

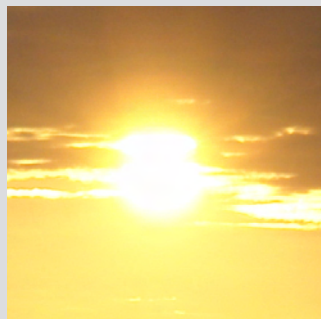
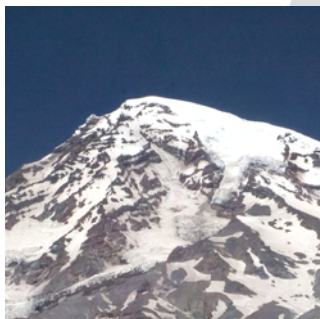
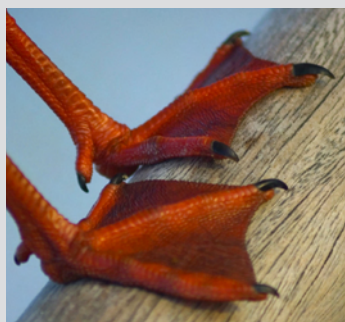
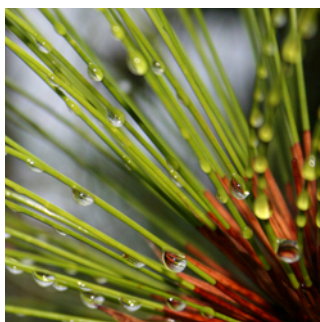
Directorate General Environment, Unit E.4. LIFE

# **Ex-Post Evaluation of Projects and Activities Financed under the LIFE Programme**

Country-by-country analysis

United Kingdom

July 2009



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**The views expressed are those of the Consultant and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.**

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## 1 Executive summary

The United Kingdom has been involved in the LIFE programme since LIFE I. A total of 174 projects have been financed since the UK's participation in LIFE, of which 107 projects (78 Environment and 29 Nature) fall within the period covered by this evaluation (1996 to 2006). Of these seven (three Nature and four Environment) were still ongoing in 2008.

Overall, LIFE projects in the UK have been able to achieve planned results, and benefit from a fairly high degree of (potential) sustainability. Measuring the impact of Nature and Environment projects is partially undermined as expected impact was not systematically defined at the outset of the project. UK LIFE Environment projects were diverse and combined a focus on launching environmental innovation technologies onto the environmental 'market place', environmental decision-making and Biodiversity Action Plans in urban settings and the launch of environmental peer reviews to assess and encourage progress towards urban sustainable development. LIFE Nature projects have targeted the restoration of freshwater habitats, the monitoring and management of marine Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), the restoration of blanket bog of European importance, and the management and maintenance of UK dynamic coastlines.

## 2 Introduction

This country report on the implementation of the LIFE Programme in the United Kingdom is part of the overall ex-post evaluation of the LIFE Programme. The evaluation was commissioned in July 2008 and covers all LIFE projects initiated in the period 1996-2006. The overall objective of the evaluation is to assess the relevance and impact of the activities and projects financed under the LIFE Programme. The evaluation comprises country studies in all Member States, except Bulgaria, which has never had any LIFE projects. This report documents the analysis carried out concerning the implementation of the LIFE Programme in the United Kingdom. The ex-post evaluation focuses on assessing the effect of the LIFE Programme on Europe's nature and environment through looking at results and impacts of LIFE projects implemented under the Nature (NAT) and Environment (ENV) components. The results and impacts have further been assessed along three main evaluation criteria:

- Effectiveness, i.e. the extent to which planned objectives have been reached;
- Sustainability, i.e. the extent to which positive impacts have continued or are likely to continue;
- Utility, i.e. the extent to which impacts address key environmental needs and priorities in the EU and for the stakeholders concerned.

## 3 Environmental policy overview

The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005) builds on the 1999 strategy (which, in turn, overtook the development of the UK National Environmental Action Plan, NEAP). The current strategy integrates societal dimensions, natural resource protection and the issue of sustainable communities, and strongly reflects complementarity action with devolved administrations, e.g. the Scottish Executive Agency, in the case of Scotland. A number of indicators through which to review progress are updated on a yearly basis. These comprise a selected number that have a direct relevance to the LIFE Environment and Nature portfolios, namely, amongst others, protecting natural resources (biodiversity, land and water resource use, fish stocks and river quality...) and enhancing the environment (active community participation, and local environment quality).

UK environmental priority strategies and policies have been developed under the 6<sup>th</sup> EAP, and aim to help deliver the EU and UK sustainable development strategies. *Sustainable consumption and production*: delivering new products and services with lower environmental impact across their lifecycle. This includes the efficient use of resources, and recycling. Indicators focus on ‘decoupling’ - breaking the link with economic growth and environmental damage – and comprise river quality, fish stock, and water resource use. *Climate change and energy*: commitment to the long-term goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 60 percent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020. *Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement*: setting environmental limits and strengthen integrated policy framework. Achievement is based on e.g. biodiversity conservation (priority species and habitats), and river quality. *Sustainable communities*: integrating the delivery of social, economic and environmental goals, i.e. sustainable development at the local level, and allowing communities a power and say in decision-making processes. Indicators include active community participation, health, mobility and accessibility, and local environmental quality.

