scotland.**

2

**2026/2027+:** Seascape regeneration pilots in **Wales.**

3

**2026/2027+:** Seascape regeneration scoping in **South-West & North-West England.**

4

**2026/2027+:** Background research in **Northern Ireland.**




## Ultimately, the Atlantic Coast programme aims to;

- Pave the way for thriving kelp forests, seagrass meadows and reefs of native oysters and mussels, which;
- Filter and clean the ocean
- Provide vital habitats for fish
- Store carbon
- Deliver economic, social, cultural, health & environmental benefits to communities

**And we're just getting started...**

# Our Team



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Atlantic Coast Programme Manager

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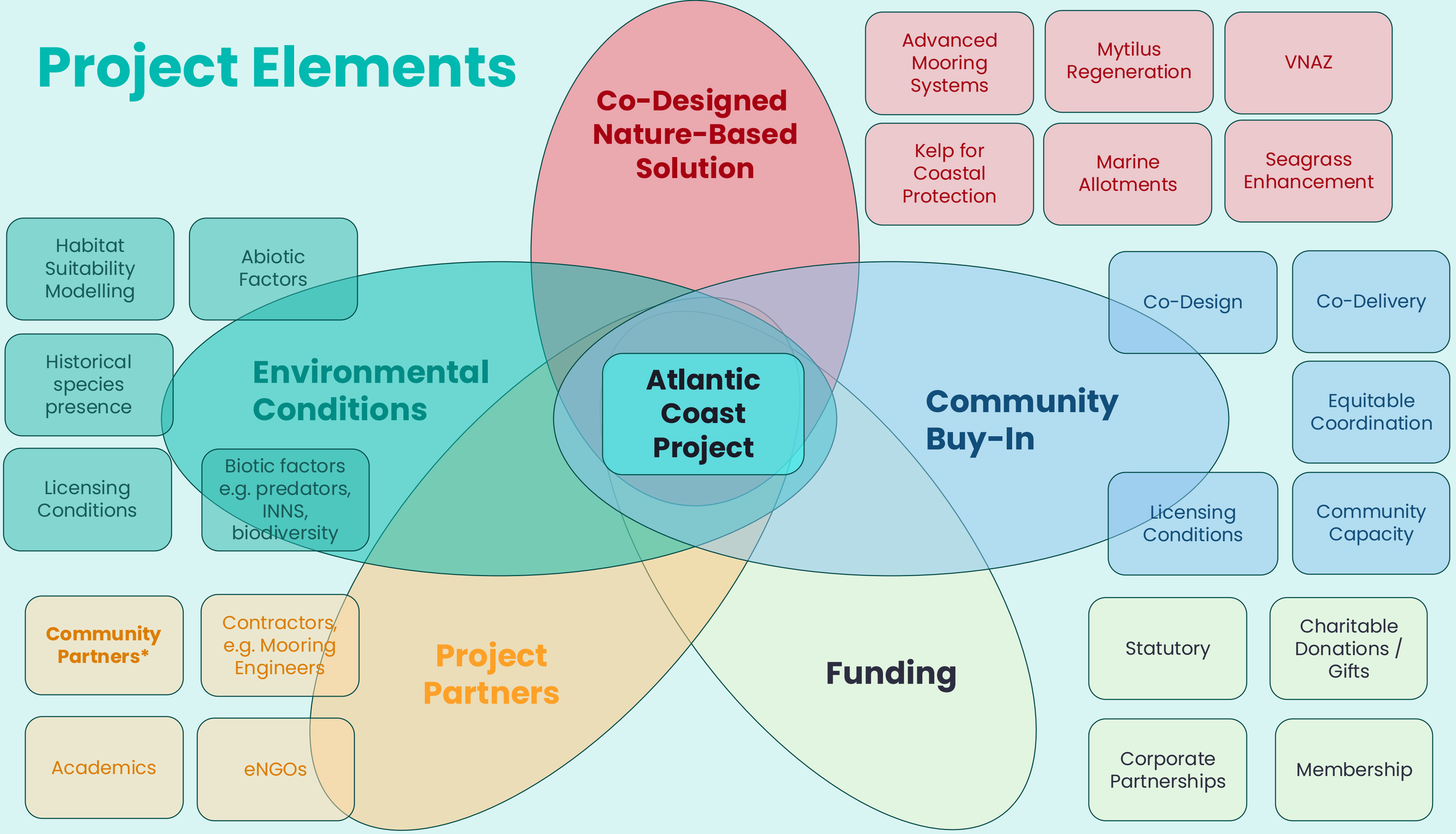


**Marcelina Lekawska**

Scottish Seascapes Project Manager

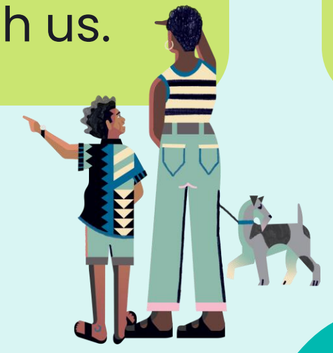
Marcelina.lekawska@mcsuk.org

# Project Elements



# Our community-centred project journey

**1. Project idea**
A concept is conceived or shared with us.



**2. Project scoping**
The concept is investigated. Is it ecologically viable, and socially desirable? Can it be sustainable?



**3. Project development**
Build joint plans and relationships. Gather shared information. Prepare for the resources, capacity and skills required.





**4. Project delivery**
Implement plans, together. Continuously adapt to meet opportunities to amplify our collective impact for the ocean and community benefit.



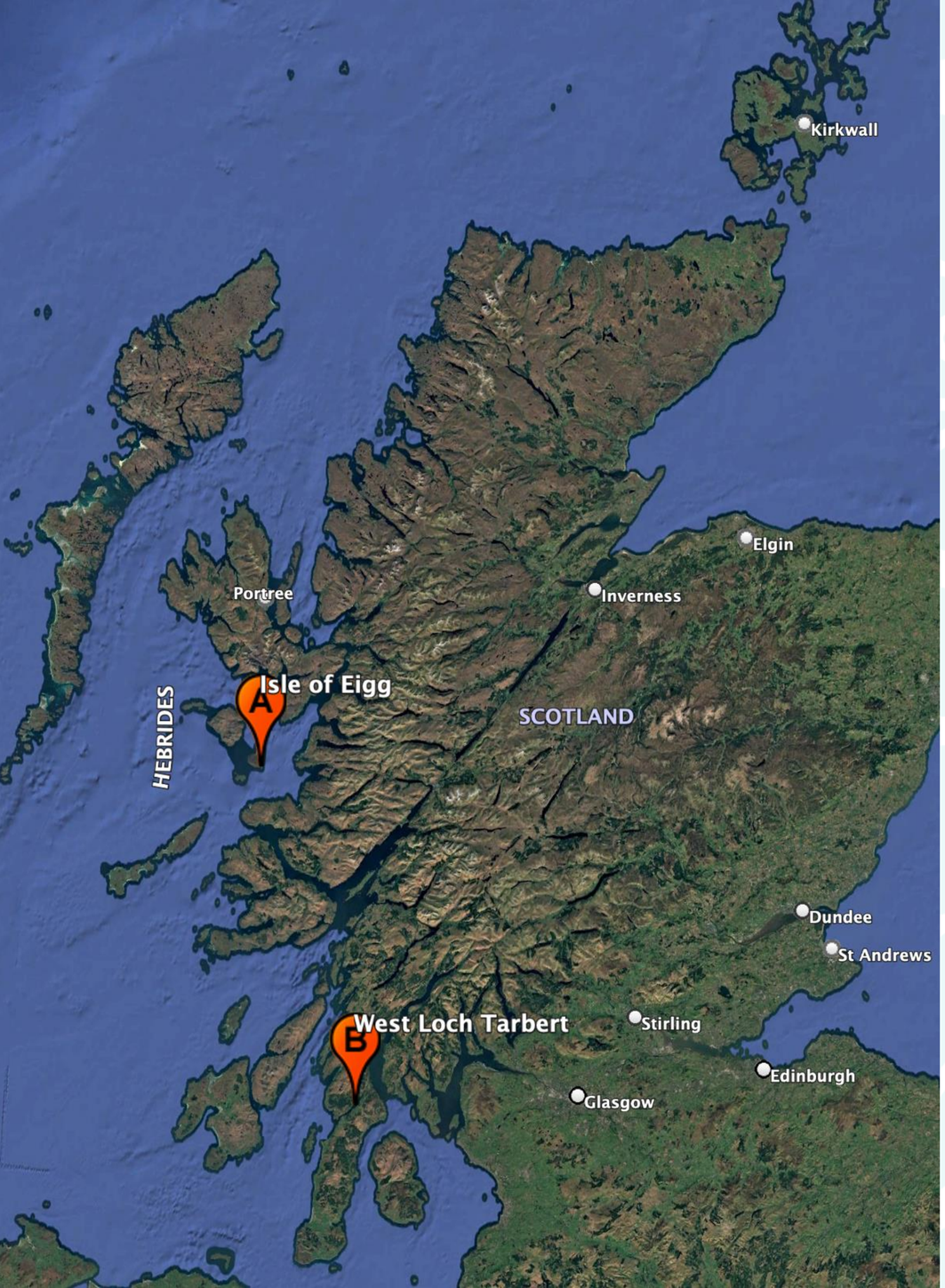


**5. Project legacy**
Support and equip for local ownership. Ensure integration into local social infrastructure. Facilitate networks and ongoing touch-points.



