

United Kingdom

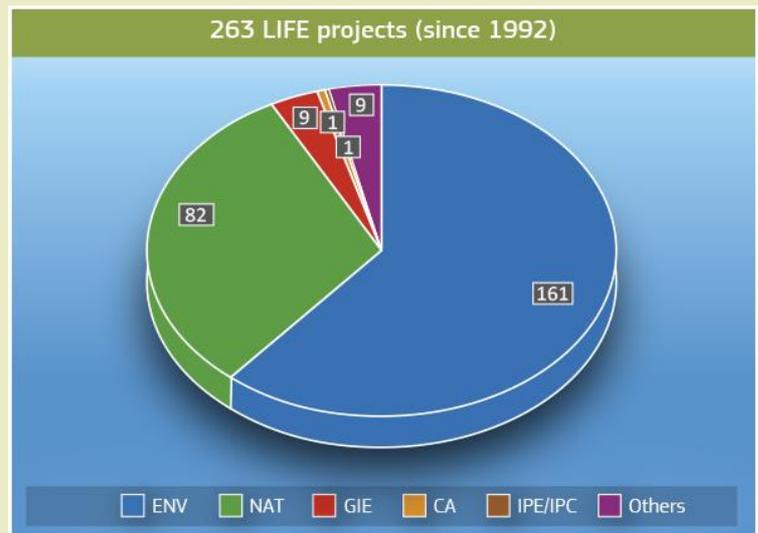


Overview

This document provides an overview of LIFE in the United Kingdom. It showcases key data and some of the latest LIFE projects.

You will also find contact details and other useful resources and a full list of current and recently-finished LIFE projects.

Every year calls for project proposals are launched covering the LIFE programme's priority areas.



Investment in LIFE projects in United Kingdom (€ million)

	Total investment	EU contribution
ALL LIFE projects	649	323
Environment and Resource Efficiency (ENV)	308	123
Nature and Biodiversity (NAT)	299	176
Environmental Governance and Information (GIE)	17	9
Climate Action (CA)	0.7	0.4
Integrated (IPE/IPC)	20	12
Others	4	3

ABOUT LIFE

The LIFE programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action. It has been running since 1992 and has co-financed more than 4 500 projects across the EU and in third countries, mobilising over €9 billion and contributing more than €4 billion to the protection of the environment and climate. The budget for the LIFE programme for 2014–2020 is set at €3.4 billion in current prices, with a sub-programme for environment and a sub-programme for climate action.

Types of LIFE project:

- Traditional (Environment and Resource Efficiency; Nature and Biodiversity; Environmental Governance and Information; Climate Change Mitigation; Climate Change Adaptation; Climate Governance and Information).
- Integrated (Environment, Nature or Climate Action)
- Preparatory
- Capacity-building

Other types of LIFE funding:

- NGO operating grants
- Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF)
- Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)

NCFF and PF4EE are joint initiatives with the European Investment Bank, which manages the two funds. For more information visit: <http://ec.europa.eu/life/>

LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency

This LIFE priority area is aimed at developing, testing and demonstrating best practices, solutions and integrated approaches to environmental challenges, as well as improving the related knowledge base.

To date, the LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency strand (formerly the LIFE Environment policy and Governance component) has co-financed 161 projects in the United Kingdom, representing a total investment of €308 million, of which €123 million has been provided by the EU.

Completed projects mainly targeted: environmentally-sound urban design; quality of life and transport planning; sensitive area management (coastal); clean technologies; water supply, water quality and water resource protection; river basin management; groundwater protection; wastewater treatment; green public procurement; pollution control; stakeholder participation; forest management; the delivery of the Water Framework Directive through collaborative action between civil society and the private sector; risk management related to public health; energy supply; waste use and recycling (including WEEE and waste-related crime); the circular economy; land-use planning (including spatial planning for ecosystems services); eco-products design; a more resource-efficient clothing sector; waste reduction (viable approaches to increase the recovery of target critical materials by 5% within the project lifetime); hazardous waste (innovative laser fence systems to prevent mammals from damaging crops); and food protection (prevention of food chain poisoning). Most of the projects were implemented by local, regional and national authorities, international enterprises, SMEs, universities, NGOs/foundations, research institutions and development agencies. They had an average duration of 30 to 66 Months.

Presented in the box below is an example of a successful LIFE Environment project from the United Kingdom.