## 4 Overview of LIFE projects in the United Kingdom

During the period 1996 to 2006, the LIFE Programme co-financed 107 projects in the United Kingdom, including 29 Nature projects and 78 Environment projects. A full overview table of the projects is provided in Appendix 1. Appendices 2 and 3 provide summary tables.

Table 4.1 Overview of LIFE projects 1996-2006 in the United Kingdom

	Number of projects	Total LIFE contribution (million EUR)	Main themes covered <sup>1</sup>	Average LIFE contribution per project (million EUR)	Average project duration (years)
Environment	78	56	Natural resources and waste (24%) Soil (23%)	0.7	3.4
Nature	29	46.3	Habitats (68%)	1.5	4.5

Source: Butler

The **LIFE Environment** projects co-financed by the LIFE Programme focused mostly on environmentally innovative technologies in various sectors, and on the development and testing of new processes to reduce the negative impact on the environment. Most of the projects were implemented by local authorities or public/private enterprises.

The **LIFE Nature** projects co-financed by the LIFE Programme during 1996-2006 comprise habitat restoration and conservation management (comprising moors, dunes, upland habitats, wet heaths, woodlands, saline lagoons, wet woods, blanket bog, limestone pavements and coastlines). In some cases projects focused on improving the conservation status of species (e.g. *Botaurus stellaris*, white-headed duck). NGOs accounted for 38 per cent of the projects and public authorities accounted for 48 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this evaluation, the LIFE projects were categorised according to the thematic structure of the LIFE+ Programme (ref. Regulation EC No. 614/2007, Annex II). The themes included for LIFE Nature: Habitat Directive, Birds Directive and Biodiversity. For LIFE Environment: Climate change, air, water, soil, forests, natural resources and waste, chemicals, urban environment, strategic approaches.

## **5 Effects of projects implemented**

### **5.1 Results and impacts for Nature projects**

The LIFE Nature projects have targeted a wide array of conservation issues that aim to meet Natura 2000 requirements, and focus on land use as well as management and monitoring of marine SACs, coastlines, and specific actions that contribute to improving and monitoring the conservation status of species (marine and freshwater). Projects have been able to realise a good share of project results and have often achieved a good degree of impact, despite project implementation challenges. This is particularly true for projects ensuring an effective participatory approach, facilitating long-term impact. General observations on LIFE Nature results and impact are difficult to make however, as sources provided limited information for evaluation findings.

LIFE Nature projects have been able to provide a context to sustainably manage European nature interests in the UK, a good number with positive results.<sup>2</sup> Larger capital expenditure has been made available to facilitate the restoration of appropriate management of sites. LIFE Nature has been pivotal in developing management capacity in the conservation sector. Environmental sites have seen their profile heightened amongst the local populations. A majority of projects has proven to be successful catalysts, providing an afterlife plan yet sufficient resources were not always in place. Inconsistencies in achieving planned results have occurred when projects foresee Natura 2000 designation but this has not always been given follow up by national authorities, yet support to Natura 2000 sites has enhanced the UK's conservation management capacity. Based on findings extracted from project studies, this has comprised significant habitat restoration and conservation exceeding 26,000ha of habitat sites. Safeguarding sites and improved management involved rendering 'favourable' the condition of twelve woodland priority sites and twelve individual sites of lowland raised bog, and has provided effective Natura 2000 river conservation strategies for rivers qualified as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).

On the basis of interviews with focal points and project managers, LIFE Nature funding proved decisive in the scope and degree of nature conservation and management achieved by the project: without funding, the outcome would only have been achievable on a much smaller scale. Indirect positive effects have been achieved when strong partnerships were established with local and regional stakeholders. Replication of conservation management schemes has been achieved at national and European level, through dissemination and policy-integration. General public awareness has lagged behind expert dissemination, however, often due to limited project resources and time. LIFE Nature projects have not been able to systematically address this awareness deficit of nature conservation issues in the UK.

### **5.2 Results and impacts for Environment projects**

LIFE Environment projects combined actions to develop integrated environmental techniques and methods through demonstration, and often successfully contributed to building a bridge between environmental technology research and commercialisation. Environmental management and planning focused on integrated coastal zone strategies, and sustainable land-use, with good levels of participatory planning, and furthering Eco Management and Audit Schemes (EMAS) and green procurement. Environmental technologies were researched and demonstrated in sewage, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emission reduction, and effective use of water. General observations on LIFE Environment

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<sup>2</sup> For detailed examples, see Appendix 4.

results and impact are difficult to make, however, as sources provided limited information for evaluation findings.