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# Scottish Seascapes




# Active Partnership Projects

**Isle of Eigg: Advanced Mooring Systems (AMS), seagrass regeneration – Isle of Eigg Heritage Trust**

**West Loch Tarbert: Community-scale spatting ponds, native oyster regeneration – Action West Loch**





# Isle of Eigg




- Community-owned island
- Practical local issue
- Central governance organization – Isle of Eigg Heritage Trust
- Community delivery partners

- Isle of Eigg: seagrass presence, anchoring pressure and visitor use
- Advanced mooring systems as protection and behaviour-change infrastructure
- Baseline surveys, licensing, navigation and community support
- Regeneration through practical pressure reduction

# West Loch Tarbert



- Community group – Action West Loch
- Local knowledge
- Community appetite
- Community delivery partners

- West Loch Tarbert: native oyster recovery opportunity
- Community spatting ponds as restoration infrastructure
- Broodstock, cultch, biosecurity and deployment pathways
- Building local skills and long-term stewardship

# What has worked so far?

## Early successes

- Local priorities
- Transparency
- Local knowledge
- Adaptability
- Combined ecological & socioeconomic workstreams
- Shared goals & community help
- Organic community referrals





# Key challenges

## Early Learnings

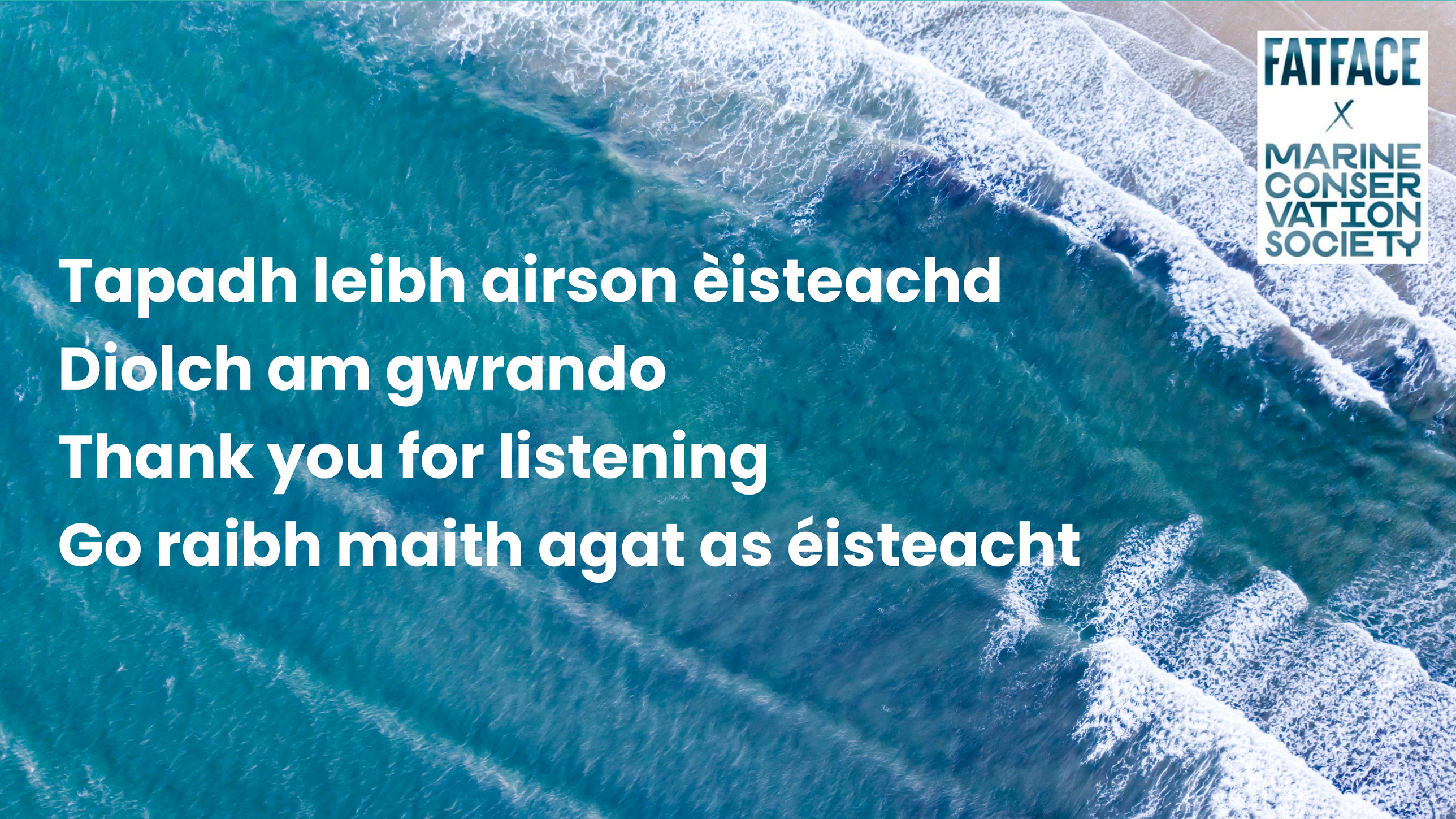
- Timescales, e.g. organisational / community
- Definitions of success, e.g. funders, regulators, community.
- Community capacity
- Licensing & regulatory complexity
- Transparency, e.g. costs, staff time, knowledge/experience.
- Assumptions, e.g. community project Forum



# Key *tools*:

- Co-design
- Local knowledge
- Communication
- Transparency
- Visible early outputs
- Adaptability
- Joint ecological & social metrics

**Early lessons from the Atlantic Coast programme**




Tapadh leibh airson èisteachd

Diolch am gwrando

Thank you for listening

Go raibh maith agat as éisteacht

# Contact Us

If you would like to find out more about the **Atlantic Coast Programme**, contact the team:

atlantic.coast@mcsuk.org



# SCAMP

## Landscape Connections

**Jenny Wright, Solway Firth Partnership**

**Barbara Seel, RSPB**

# Solway Coast and Marine Project

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Landscape Connections




Dumfries & Galloway Council

crichton carbon centre

D&G WOODLANDS

Galloway and Southern Ayrshire Biosphere

Galloway Fisheries Trust

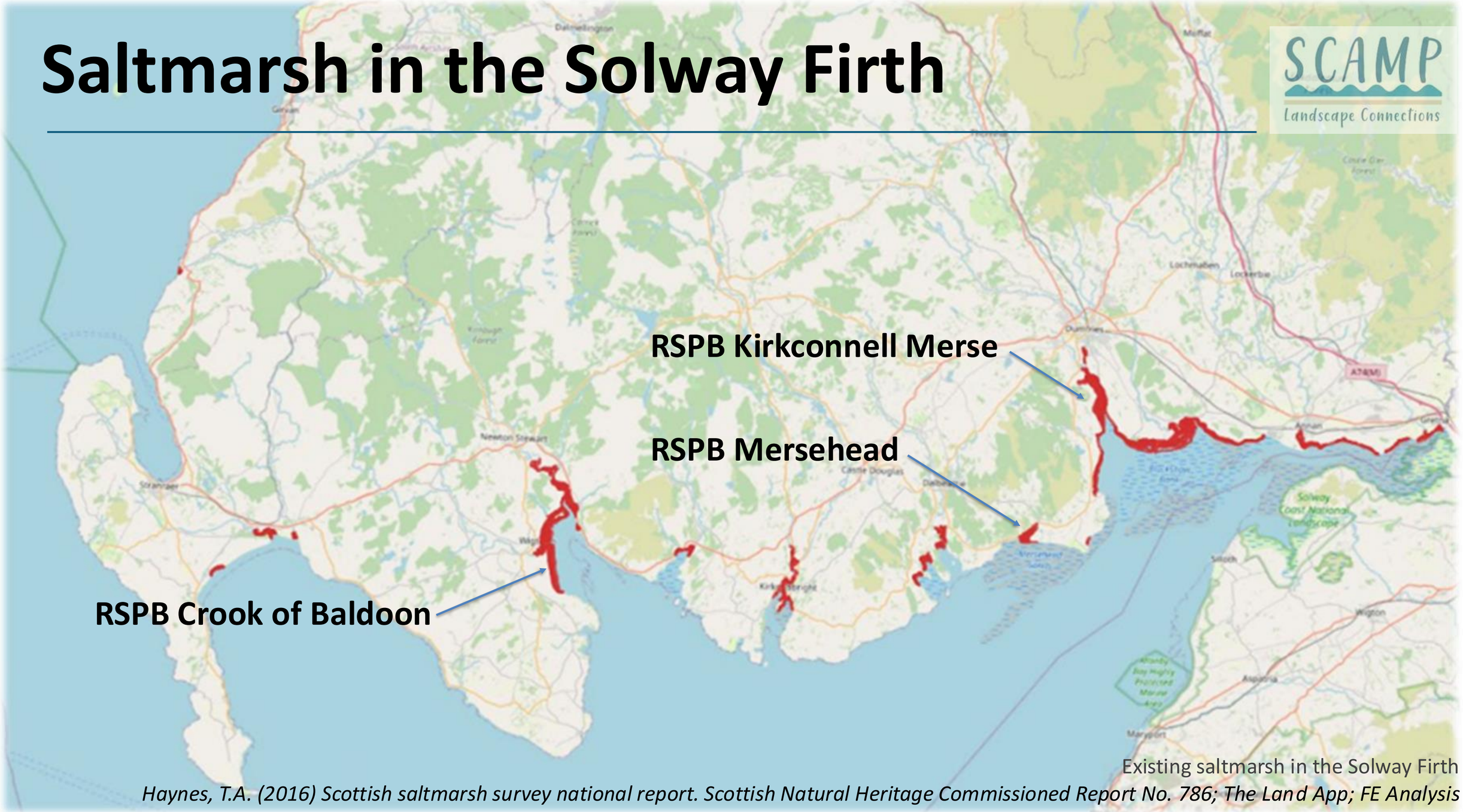


southern uplands partnership
living land, living community

RSPB

Solway Firth Partnership

# Saltmarsh in the Solway Firth




Existing saltmarsh in the Solway Firth

*Haynes, T.A. (2016) Scottish saltmarsh survey national report. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 786; The Land App; FE Analysis*