Delivery of the Water Framework Directive through collaborative action between civil society and the private sector (LIFE WaterLIFE) LIFE13 ENV/UK/000497

The project LIFE WaterLIFE completed a range of interventions across the five demonstration catchments, which will support movement towards good ecological status through the provision of improved habitats, water quality, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) approaches, and enhanced farmer awareness and commitment. The project demonstrated the feasibility of reducing agricultural pollution relating to sediment and phosphates by carrying out 24 specific interventions. These included the setting of silt traps and other sediment control measures. The project team also drew up a management plan for more than 140 farms, and confirmed land use change or capital works on 25 farms covering more than 3 100 ha of farmland. Other actions included improving a fish passage for accessing more than 4 km of river; and controlling and removing invasive non-native species, while reestablishing native flora and fauna, on more than 3 km of river. Additionally, river and riparian habitat and morphology restoration was carried out across more than 6 km of river; improvements to flood mitigation capacity were made through the planting of trees; and surface water storage and control of run-off and peak flood flows were improved as a result of sediment control measures. Soil management and retention across farmlands was improved.

Furthermore, the project team's advocacy of policies that support the achievement of Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives resulted in the UK government committing to water abstraction reform, and the delivery of several position statements and parliamentary briefings on agricultural and environmental policy. These included a particular emphasis on the landscape following the UK's departure from the EU, diffuse agricultural pollution and sewage pollution.

The project also engaged with six multinational organisations to develop 'Water Stewardship' approaches across the demonstration catchments. Additionally, a broad range of civil society groups were engaged in River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) development across Europe, resulting in 160 civil society groups being represented (from 14 catchment partnerships) in the second cycle RBMP consultation responses and around 100 organisations represented in the Catchment Partnerships that contributed to three collaborative catchment plans.

Knowledge exchange was encouraged and achieved throughout the UK and the EU to facilitate capacity building, upscaling and replication. Know-how on project methodologies was transferred and the resulting guidance documents were developed and disseminated through a wide range of workshops, meetings, webinars and conferences completed both in the UK and elsewhere in Europe. A total of 44 capacity-building events were held, with participants reporting favourably on their usefulness, the understanding gained and relationships enhanced or facilitated.

Finally, the project team has been carrying out ongoing outreach, engagement and dissemination to each target sector, including businesses, governments and civil society groups. Key successes include the leveraging of funds from the private sector of more than £2.7 million and the high-level governmental engagement that has contributed towards more than £21 million of funding being committed towards natural flood risk management, rivers and the catchment-based approach during the project.

For further information:
<http://www.waterlife.org.uk/>

LIFE Nature and Biodiversity

This LIFE priority area is aimed at developing, testing and demonstrating best practices, solutions and integrated approaches to contribute to the development and implementation of nature and biodiversity policy and legislation, as well as improving the related knowledge base.

To date, the LIFE Nature and Biodiversity component has co-financed 82 projects in the United Kingdom. These represent a total investment of €299 million, of which €176 million was contributed by the EU.

Completed LIFE Nature projects have supported actions targeting habitats (moors, dunes, wet heaths, raised bogs, limestone areas, oak woods, "machair" (fertile low-lying grassy plain found on some of the north-west coastlines of Ireland and Scotland), estuaries, woodlands, rivers (e.g. Irfon), alkaline and calcareous fens, island SPAs (Scilly and Shiant) as well as species conservation and restoration (such as island seabirds, great bustard, little tern, hen harrier capercaillie, Atlantic salmon, and freshwater mussel). One project prevented the unintentional introduction of the grey squirrel in Anglesey. One project produced a strategic plan for the management and restoration of all Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation in Wales. A range of conservation actions have been implemented by a project to better connect habitats and increase their biodiversity, with improvements in quality and functionality across landscapes. One project contributed to enhancing the landscape connectivity for brown bears and wolves through a regional network of Natura 2000 sites in Romania. A biodiversity project sought to reverse the decline of breeding wading birds in the river floodplain of the Avon Valley, part of which is designated as a Natura 2000 network site. Another aimed to support habitat management in strategic areas within the Central Scotland Green Network area, in order to improve ecological coherence. NGOs accounted for 80% of the project beneficiaries, followed by national, local and regional authorities. Other types of beneficiaries included a public enterprise, a park authority and a university. Project durations ranged from 36 to 54 months.