Innovative project results, underpinned by a market launch, have been technically viable; however technical or policy-related targets were not always monitored and this ultimately undermined a full-fledged validation of impact. By means of effective community group engagement, urban municipalities have successfully developed stakeholder participation tools to improve the environmental value of urban green space. General economic viability, however, has often been hampered by LIFE reporting and budget procedures requiring more project staff time than anticipated.

Overall, interviews with focal points and project managers confirmed that project results have achieved a good level of technical viability. New environmental techniques and decision-making tools have been innovative and pertinent. Municipalities have been provided planning tools to prioritise actions and accelerate progress towards achieving sustainable development at a European level. In the framework of sustainable urban planning, a wider impact has been achieved as biodiversity is now part of the local policy agenda of London boroughs. LIFE funding has always proven decisive.

## 6 The effectiveness of projects

Effectiveness can be assessed at two levels: The project level, which compares achievements with project objectives, and at programme level, which compares achievements with LIFE Programme objectives.<sup>3</sup>

Interviews and project studies have confirmed that project-level effectiveness of both UK LIFE Nature and Environment projects can be classified as medium. Overall, **LIFE Nature** projects are outcome-oriented and this has facilitated effectiveness, while good project leadership and clarity of purpose are crucial contributing factors. Also, participatory involvement of local stakeholders and community groups in a project has enhanced effectiveness. **LIFE Environment** comprised innovative projects which have shown a greater risk of reduced effectiveness, as new technologies require robust testing and an industrial application. Resilience of project partnerships, a changing legislative context and the financial structure of the project have also made a significant influence.

**LIFE Nature** projects have directly and indirectly contributed to the implementation of the Habitat and Birds Directives in the UK (Atlantic salmon, freshwater pearl mussel, and the European otter, in the case of blanket bog restoration). The re-creation of the salmon juvenile habitat in degraded streams in Scotland is coherent with the conservation provisions in the Habitat Directive. Natura 2000 ecological priorities were also addressed. Marine management schemes allowed stakeholders to learn about their obligations under the Habitat Directive. Programme-level effectiveness of **LIFE Environment** projects is medium, in that projects have contributed to innovative environmental techniques, and project outcomes are sustained and do flourish in the environmental market place, and replications have occurred. Newly tested participatory approaches with strong involvement of local stakeholders have been transposed into local agendas and decision-making processes. Participatory approaches adopted by projects have significantly helped the dissemination of outputs, yet a wider dissemination is often lacking, which has created an environmental information deficit at grass-roots level. As such, awareness

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<sup>3</sup> Specific objective for: LIFE Nature: to contribute to the implementation of Council Directive 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive); LIFE Environment: to contribute to the development of innovative and integrated techniques and methods and to the further development of Community environmental policy.

of marine sites was not enhanced at the local level, thereby missing an opportunity to boost public understanding, reportedly low.

## 7 The sustainability of projects

Sustainability of **LIFE Environment** ranges between low to medium, but a good degree of replication is normally ensured. Projects have propelled environmental technologies unto the market, and enjoyed sustainability as they responded to a market need. Process-oriented LIFE Environment projects have responded to policy needs, and a degree of sustainability has been ensured. Ownership of results and outcomes have been instrumental for achieving sustainability, as they can provide a platform for follow up (and resource allocation), and this has been the case to a certain degree (but would require further in-depth monitoring). Sustainability did suffer when project staff in a local authority is re-assigned elsewhere at the time of project completion. A private enterprise, in contrast, holds a strong vested interest to render project outputs sustainable, often for sheer survival. Sustainability of LIFE Environment projects is not always clearly visible, in contrast to LIFE Nature projects, which have greater capacity to manifest or illustrate sustainability, by means of tangible outputs. National, local and regional authorities outnumber NGOs as lead implementers of **LIFE Nature** projects, and interviews with focal points and project managers have confirmed this has facilitated sustainability, which can be ranked as medium. Management agreements with landowners were concluded for the medium-term, and woodland maintenance taken on by national authorities such as the Forestry Commission, in the case of Scotland. The completion of comprehensive management plans rendered objectives measurable and successfully balanced conservation and economic demands. Purchased land owned by conservation agencies has also boosted sustainability. In addition, project partnerships have provided sustainability to the project results, but this very much depended on their resilience and momentum: a majority of projects has actively managed to persuade key stakeholders and launch first-time collaboration. Economic and social spin off (including local employment opportunities) regularly occurred and provided further positive prospects for sustainability.