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# Crook of Baldoon



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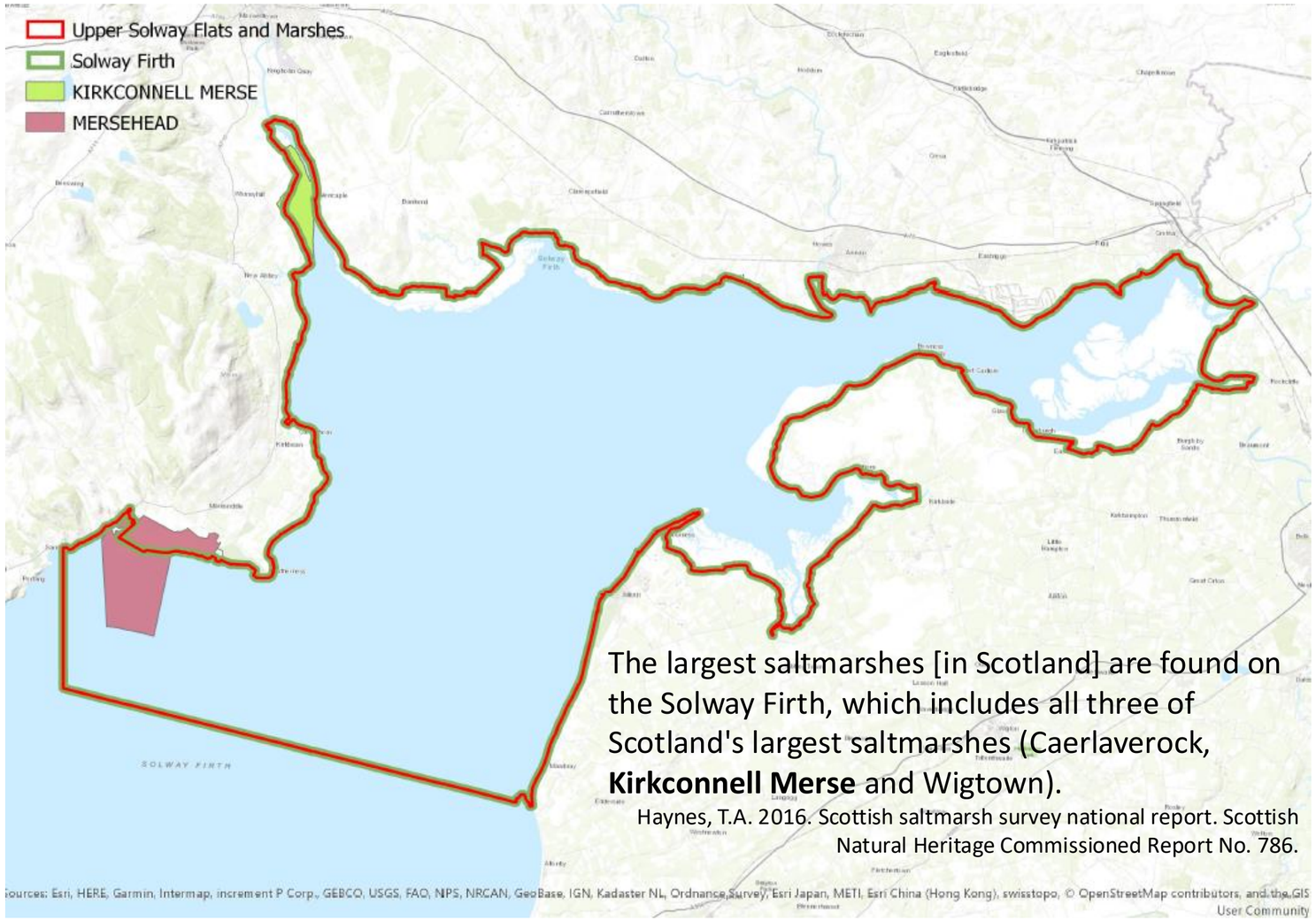
# Mersehead

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# Kirkconnell

# Maintaining Condition



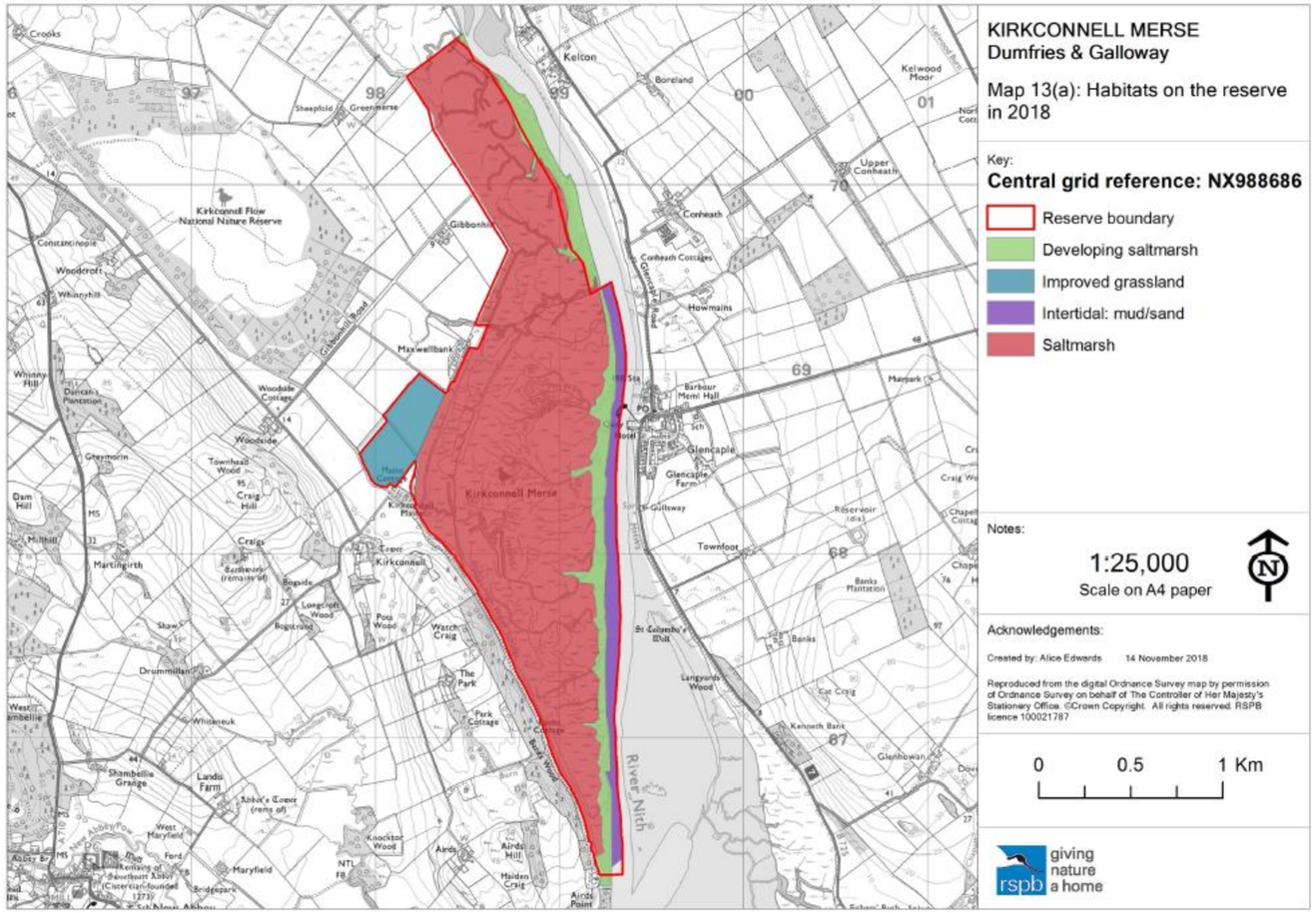

The largest saltmarshes [in Scotland] are found on the Solway Firth, which includes all three of Scotland's largest saltmarshes (Caerlaverock, **Kirkconnell Merse** and Wigtown).

Haynes, T.A. 2016. Scottish saltmarsh survey national report. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 786.






# Paradigm Shift




**Kirkconnell graziers retire**

**Adjacent fields no longer available for welfare**

**Existing access/emergency exits no longer available**

**Grazing at risk**

**Saltmarsh condition at risk**

**Weather becomes less predictable**

# LIFE Support












# Computer says No

**Important**

Please note that no water / sewer connection can be applied for until a PDE capacity has been confirmed.

Please note your application will not be processed until all supporting information / documents are provided.



**Application forms for water connections don't distinguish between large buildings developments and livestock troughs!**

Number of staff and / or residents associated with this development / phase:

Your planning validation number:

No waste water

☑ Agriculture including troughs

Please provide a valid planning reference number for the site as it appears on the local authority website.
Once the above information has been submitted your application will be validated to the next stage.

# Lessons learnt

- Statutory consents and legal agreements are time-consuming
- Collaboration is key
- Flexibility/adaptability is essential

# Opportunities

- SCAMP
  - replication
  - collaboration

- Innovation from other projects

# Learning Through Partnership



# Preparing for Change

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- Working with landowners
- Identifying future habitat opportunities
- Creating wetland transition zones
- Supporting natural habitat migration

# From Ideas to Delivery

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Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal

# Thank you!

Made possible with Heritage Fund

# SCAMP

## Landscape Connections


Jenny@solwayfirthpartnership.co.uk

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Dumfries and Galloway Council · Crichton Carbon Centre · D&G Woodlands · Galloway and Southern Ayrshire Biosphere · Galloway Fisheries Trust · RSPB · Solway Firth Partnership · Southern Uplands Partnership — living land, living community

# Wilder Firths:

## Seagrass Meadows Scotland

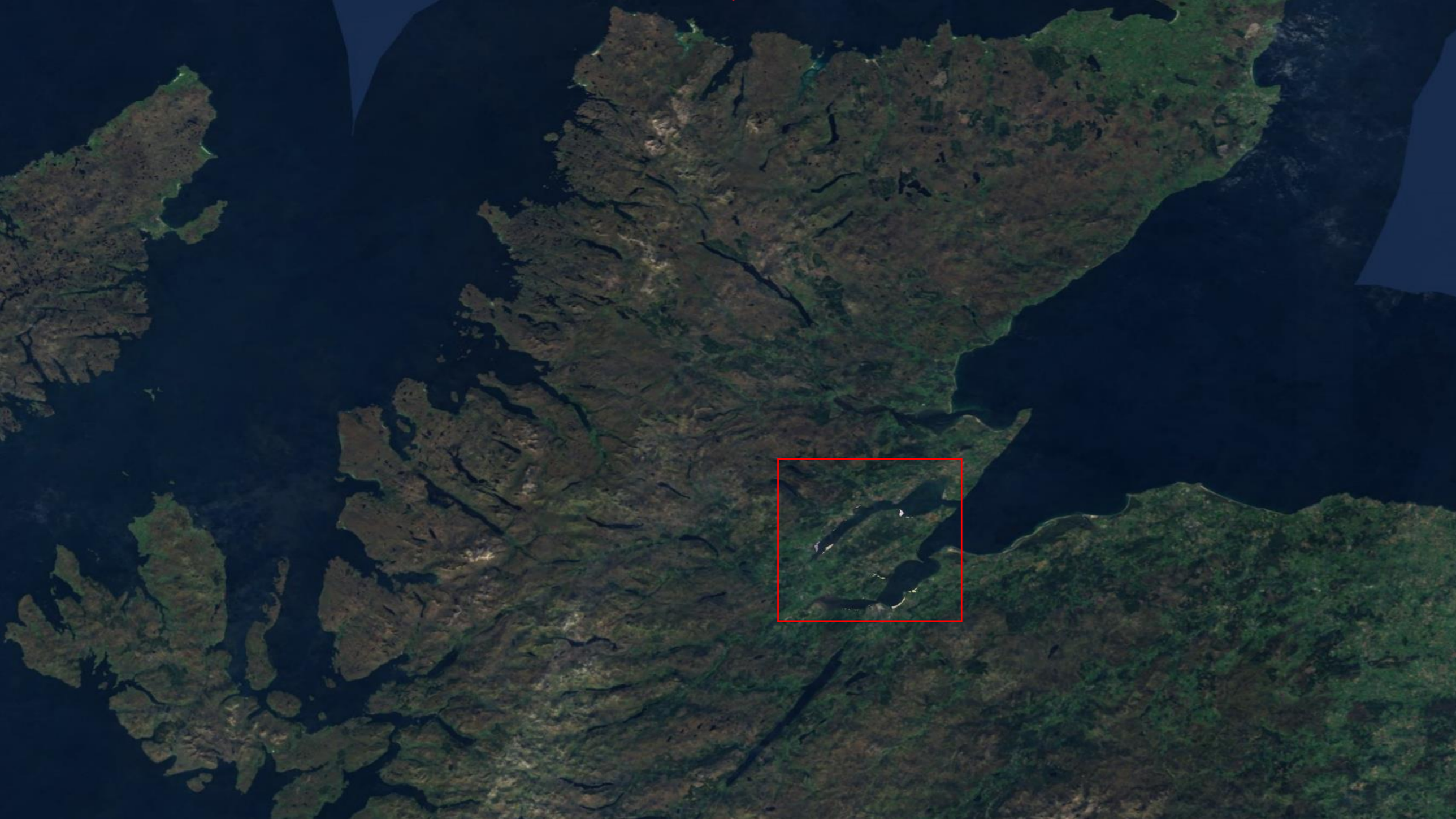
Intertidal Seagrass Restoration at Scale: Methods, Learnings and Progress