## 8 The utility of projects

LIFE projects implemented in the UK have addressed environmental priorities addressed by the 6<sup>th</sup> EAP quite effectively. **LIFE Environment** projects have occasionally served as a tool for stakeholders to help complying with relevant EU Directives. Sustainable development in urban areas, through best practice and active networking, has resulted in the launch and use of ‘smart’ action planning in partner cities. Coherence between project design and EU-related legislation has proven generally good, yet gaps occur when small legislative changes have a relatively big impact on the project. **LIFE Nature** has comprised marine management schemes which have allowed stakeholders to learn about Habitat Directive obligations. Support has been effectively provided to the Atlantic salmon which is classified as a vertebrate of Community interest and requires a special conservation area. Also, contributions have been made to listing marine conservation as a priority action in the UK. From another angle, project interventions have taken international conventions to a local level, such as the grass roots enforcement of Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs), which emanated from the Convention on Biological Diversity. Inconsistencies have occurred in that EU Member States are required to set up surveillance systems of the conservation status of species, but in the case of cetacean populations, when limited to national waters, ‘national’ monitoring has negatively affected utility, in the absence of a concerted, transboundary effort. In all cases, LIFE was a crucial financing instrument that has provided the project to go ‘the extra mile’: without LIFE funding, the scope and extent of the project would have been on a significantly smaller scale



## Appendix 1 Comprehensive overview of LIFE Projects in United Kingdom

In connection with the ex-post evaluation, data was extracted from the BUTLER database of the LIFE Unit. Table 1 and Table 2 below provide an overview of the information available on each project as well as the LIFE+ theme attached by the evaluation team to the project. The budget figures for LIFE co-financing do not necessarily correspond to the actual payments made.

Table 2 Overview of LIFE Environment Projects in United Kingdom

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE96 ENV/UK/000401	Coastal zone management : development of a strategy for an open coast	LIFE II	1996	1997	2000	406,402	199,361	Local authority	No	Soil
LIFE96 ENV/UK/000403	The use of a novel biological treatment process for reduction of VOC emissions to air	LIFE II	1996	1997	1999	574,723	149,377	International enterprise	No	Air
LIFE96 ENV/UK/000404	Implementing alternative strategies in Irish beach and dune management : community involvement in sustainable coastal development. A demonstration project in sustainable beach and dune management	LIFE II	1996	1997	2001	1,312,007	630,403		No	Soil
LIFE96 ENV/UK/000406	The Forth Estuary form : a demonstration of effective integrated coastal zone	LIFE II	1996	1997	2000	291,841	143,617	Development agency	No	Soil
LIFE96 ENV/UK/000413	Integrated tourism with the development of forest resources : a joint initiative to encourage and promote sustainable management with the creation of a community wide recognised award system - Tourfor	LIFE II	1996	1997	2000	665,603	325,122	University	Yes	Strategic Approaches

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE96 ENV/UK/000418	The sanitisation and re-circulation of water used in the processing of poultry	LIFE II	1996	1996	1999	944,645	228,097	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE96 ENV/UK/000425	Demonstration programme on integrated management of coastal zones	LIFE II	1996	1996	2000	309,762	151,809	Local authority	No	Soil
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000431	An investigation into the survival of sewage indicating organisms discharged to the marine environment.	LIFE II	1997	1997	1999	334,308	159,883	Local authority	No	Water
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000434	Local Indicators to Monitor Urban Sustainability	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	1,026,445	498,966	Local authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000438	A scheme for access and availability of special transport for all - Plusbus Interactive	LIFE II	1997	1997	2001	2,052,606	937,443	Local authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000439	An environment-friendly repair system for leaking sewage or rainwater/surface drainage pipes.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2002	963,718	274,546	International enterprise	No	Water
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000489	Recycling of waste leather from footwear and other industries.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	831,136	411,861	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000495	A demonstration of ICZM implementation in the Moray Firth.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	643,239	319,339		No	Soil
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000504	Area sustainability for peripheral rural areas	LIFE II	1997	1998	2001	1,014,000	492,458	Regional authority	No	Soil
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000509	The use of a novel absorption process for reduction of VOC emissions to air	LIFE II	1997	1998	1999	604,431	296,275		No	Air
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000510	Coastal Change, Climate and Instability.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2001	1,235,076	610,124	Local authority	No	Soil

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE97 ENV/UK/000511	New Wetland Harvests : project to develop new, environmentally sustainable technology for wet-land management.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	1,047,117	491,910	Park-Reserve authority	No	Soil
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000583	Biodiversity Action on Industrial Sites: integrating industrial and environmental management systems	LIFE II	1998	1998	2002	1,179,753	574,738	University	No	Soil
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000588	The processing of current waste foundry sand and sand previously discarded to landfill sand as a total recycling service to the foundry industry and other users.	LIFE II	1998	1998	2000	2,626,866	613,771		No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000590	Novel technologies to help the European furniture industry reduce emissions of environmentally damaging organic solvents	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	840,597	420,299	International enterprise	Yes	Air
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000595	The Green Light Project	LIFE II	1998	1998	2002	768,171	206,293	NGO-Foundation	No	Water
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000601	Reusable Packaging - Pilot Study for EPS/EPP Packaging Materials	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	760,620	380,310	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000602	SALSA - Sustainable Access to Leisure Sites and Amenities	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	1,859,949	733,560	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000603	Reduction of Waste Discharge by Underground Disposal of Process Residues	LIFE II	1998	1998	2003	4,996,933	2,176,948	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000605	EURO-EMAS: Pan European Local Authority Eco-Management and Audit Scheme	LIFE II	1998	1998	2002	1,271,067	624,157	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000607	Using Automatic Monitoring and Dynamic Modelling for the Active Management of Lakes and Reservoirs.	LIFE II	1998	1999	2003	1,391,339	686,363	Research institutions	Yes	Water
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000608	The Moray Firth Project	LIFE II	1998	1998	2002	475,838	237,018	Development agency	No	Soil
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000611	Chepstow Sustainable Transport Project	LIFE II	1998	1999	2003	905,894	126,840	Local authority	No	Climate change
LIFE98 ENV/UK/000616	Testing an environmentally friendly housing layout in an exposed peripheral location on the North Sea fringe of Europe	LIFE II	1998	1998	2002	699,959	335,984	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000170	Sustainability in membrane bio-reactor (MBR) technology by reducing hazardous chemicals consumption and energy use	LIFE II	1999	1999	2001	541,894	162,568		No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000172	Development and evaluation of innovative solutions to reduce VOC emissions from the printing industry	LIFE II	1999	1999	2001	698,533	91,543	International enterprise	No	Air
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000176	Novel, low cost biodegradable absorbent materials for the removal of a range of organic and inorganic contaminants from waste water	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	975,596	253,604	SME	No	Water

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000177	A demonstration model which integrates environmental considerations in sustainable land use planning and management through the use of ecological networks	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	4,836,612	2,362,583	Local authority	No	Soil
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000180	Making news for monitoring progress - meaningful community sustainable development indicators (CSDIs) for local people and the media	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	1,251,680	531,064	NGO-Foundation	No	Urban environment
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000182	Demonstration of sustainable forestry to protect water quality and aquatic biodiversity	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	777,183	388,592	National authority	No	Water
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000184	Toolkits for Community Led Regeneration of Derelict Land	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	459,507	221,573	NGO-Foundation	No	Urban environment
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000185	Electrostatic dry glazing of ceramic tiles	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	875,252	260,376	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000196	Cliffe Marshes conservation park	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	1,513,468	680,331		No	Soil
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000200	Ecological restoration of Nobel explosives factory	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	269,994	129,115	NGO-Foundation	No	Soil
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000202	Promote Life	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	10,262,756	1,754,170	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000203	Wise use of floodplains - a demonstration of techniques to evaluate and plan floodplain restoration	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	2,108,110	1,052,044	NGO-Foundation	No	Water

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE99 ENV/UK/000211	Sustainable post industrial land restoration and re-creation of high biodiversity habitats	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	1,076,410	528,886	Research institutions	No	Soil
LIFE00 ENV/UK/000891	Peer reviews for European sustainable urban development	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	1,456,200	705,630	Local authority	Yes	Urban environment
LIFE00 ENV/UK/000894	The Ythan Project - sustainable land management in the Ythan catchment	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	737,038	357,617	Local authority	No	Soil
LIFE00 ENV/UK/000908	Reuse Enterprise And Local Initiatives for Sustainable Economies	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	1,550,000	775,000	Local authority	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE02 ENV/UK/000136	Clean Accessible Transport for Community Health	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	3,944,938	1,493,843	Public enterprise	Yes	Air
LIFE02 ENV/UK/000140	Integrated Water Management in former coal mining regions	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	4,075,986	1,446,977	NGO-Foundation	Yes	Water
LIFE02 ENV/UK/000143	The value and issues of Utilising EMAS II in the regulation of industry	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	2,101,947	1,037,414	Public enterprise	Yes	Strategic Approaches
LIFE02 ENV/UK/000144	Sustainable Management of Urban Rivers & Foodplains	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	2,020,692	1,010,346	Public enterprise	No	Water
LIFE02 ENV/UK/000146	Development and applications of advanced filtration medium	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	1,166,116	176,213	SME	No	Water
LIFE02 ENV/UK/000147	Carbon Assessment and Reduction in Regeneration Areas	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	421,651	270,425	Local authority	No	Air
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000605	Bioabsorption of Metals from Abandoned mine sites	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	1,333,408	666,704	University	No	Soil