# A brief introduction...

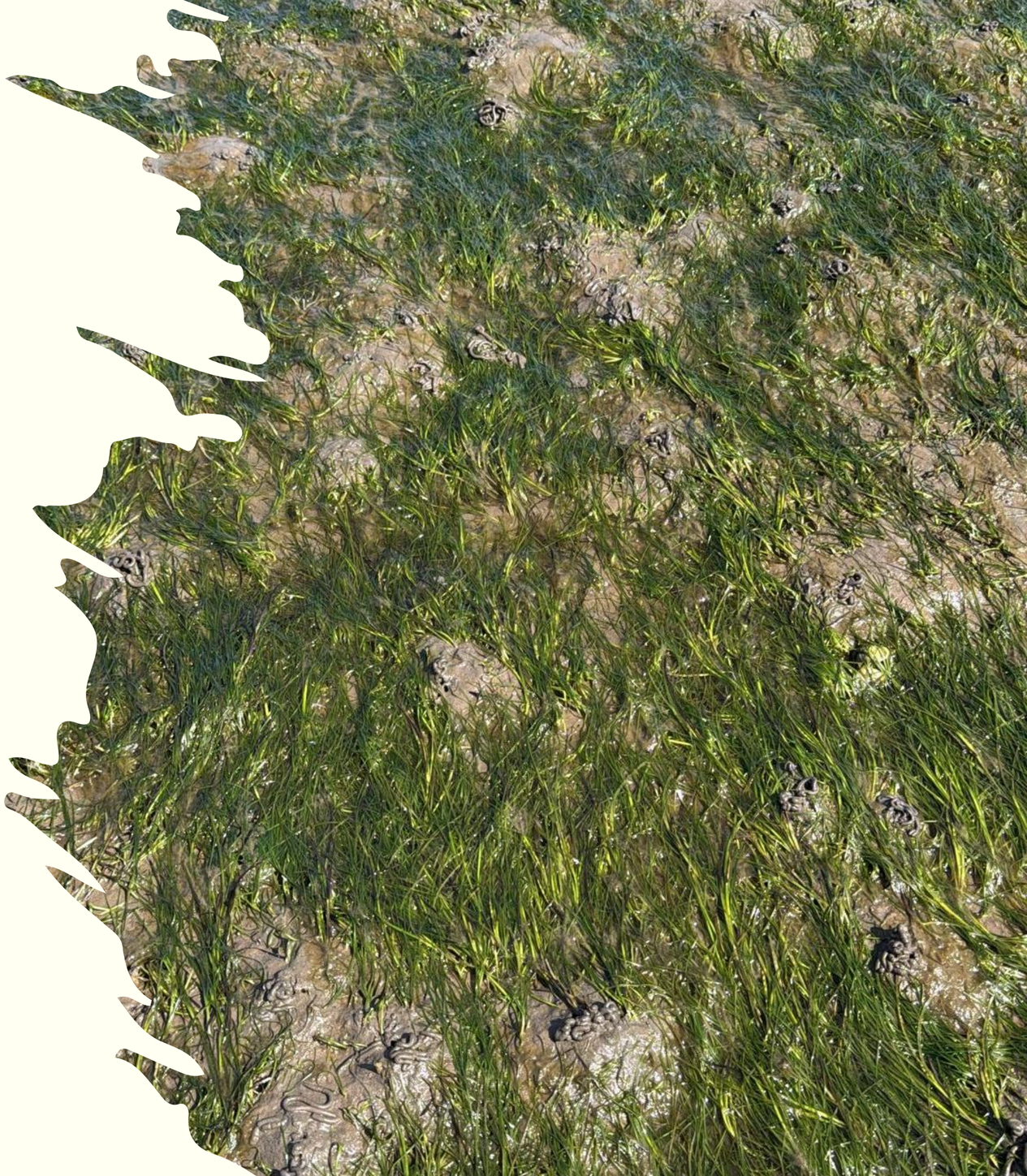
- Wilder Firths is one of four Mossy Earth Hubs
- Funded by SMEEF to plant 4.2 hectares of intertidal seagrass, March 2025-2028
- Background work on extent mapping an trials of methods in select sites
- The funding facilitated employment of 3.6 FTE roles
- Project area: Beauly, Inverness and Cromarty Firths





# Making a start

- A fairly big project
- A rapid, in-depth investigation into meadows and restoration areas needed
- One historic record from 1986, extent mapping from 2024
- **Goal 1: Collect data on multiple options for donors and recipients**
- **Goal 2: Use data to reinforce rationale and consent requests**
- **Goal 3: Design something replicable for following years to assess impacts**



# A mountain in a month

- In July, we started surveying using GIS software
- Using this data, we estimated cover and seed production across two donors
- Baseline data, historic records were assessed for features, pressures and INNS
- Information written into consents for all activities
- Simultaneously reviewing literature and designing....



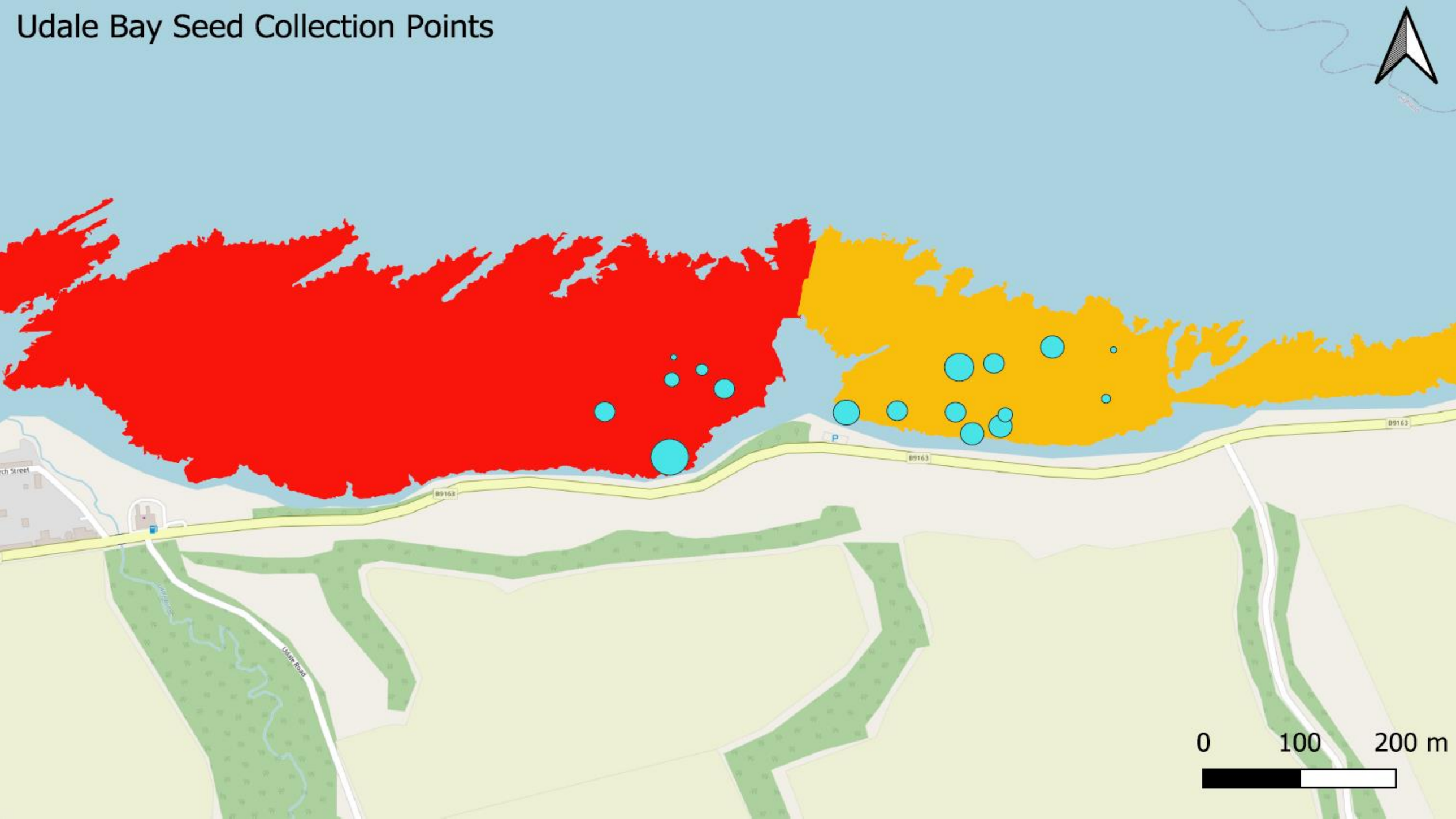
# Methods at scale



# Seed collection

- A combination of research, trial and precautionary principle
- Minimal Impact
- Estimates of seagrass bed productivity levels from survey data
- Spreading our collection across the entirety of the beds
    - Collecting no more than 1% of estimated production
    - Minimizing seed collection in surveyed plots, to allow for other impactful activities




Udale Bay Seed Collection Points
B9163
B9163
B9163
Udale Road
0
100
200 m

# Seed Processing

- No suitable workspace, no direct access to seawater

- Method adapted from other project's processing equipment lists

    - 4 x 320L tubs containing artificial seawater

    - 2 in rotation, aerated 24/7

    - Plant material left floating to rot

    - Seeds separate and fall to the bottom

    - Water changes and seed removal every 2 weeks



# Seed Storage

- Artificial seawater in 250ml bottles
- Hyper-saline
- 2-4 degrees Celsius
- Movement (by hand!)
- Dark conditions
- Water change (Weekly)

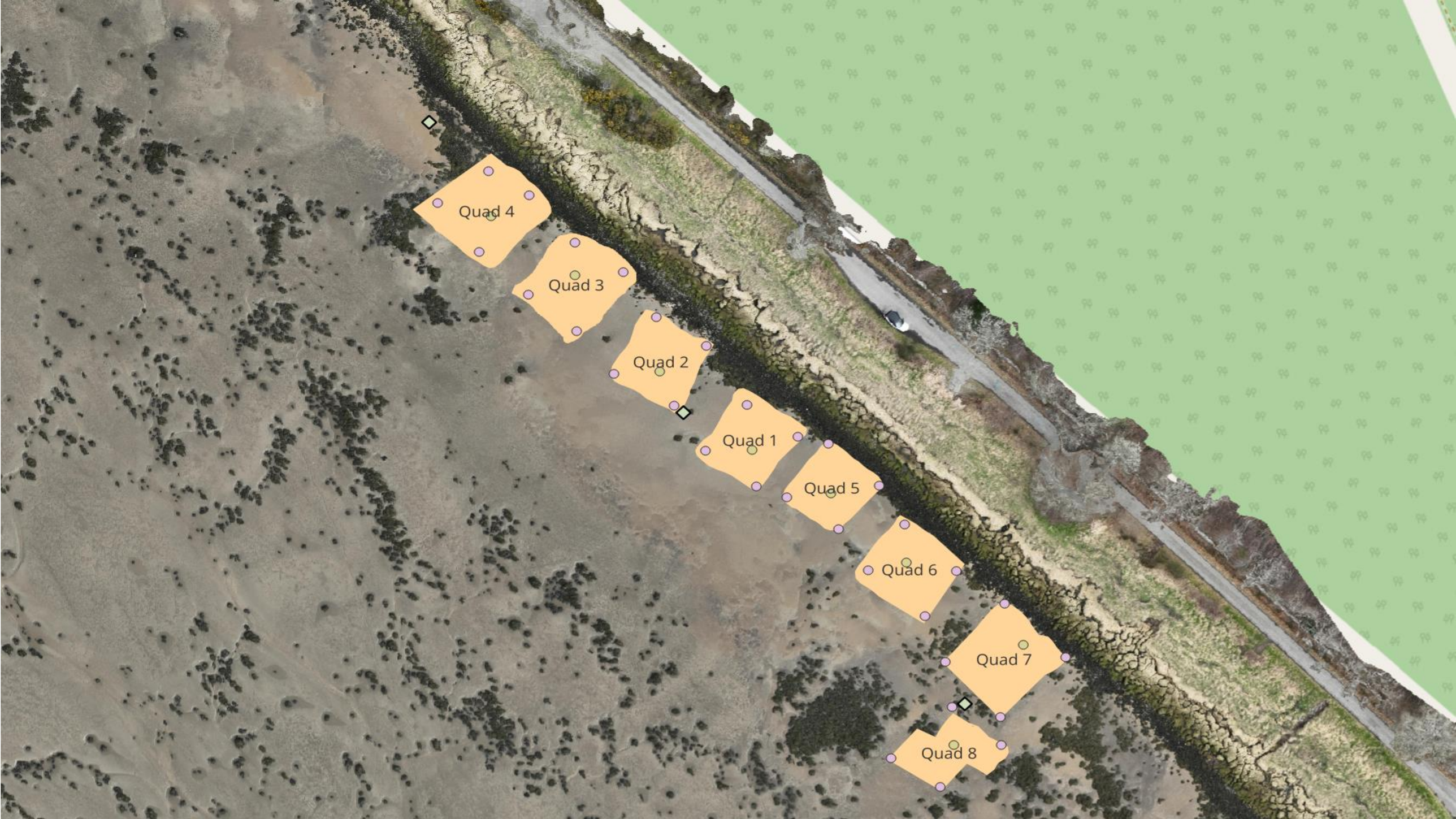
- 8 months with no germination until..



# Core Planting

- A balance of requirements
- Design
- Kit & Method
- Mapping
- Impact monitoring




Quad 4
Quad 3
Quad 2
Quad 1
Quad 5
Quad 6
Quad 7
Quad 8

# Community Engagement

- Seed collection
  - Volunteer days
  - Students and conservation groups
- Seed Processing
  - Indoor processing event
- Coring
  - 2 volunteers per event and 2 staff members
- Presentations with community groups
  - Good source of anecdotal seagrass information
- Collaboration with Moray Ocean Community



# Challenges

- Historic Data
- When to start monitoring?
- Every day and tidal window matters
- INNS
- Licensing setbacks
- Hard to find anywhere absent of intertidal seagrass
- Suitable set up for activities



# Learnings

- Accepting the unknowns
- Record and map everything
- The details matter
- Sometimes, giving it a go on a basic rationale is good enough
- An unpredicted outcome, is not always a bad one



# The story so far, in numbers

- Estimated 139,618 Seeds stored/ 51,118 Spathes
- 4025 Cores collected and planted
- 2817 kg Sediment moved
- 720 Quadrats surveyed (and rising)
- 13.4 Sqm seagrass removed/ 402 sqm quadrats
- 0.6 Hectares planted- seeds and cores
- 4 Staff members
- 1 Toyota Hilux




Thank you!



# Restoration in Action



## Ulster Wildlife Oyster Restoration

Jess Sennett-Seale: Marine Restoration Assistant

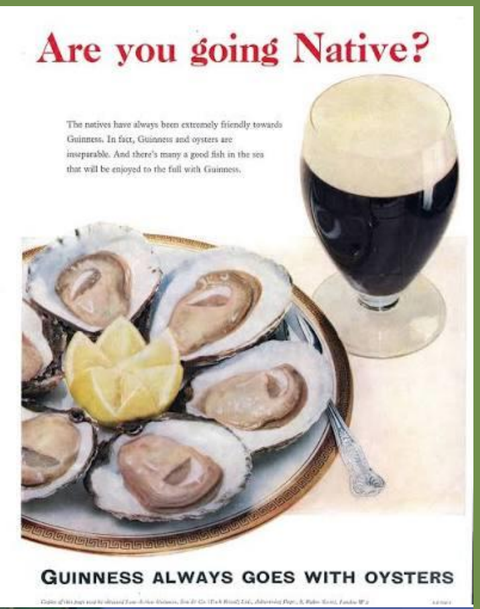
part of The Wildlife Trusts

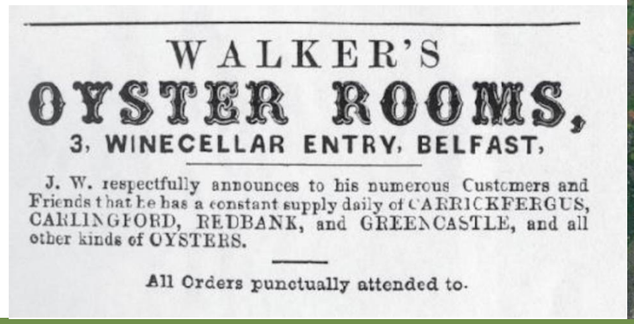
**Join us & together we can**
**BRING NATURE BACK**
www.ulsterwildlife.org/join

Ulster Wildlife

# Northern Irish Oyster History

- Historical importance – particularly Belfast Lough
- 4 phases of use (Kirkpatrick et al. 2022)
  - Phase 1(400-1700): Personal use
  - Phase 2 (1700-1840): Commercialization
  - Phase 3 (1840-1970): Collapse
  - Phase 4 (1990-Present): Recovery





WALKER'S
OYSTER ROOMS,
3, WINECELLAR ENTRY, BELFAST,

J. W. respectfully announces to his numerous Customers and Friends that he has a constant supply daily of CARRICKFERGUS, CARLINGFORD, REDBANK, and GREENCASTLE, and all other kinds of OYSTERS.

All Orders punctually attended to.



# Native populations

- Surveys of the sea loughs
  - Belfast (2020)
  - Belfast (2024)
  - Larne (2025)
  - Carlingford (2026)
- Strangford Lough
  - Highly protected MPA
  - Native oysters present
- Lough Foyle
  - Last remaining historic fishery



# Nurseries

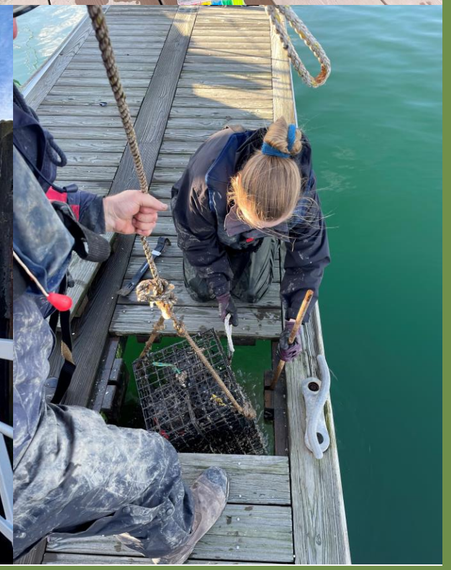
- Four nurseries:
  1. Bangor (2022)
  2. Glenarm (2023)
  3. Belfast (2023)
  4. Carrickfergus (2024)
- Volunteers:
  - 3 members of staff
  - Placement students
  - 28 regular