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000606	Demonstration of a system to Facilitate the Recovery of recyclable Materials from waste fridges, freezers and large WEEE household appliances in an environmentally protective manner	LIFE III	2003	2003	2005	3,193,578	958,073		No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000611	Responding to the risks from climate change - developing sustainable strategies for management of natural hazards in coastal areas taking account of the impacts of climate change	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	1,682,954	841,477	Local authority	No	Soil
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000612	Project to demonstrate an innovative automated battery breaking system to deal with end of life battery management for lead acid traction (motive power) and sealed lead acid standby power batteries.	LIFE III	2003	2003	2006	1,514,434	436,330	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000613	Local Authority EMAS and Procurement (LEAP)	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	2,982,206	1,487,569	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000614	Sustainable Urban Planning Networks for green spaces	LIFE III	2003	2003	2006	1,824,191	910,271	Local authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000615	Demonstration of a Recycling, Energy Efficient and Environmentally Friendly Modular Batch Heater Plant	LIFE III	2003	2003	2006	4,876,407	1,004,062	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000617	Soil and Surface water protection using conservation tillage in northern and central europe	LIFE III	2003	2003	2006	3,565,066	1,782,533	International enterprise	No	Soil

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE03 ENV/UK/000618	Develop to demonstration level an industrial process aimed at reducing the impact on the environment of recovering plastic (PET), silver and paper from X-Ray and other PET based films	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	4,821,610	1,733,125	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE04 ENV/GB/000803	Demonstrating a European Method for Hazardous Waste Management Including Targets for Prevention and Reduction of Waste	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	1,451,282	725,641	Public enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE04 ENV/GB/000807	Sustainable River Catchments for the South East	LIFE III	2004	2004	2009	2,202,145	1,090,138	Development agency	No	Water
LIFE04 ENV/GB/000809	Water-Renew : Wastewater polishing using renewable energy crops	LIFE III	2004	2004	2009	1,393,547	696,774	International enterprise	No	Water
LIFE04 ENV/GB/000815	Application and Dissemination of Value-Based Eco-Ratings in Financial Markets	LIFE III	2004	2004	2007	688,674	342,337	Public enterprise	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE04 ENV/GB/000816	Networking with EMAS for Sustainable Development	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	1,803,696	900,164	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE04 ENV/GB/000820	Treating Waste for Restoring Land Sustainability	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	3,070,866	1,525,928	Public enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000118	Tyre Recycling for Environmental Advantage	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2007	1,893,835	568,150	SME	No	Natural resources and waste



<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000121	Process water recycling with a thermophile membrane bio reactor installation for treatment of hightemperature waste water, containing recalcitrant cod - varying in load, concentration and composition-with almost zero waste (sludge) production.	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2008	1,644,125	417,500	International enterprise	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000122	Proyect to demonstrate a system to increase cullet leverage for environmentally attractive recycling	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2007	1,728,058	518,417	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000124	The demonstration of high rate enzyme hydrolysis as the safest and most environmentally friendly way to treat sewage for theland recycling	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2007	4,867,592	1,446,648	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000126	The demonstration of the environmental benefits of a new chemical process (Formose), capableof 100% reduction of formaldehyde from industrial effluent waste streams.	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2007	862,006	258,602	International enterprise	No	Water
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000127	Maintaining quality urban environments for river corridors users and stakeholders	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2009	3,920,113	1,891,492	Local authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000128	Biomass, remediation, re-generation: Re-using brownfields sites for renewable energy crops.	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	1,220,830	610,415	University	No	Climate change

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>LIFE+ theme</b>
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000131	Concept for the management of clinical waste based on environmentally sound policies, providing economic benefits and making medical waste safe	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2007	1,519,299	706,299	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000137	Remediation of agricultural diffuse nitrate polluted waters through the implementation of a permeable reactive barrier (NITRABAR)	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	1,482,768	740,957	Research institutions	No	Water
LIFE05 ENV/UK/000998	Integrated greenhouse and other buildings utilising sustainable design, construction and operation.	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2009	4,486,562	2,243,281	SME	No	Climate change
LIFE06 ENV/UK/000401	Managed Realignment Moving Towards Water Framework Objectives	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2010	898,232	417,232	Regional authority	No	Water
LIFE06 ENV/UK/000409	Bringing the OpenMI-Life	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2010	3,977,256	1,988,628	Research institutions	No	Water

Table 3 Overview of LIFE Nature Projects in United Kingdom

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity</b>
LIFE96 NAT/UK/003055	To develop and promote the necessary conservation measures for UK marine SACs	LIFE II	1996	1996	2002	4,914,084	2,457,042	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE96 NAT/UK/003057	Urgent action for the Bittern ( <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> ) in the UK	LIFE II	1996	1996	2000	3,756,073	1,878,036	NGO-Foundation	No	Birds
LIFE97 NAT/UK/004242	Securing Natura 2000 objectives in the New Forest	LIFE II	1997	1997	2002	7,488,390	3,744,912	Local authority	No	Habitats
LIFE97 NAT/UK/004244	Restoration of Atlantic Oakwoods	LIFE II	1997	1997	2001	3,406,517	1,703,258	Mixt enterprise	No	Habitats
LIFE97 NAT/UK/004245	Wild Ness : the conservation of Orford Ness, Phase 2	LIFE II	1997	1997	2001	552,028	220,811	NGO-Foundation	No	Birds
LIFE98 NAT/UK/005431	Wet Woods Restoration Project	LIFE II	1998	1998	2002	1,005,177	502,588	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE98 NAT/UK/005432	The Border Mires - Active Blanket Bog Rehabilitation Project	LIFE II	1998	1998	2003	465,697	233,228	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/UK/006081	Living with the sea : Managing Natura 2000 sites on dynamic coastlines	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	2,234,433	1,117,218	National authority	No	Biodiversity
LIFE99 NAT/UK/006086	Conserving saline lagoons & their birds on ten Natura 2000 sites in England	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	1,364,841	682,420	NGO-Foundation	No	Birds
LIFE99 NAT/UK/006088	Safeguarding Natura 2000 Rivers in the UK	LIFE II	1999	1999	2004	2,241,039	1,120,519	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/UK/006094	The Lowland Limestone Pavement Rehabilitation Project	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	876,467	438,234	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/UK/007071	Improving the management of Salisbury Plain Natura 2000 sites	LIFE II	2000	2001	2006	3,482,722	1,741,361	Regional authority	No	Habitats