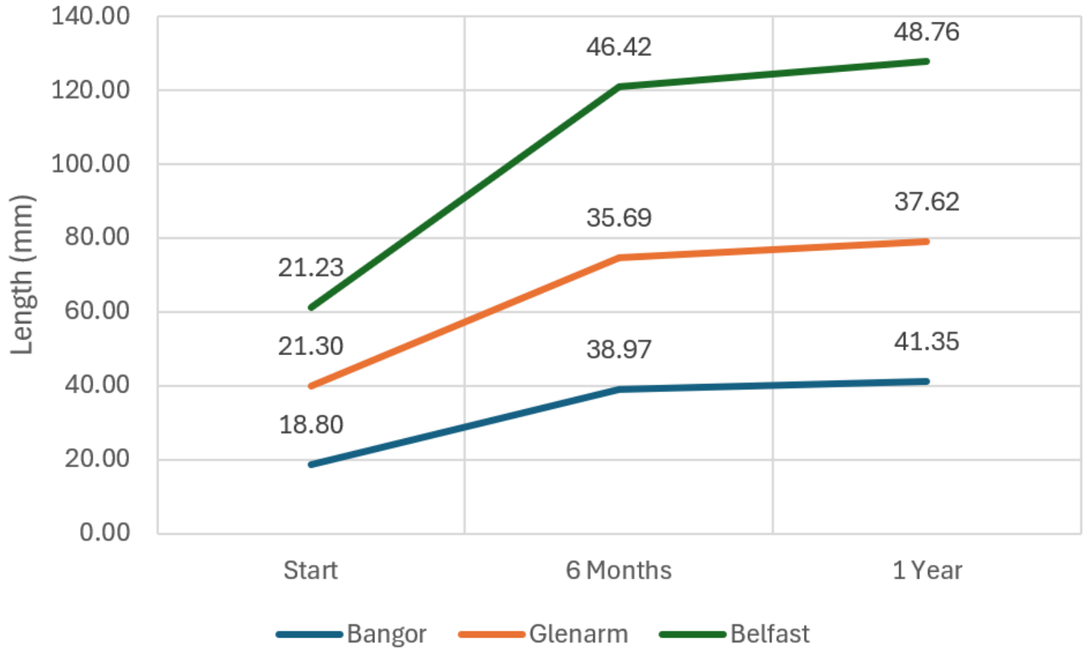




# Spat on Shell

- Spat on scallop shells
  - Bangor
  - Belfast
  - Glenarm
- Monitoring:
  - Length and Width
  - Survival
- Trail before seabed deployment in 2026






Start

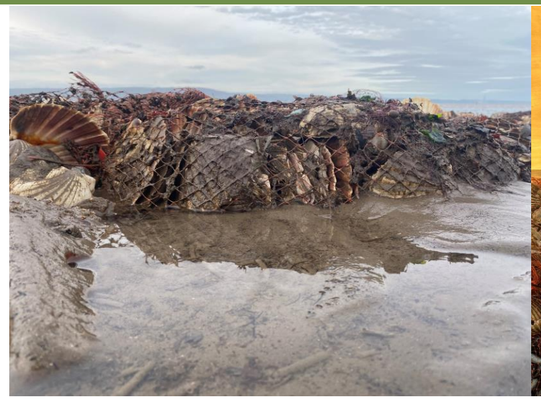


6 Months

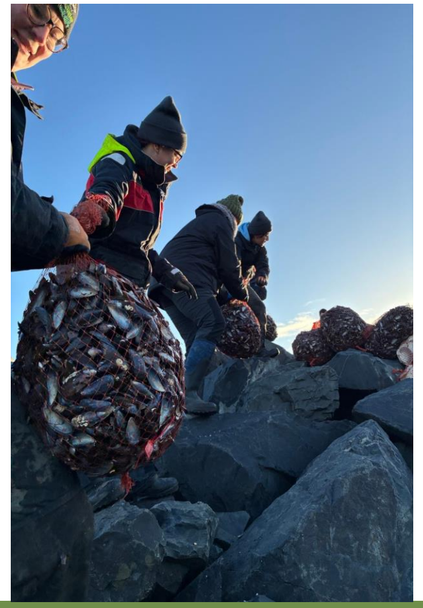


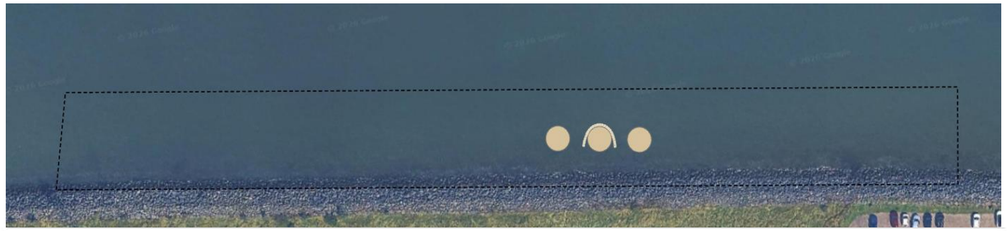
# Seabed Deployment

- First seabed deployment in NI:
  - Nov 2025, then May 2026
- Trial site in Belfast Lough
- Spat and adults
- Monitoring
- Future work

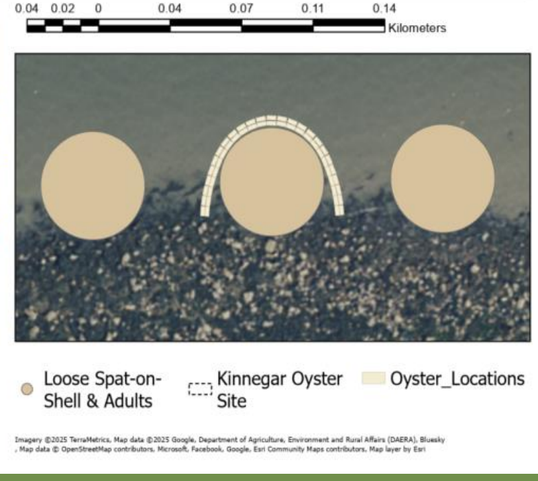






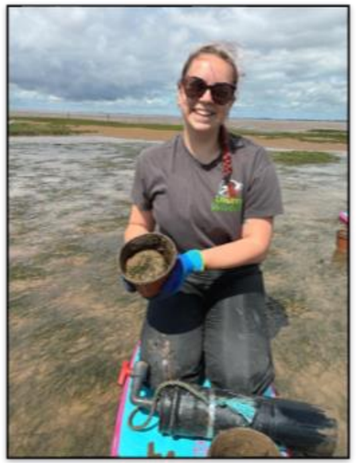




# References


- Kirkpatrick, Jade, Rachel Millar, and David Smyth. "The history of the European native oyster Ostrea edulis in Northern Irish waters and the four phases of resource exploitation." *Aquatic Living Resources* 37 (2024): 14.
- Smyth, David, Maria Hayden-Hughes, Jenna Alexander, Philippa Bayford, and Louise Kregting. ""“Good news everyone”, the natives have returned: Assemblages of European flat oysters make a reappearance in Belfast Lough after a century of absence." *Regional Studies in Marine Science* 41 (2021): 101585.

Add me on LinkedIn!

Jess Sennett-Seale: Marine Restoration Assistant

Find out more about our work in Northern Ireland

Find out more about the history of oysters in Belfast

Oyster Heaven

# Working Towards Scalable Restoration

## Experiences from the Field

ReReMare Conference,
*Scarborough, 8th July 2026*

Femke van Toor, MSc.

# Oysters as habitat builders

- **Collapsed populations, recognised solution**
  *Ostrea edulis* has functionally disappeared across Europe
- **Restoring where it matters most**
  Building reefs in coastal areas where recovered nature delivers the greatest ecological and societal value
- **Building reefs efficiently at scale**
  Seeded 3D substrates introduce millions of oysters in a short time kickstarting self-sustaining populations
- **Proven at multiple scales**
  2 commercial projects · 10+ pilots across NW Europe

*What have we learned that can position new projects for scale and long-term impact?*



Oyster Heaven

© Wildtime Productions

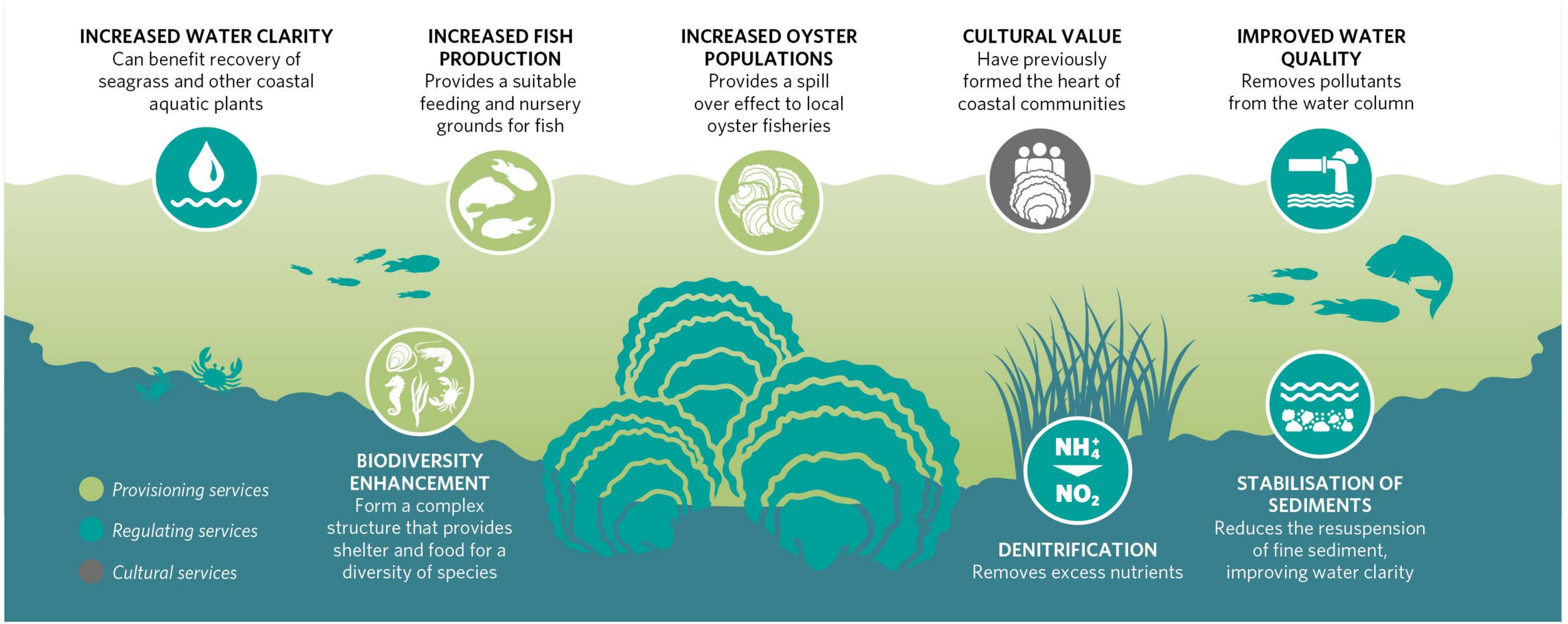
# A scalable approach to oyster restoration

***Project positioning shapes licensing success, stakeholder carrying capacity, and long-term potential for impact and expansion***

1. **Aligning project outcome with regulatory agenda's**
   Embedding restoration within existing policy frameworks and marine spatial agendas (*Province and national nature recovery, fisheries/aquaculture agenda, / European frameworks such as WFD, MSFD, Natura2000, NRR*

2. **Maximising co-benefits (ecosystem scale)**
   Linking ecological outcomes to multiple economic benefits of spatial users
   *Nature enhancement, small scale fisheries, recreation etc.*

# ECOSYSTEM SERVICES PROVIDED BY NATIVE OYSTERS *OSTREA EDULIS*



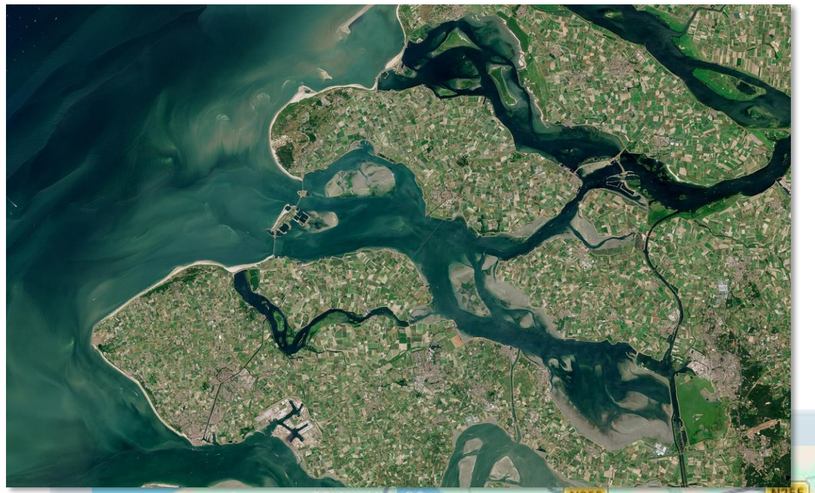

NATIVE OYSTER NETWORK UK & IRELAND | NORA

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sea-changers

Oyster Heaven

# Case study: Project Asta, Veerse Meer (NL)






Veerse Meer, Netherlands
2024 - 2034
Monitoring phase

## Area use

- Recreational zone
- Passive fisheries and aquaculture
- Abandoned shellfish plots
- Surrounded by agricultural land and holiday parks

*Natura 2000 Special Protection Area (SPA): Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)*

## Area priorities

- Declining water quality (recreational and agricultural runoff)
- Biological stress: bacterial development, oxygen depletion and nutrient overload
- Human intervention (construction, fishing)
- Dwindeling biodiversity
- Declining fish stocks

Oyster Heaven

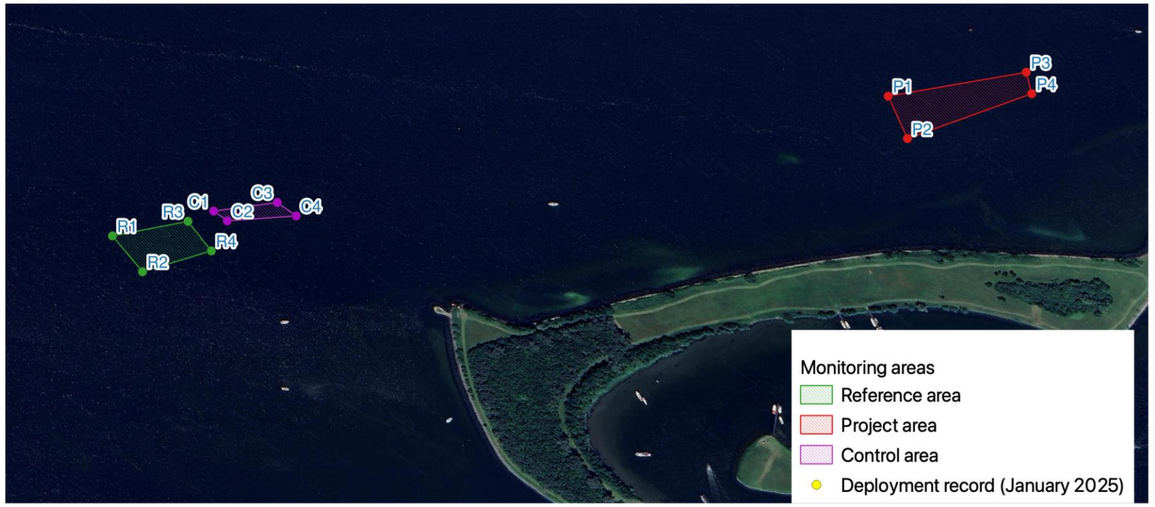
# Case study: Project Asta, Veerse Meer (NL)







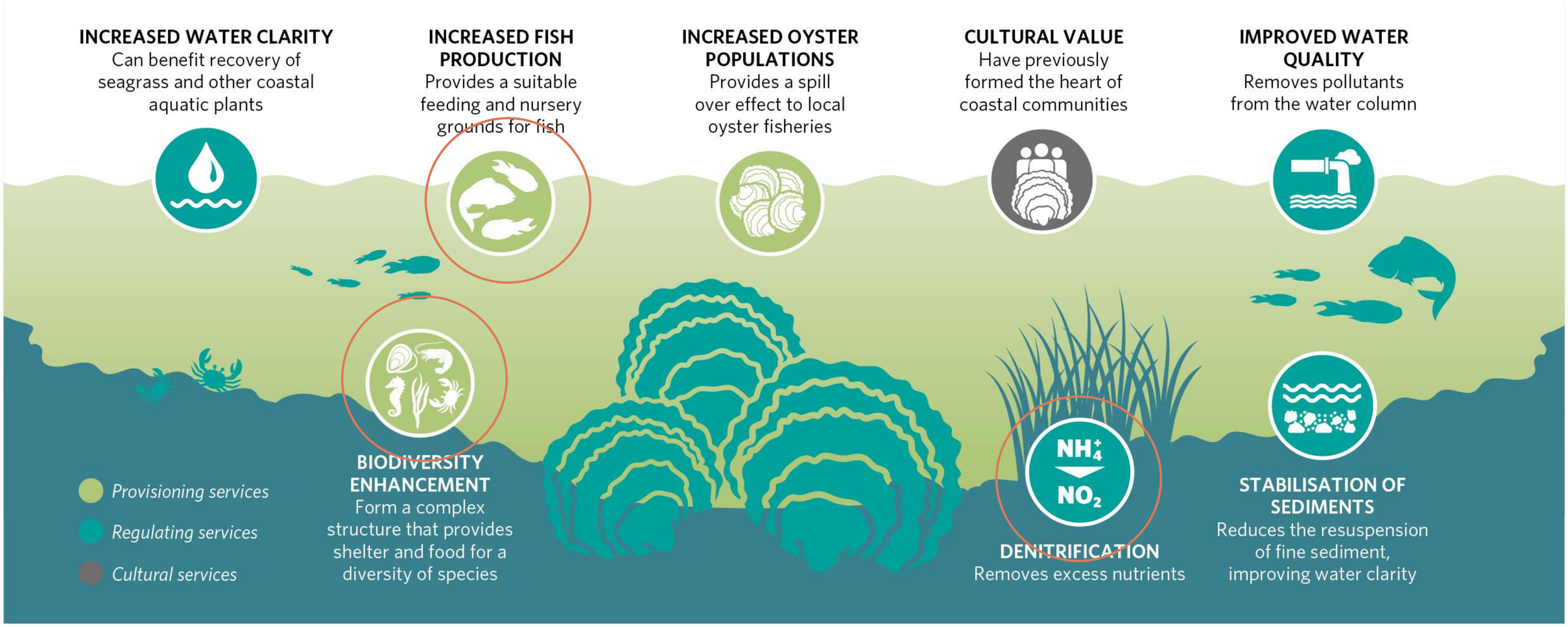

2023 Start pilot work
2024 Obtaining licence
Field trials
2025 T0 monitoring
Installation of 4 million spat
**2026 Monitoring and method improvement**
*2027 Case for expansion?*




Oyster Heaven


Year 0
Year 1
Year 2

# ECOSYSTEM SERVICES PROVIDED BY NATIVE OYSTERS *OSTREA EDULIS*




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sea-changers

# How can we make this visible?

## 1. Biodiversity monitoring

- **Method:** Reef sampling and surveys
- **Early outcomes:** Increase biodiversity

## 2. Commercial species monitoring

- **Method:** Fyke nets
- **Early outcomes:** Sharp increase in fish abundance and biodiversity recorded at the impact site

## 3. Water quality monitoring

- **Method**: benthic chambers
- Scientific monitoring on denitrification capacity of oysters (*NIOZ PhD*)
- **Early outcomes:** tbd





# How can we make this visible? Collaborative research

## Biodiversity enhancement

### Biodiversity monitoring

**Annual mixed method monitoring** on the development of infauna, epifauna, and mobile species.

**RESEARCH QUESTION**

*How does the oyster reef impact the biodiverisity and abundance in the project area over time?*

## Increased fish production

### European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)

**Fisheries** lead on studying impact of reef habitat on fishing catches.

**RESEARCH QUESTION**

*How does a recovering oyster reef alter local food webs and what does this mean for passive fisheries?*




## Denitrifaction

### NIOZ PhD on denitrification

**PhD** on denitrifaction capacity of *Ostrea edulis*, case study on reef Asta in Veerse Meer.

**RESEARCH QUESTION**

*Do restored flat oyster reefs enhance denitrification and nitrogen cycling as a water quality co-benefit in coastal and estuarine environments?*

# Zoom out: Why do we want to demonstrate this?

*Project positioning shapes licensing success, stakeholder carrying capacity, and long-term potential for impact and expansion*

- Aligning project outcome with regulatory agenda’s
- Maximising co-benefits (ecosystem scale)



Allign restoration outcomes with the needs of government and industry and make the impact and value visible and longterm

# Project Luna, North Norfolk




Blakeney Point, North Norfolk
2025 - 2035
Installation phase

## Considerations for project positioning

- Climate and biodiversity emergency
- Need for species recovery
- Declining bathing water quality due to nutrient overload
- Small scale fisheries




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Restoring nature. Creating value.