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity</b>
LIFE00 NAT/UK/007073	Mink control to protect important birds in SPAs in the Western Isles	LIFE II	2000	2001	2006	2,762,834	1,381,417	Regional authority	No	Birds
LIFE00 NAT/UK/007074	Woodland Habitat Restoration : Core sites for a forest habitat network	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	3,186,358	1,274,543	Public enterprise	Yes	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/UK/007075	Restoring active blanket bog of European importance in North Scotland	LIFE II	2000	2001	2007	4,547,869	2,728,721	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/UK/007078	Restoration of Scottish raised bogs	LIFE II	2000	2001	2004	2,139,262	1,458,977	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/UK/007079	Combatting urban pressures degrading European heathlands in Dorset	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	3,819,840	1,909,920	Local authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/UK/008527	Developing a strategic network of SPA reedbeds for Botaurus stellaris	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	6,484,498	3,890,699	NGO-Foundation	No	Birds
LIFE02 NAT/UK/008539	Yorkshire Dales Limestone Country Project	LIFE III	2002	2002	2008	1,883,632	738,945	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/UK/008541	Urgent Conservation Management for Scottish Capercaillie	LIFE III	2002	2002	2007	7,355,440	3,677,720	Public enterprise	No	Birds
LIFE02 NAT/UK/008544	Sustainable Wetland Restoration in the New Forest	LIFE III	2002	2002	2007	4,584,262	1,833,705	Local authority	No	Habitats
LIFE03 NAT/UK/000042	Restoration of the mid Cornwall Moors for the Euphydryas aurinia	LIFE III	2003	2003	2008	1,843,502	921,751	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE03 NAT/UK/000044	Restoration of the Core Ravine Woodlands of England & Wales	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	2,041,178	1,132,854	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/GB/000245	Small Cetaceans in the European Atlantic and North Sea	LIFE III	2004	2004	2007	3,113,260	1,537,639	University	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/GB/000250	Conservation of Atlantic salmon in Scotland	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	4,695,816	2,347,908	Regional authority	No	Habitats

<b>Id.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>LIFE generation</b>	<b>Funding year</b>	<b>Start year</b>	<b>End year</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>LIFE co-financing (EUR)</b>	<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>International partners (yes/no)</b>	<b>Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity</b>
LIFE05 NAT/UK/000141	Canna seabird recovery project	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2008	840,458	420,229	NGO- Foundation	No	Birds
LIFE05 NAT/UK/000142	Eradication of Ruddy ducks in the UK to protect the white-headed duck	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	3,770,771	1,827,130	National au- thority	No	Birds
LIFE05 NAT/UK/000143	River Avon cSAC: demonstrating strategic restoration and man- agement	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	1,570,163	628,065	National au- thority	No	Habitats
LIFE06 NAT/UK/000134	Restoring active blanket bog in the Berwyn and Migneint SACs in Wales	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2011	3,765,394	2,824,046	NGO- Foundation	No	Habitats

## Appendix 2 Summary tables on LIFE Environment projects in United Kingdom

Table 4 Overview of LIFE ENV projects in United Kingdom by year, 1996-2006

Generation	Year	Number of projects	Total budget (EUR million)	Total LIFE co-financing budget (EUR million)	Average duration (years)	Average LIFE funding per project (EUR million)
LIFE II	1996	7	4.5	1.8	3.1	0.3
	1997	10	9.8	4.5	3.1	0.4
	1998	12	17.8	7.1	3.7	0.6
	1999	13	25.6	8.4	3.3	0.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
LIFE III	2000	3	3.7	1.8	4.0	0.6
	2002	6	13.7	5.4	3.2	0.9
	2003	9	25.8	9.8	3.3	1.1
	2004	6	10.6	5.3	4.2	0.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
LIFE III extension	2005	10	23.6	9.4	3.1	0.9
	2006	2	4.9	2.4	4.0	1.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Comparative figures for all ENV projects		1,076	1,947.7	615.9	3.3	0.6