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# Transforming the Thames

## Planning and Delivery of a Seascape Recovery Project

Thea Cox, Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

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Transforming the Thames Partnership
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08/07/2026 ReMeMaRe: Restoration in Action

# UK Nature Recovery

Zoological Society of London

Transforming the Thames

3 core programmes – To restore…










4 national hubs…



# Transforming the Thames

Transforming the Thames

The Thames Estuary **recovered**, **reconnected** and **resilient**, an outstanding coastal wetland **for nature and communities**

Bird Aware Essex Coast

THE CROWN ESTATE

Environment Agency

Essex & Suffolk Rivers Trust

Essex County Council

Essex Local Nature Partnership

Essex Rivers Hub

Essex Wildlife Trust

Kent & Essex IFCA Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority

Kent County Council kent.gov.uk

Kent Wildlife Trust

MEDWAY SWALE ESTUARY PARTNERSHIP

NATURAL ENGLAND

National Trust

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

PROJECT SEAGRASS

RSPB

THAMES ESTUARY PARTNERSHIP

University of Essex

ZSL Zoological Society of London



# How did we get here?

Transforming the Thames




- Partnership founded
- Started with 5 organisations and grew




- Planning phase for 18 months
- Steering Group
- Working Groups
    1. Active Restoration
    2. Barriers to Restoration
    3. Policy
    4. Sustainable Finance




- Delivery phase
- Transforming the Thames official launch
- Finished first year of 2025-2030 plan

# What does the first 5 years look like?

Transforming the Thames

## 6 focus areas:









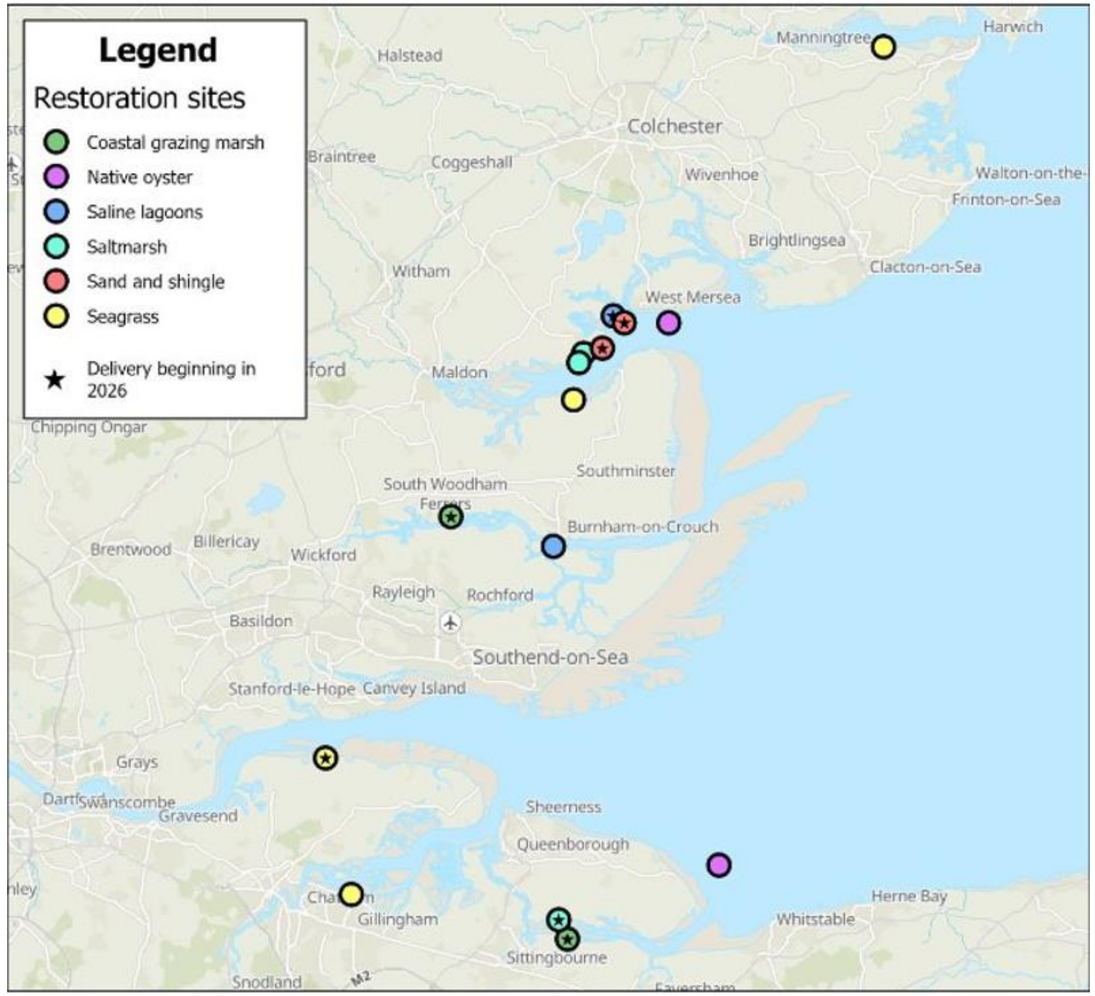














# Three takeaways from year one...

Transforming the Thames

# Partnership delivery provides opportunity to learn & scale

Restoration of 4ha of intertidal seagrass habitat by 2030

Ambitious restoration goals in the UK's busiest waterway

Share resources – fieldwork teams

Share experimental designs – ELSP Restoration Trial

Share monitoring methods – low impact drone monitoring and open source QGIS analysis



# Defining the end goal is hard

What does a recovered, reconnected and resilient Thames Estuary look like for nature and communities?

Knowledge gaps
Timeframe – More Bigger Better Joined
Decide TtT Phase 2 by end of 2027

Create (or adapt) decision-making tools for seascape restoration planning

Active restoration prioritisation matrix used in planning phase – revisit & refine this

In the long term, fill the gaps to achieve our vision

| Ecological Impact | Appropriateness | Feasibility | Infrastructure & Other Assets |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area | Climate resilience | Landowner amenable to conservation | Contaminated land and/or landfill sites |
| Connectivity – proximity to surrounding habitat | Condition of existing flood defences | Deliverability | Major infrastructure |
| Connectivity – proximity to other projects/sites identified in the 'long list' | Planned interventions to flood defences | Timeframe | Site included in Local Plans for development |
| Ecosystem service provision | | Self-sustaining – Extent of future intervention required | Presence of designated archaeology |
| Impact | | | |



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# The importance of and challenges of co-creation

What is the best way to co-create Transforming the Thames with local communities?

> 9 million people live around the Tidal Thames and Greater Thames Estuary

We can’t co-create with everybody
Utilise our large and diverse partnership to reach more landowners and local community groups e.g., Farm Clusters
Lean on existing meetings to avoid stakeholder fatigue




Transforming the Thames

# Thank you for listening

Transforming the Thames

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Join Transforming the Thames on Linktree:
https://linktr.ee/TransformingTheThames

- ✓ **Newsletter**
- ✓ **Instagram**
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- ✓ **Website**

Share our **upcoming Greater Thames Estuary Conference – Connecting Practice and Learning Across the Thames Estuary** (9th November, at ZSL London Zoo)
**Abstract deadline 13th July**

ZSL Zoological Society of London



ReMeMaRe

# 2: Restoration in Action

Chair - Alison Debney,

- Milo Oliver
- Femke Van Toor
- Thea Cox
- Jenny Wright
- Jess Sennett-Seale
- Alexandra Bulgakova

SLIDO

Environment Agency

Ocean and Coastal Futures

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# Session 2 Posters

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Carl | Green | Our Future Coast - Wyre Council | Fleetwood Beneficial Use of Dredged Material Trial |
| 5 | Alison | Debney | Zoological Society of London | Roadmap to scaling up Ostrea edulis hatchery production in Europe |
| 6 | Martha | McKee | Queen's University Belfast | Back from the brink: Restoring the native European oyster in modified water bodies |
| 8 | Adam | Rounce | Tees Rivers Trust | Mussel Restoration Network: raising the national profile of mussel restoration |
| 9 | Cecilia | Laverty | Athena Blue | Investment for Seagrass Recovery: Exploring viable pathways to finance seagrass restoration in Wales |
| 10 | Maria | Hayden-Hughes | Bangor University | Incites and results from the Connecting Conwy project: assessing the potential for seascape-scale recovery in North Wales |
| 14 | Matt | Machouki | Groundwork North East | B.E.A.C.H.Esk project (Better Estuaries & Coastal Habitats) - Improving water quality and habitat in the River Esk |
| 18 | Ben | Green | National Grid | AMPERES: Automating Marine Plant Ecosystem Restoration for Energy Supply. |
| 19 | Rhys | Bowen | Project Seagrass and North Wales Wildlife Trust | Developing a tiered citizen science framework for seagrass monitoring in Wales. |
| 20 | Alasdair | O'Dell | Scottish Association for Marine Science | Higher germination rates and extended growth of cotyledons in Zostera marina nursery trials |
| 21 | Emma | Wright | Lancashire Widlife Trust | citizen science and changing perceptions of saltmarsh on the Fylde coas |
| 22 | Colin | Scott | ABPmer | Wallasea Island: Showing why and how to rewild the coast |
| 24 | Jemima | Wong | Orsted | Restoration of Saltmarsh using Biodegradable Elements for Starting Ecosystems |

| Day 1 - Wednesday 8th July 2026: Session 3 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15:10 | **Refreshment break** | |
| 15:45 | **THE ARTS AS A TOOL FOR MARINE RESTORATION**<br><br>Chair: **Penny Nelson,** The Environment Agency<br><br>Interwoven throughout this year's conference is a strong emphasis on the use of the arts as a communication tool and the role creative practice can play in restoration projects, especially in raising awareness and engaging coastal communities.<br><br>By showcasing and celebrating some of these examples across the two day conference, ReMeMaRe 2026 aims to highlight how creativity can open doors, spark conversations and connect with different audiences.<br><br>Live showcase featuring; music, short films, dance performances and more.<br><br>**Panel discussion:**<br>• **Simon Read**, Deben Estuary Partnership<br>• **Heather Davison-Smith**, Yorkshire Marine Nature Partnership<br>• **Angus Garbutt,** UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology<br>• **Rhianna Parry**, Bangor University | |
| | Closing remarks | |
| 17:30 | Reception with poster and arts exhibition | |

ReMeMaRe

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