*Table 5 Overview of LIFE ENV projects in United Kingdom 1996-2006 by theme*

LIFE+ theme	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Climate change	3	4%	6.6	5%	3.0	5%
Air	6	8%	7.1	5%	2.7	5%
Water	16	21%	25.4	18%	10.8	19%
Soil	18	23%	22.9	16%	11.2	20%
Forests	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Natural resources and waste	19	24%	52.3	37%	16.4	29%
Chemicals	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Urban environment	7	9%	12.0	9%	5.7	10%
Strategic approaches	9	12%	13.7	10%	6.2	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 6 United Kingdom LIFE ENV projects 1996-2006 according to beneficiary type

Beneficiary type	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
<b>Public entities</b>						
National authority	1	1%	0.8	1%	0.4	1%
Regional authority	2	3%	1.9	1%	0.9	2%
Local authority	20	26%	31.3	22%	14.9	27%
Development agency	3	4%	3.0	2%	1.5	3%
Intergovernmental body	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Park-reserve authority	1	1%	1.0	1%	0.5	1%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Public and private enterprises</b>						
International enterprise	14	18%	34.2	24%	10.6	19%
Large enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
SME Small and medium sized enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Mixed enterprise	6	8%	13.3	9%	6.1	11%
Public enterprise	10	13%	22.9	16%	7.8	14%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>NGOs and research</b>						
NGO-Foundation	6	8%	8.9	6%	3.6	6%
Research institutions	4	5%	7.9	6%	3.9	7%
University	4	5%	4.4	3%	2.2	4%
Training centre	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>17%</b>
None indicated	7	9%	10.4	7%	3.7	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Appendix 3 Summary tables on LIFE Nature projects in United Kingdom

Table 7 Overview of LIFE NAT projects in United Kingdom, 1996-2006

Generation	Year	Number of projects	Total budget (EUR million)	Total LIFE co-financing budget (EUR million)	Average duration (years)	Average LIFE funding per project (EUR million)
LIFE II	1996	2	8.7	4.3	5.0	2.2
	1997	3	11.4	5.7	4.3	1.9
	1998	2	1.5	0.7	4.5	0.4
	1999	4	6.7	3.4	4.3	0.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
LIFE III	2000	6	19.9	10.5	4.5	1.7
	2002	4	20.3	10.1	5.0	2.5
	2003	2	3.9	2.1	4.5	1.0
	2004	2	7.8	3.9	3.5	1.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
LIFE III extension	2005	3	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.0
	2006	1	3.8	2.8	5.0	2.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		29	90.2	46.4	4.5	1.6
Comparative figures for all NAT projects		771	1,224.1	637.2	4.2	0.8

Table 8 Categories of LIFE NAT projects in United Kingdom, 1996-2006

LIFE NAT themes	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Habitats Directive	20	69%	61.1	68%	31.3	67%
Birds Directive	8	28%	26.9	30%	14.0	30%
Biodiversity projects	1	3%	2.2	2%	1.1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9 United Kingdom LIFE NAT projects 1996-2006 according to beneficiary type

Beneficiary type	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
<b>Public entities</b>						
National authority	6	21%	15.7	17%	7.7	17%
Regional authority	4	14%	12.8	14%	6.4	14%
Local authority	3	10%	15.9	18%	7.5	16%
Development agency	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Intergovernmental body	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Park-reserve authority	1	3%	1.9	2%	0.7	2%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Public and private enterprises</b>						
International enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Large enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
SME Small and medium sized enterprise	1	3%	3.4	4%	1.7	4%
Mixed enterprise	2	7%	10.5	12%	5.0	11%
Public enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>NGOs and research</b>						
NGO-Foundation	11	38%	26.8	30%	15.9	34%
Research institutions	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
University	1	3%	3.1	3%	1.5	3%
Training centre	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>38%</b>
None indicated	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>100%</b>

## **Annex 1 LIFE Nature examples of impact in the UK**

- The protection of Atlantic salmon (*Salmon salar*) in the key salmon rivers - potential Sites of Community Interest (pSCIs) on the Scottish West Coast – has contributed significantly to improving its natural freshwater habitat.
- Different habitat types (active blanket bog, dystrophic lakes, which contain various species in the Birds and Habitat Directives) benefitted from site restoration of damaged priority area (including 150 hectares of Natura 2000 site).
- Coastal Habitat Management Plans (CHaMPs) were effectively completed; these assessed best scenarios to conserve habitats, and have positively impacted upon the policy level by means of Shoreline Management Plans.
- In other cases, a limited impact was due to a lack of operational follow up, such as marine SACs management plans and the abundance monitoring of small cetaceans, which require policy-level agreements and implementation procedures. Each did contribute to coastal cSAC features (coastal lagoons, sand dunes, salt march...) and favourable conservation status of species (harbour porpoise, bottle-nosed dolphin).