There are 20 ongoing projects in the United Kingdom. These are focusing predominantly on the conservation of habitats (e.g. moors, rivers, peatlands, wetlands, sand dunes, mosses, Welsh raised bogs, Pennine peatlands, Celtic rainforest, dune habitats, ravine woodland in the Peak District, and coastal Natura 200 sites), but also species (twaite shad, black-tailed godwit, roseate tern, Scottish wildcat, and curlew). The biggest project, with a total budget of €16 million, MoorLIFE2020, aims to conserve and protect the priority active blanket bog habitat within the South Pennine Moors' Natura 2000 site and the ecosystem services it provides. One project will deliver a package of measures to reduce the impact and spread of IAS (invasive alien species) in freshwater aquatic, riparian and coastal environments across England. One project aims to eradicate the introduced non-native stoat (*Mustela erminea*) from the Orkney Islands by 2023. One project will specifically mitigate the erosion and disturbance impact on the seabed. Another will target conservation actions on Scottish Natura 2000 sites through enhanced vegetation. The projects' main beneficiaries are NGOs and National Parks. The durations range from 42 to 75 months.

Presented in the box below is an example of a successful LIFE Nature project from the United Kingdom.



Conserving the hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) in northern England and southern and eastern Scotland (LIFE hen harriers) LIFE13 NAT/UK/000258

The LIFE hen harriers project advanced knowledge of the movements of hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) in the UK, protected nesting sites and winter roosts, and raised awareness of the threats to the species. Its five-year tagging programme led to 117 individuals being fitted with satellite transmitters. The team found that the birds can move freely within the UK, as well as to Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Continent. At the start of the project the situation in England was critical, with a risk of regional extinction. However, 12 successful nests were recorded in 2019 raising 41 chicks. In Scotland, the minimum target of at least 35 pairs in southern and eastern Scotland was met but most of the birds are now found outside designated Natura 2000 sites (SPAs). The project highlighted the overall failure of SPAs to hold breeding birds.

Public interest remained high throughout the project with many people expressing their anger over illegal killing and lending their support to the RSPB's Hen Harrier Appeal. A number of private businesses also offered their support. However, the conflict between grouse moor managers and sporting interests with the conservation sector shows no sign of being resolved in the short term despite the advocacy work carried out under the project. The impasse led RSPB to withdraw from the England and Wales 'Defra Hen Harrier Recovery Plan'. Nevertheless, the RSPB maintains good relations with many key landowners and Raptor Study Groups, which proved vital for the tagging activities.

The layman's report includes recommendations for a licensing system (now proposed for introduction in Scotland), stronger sentences for offences (now introduced in Scotland), continuing public engagement and a coordinated European Species Action Plan. The project's tagging work was extended to Wales due to reports of illegal killing of hen harriers in the Welsh uplands. As a result of the project, the Welsh government will now help fund a tagging and monitoring study for Wales. In England, however, despite successful discussions with Members of Parliament, it has not been possible to make any real progress on a governmental level.

The scale of the project was instrumental in deploying lighter and more accurate satellite and GSM tags that have recently been developed for smaller bird species. It highlighted the potential of innovative GSM technology tags, although their use is hampered by the poor coverage of mobile phone networks in some remote areas.

Community engagement work aimed to encourage discussion on the management of uplands, emphasising the need for game shooting, upland management and conservation to work together. The RSPB is demonstrating new ways of managing the uplands on its own reserves and wants to reduce conflict between raptors and grouse moor management, e.g. through supplementary feeding, a technique trialled successfully as part of the Langholm Moor Demonstration Project www.langholmproject.com.

For further information:
<https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/projects/hen-harrier-life/>

LIFE Environmental Governance and Information

This priority area is aimed at raising awareness of environmental matters, supporting the communication, management and dissemination of environmental information, and promoting better environmental governance by broadening stakeholder involvement.

To date, this strand (formerly the LIFE+ Information and Communication component) has co-financed nine projects in the United Kingdom. These represent a total investment of €17 million, of which €9 million was provided by the EU. The project durations vary from 37 to 60 months; the beneficiaries include NGOs, a public enterprise, an SME and two regional authorities.

Eight projects are now closed. These achieved the following: built the capacity of future generations to act more sustainably, by using cartoon-based environmental education tools for children; tested a 'one-stop-shop' approach for giving consumers advice about sustainable consumption of water and energy resources; raised awareness of the importance of the EU Birds Directive in conservation management on farmland, and gave direct advice to farmers, acknowledging that this is most effective way to influence farmer behaviour and land management; encouraged the development and implementation of landscape-scale conservation initiatives, involving many partners, in 38 priority areas across the UK; addressed a shortcoming in knowledge transfer in Europe on river restoration activities and developed a network that linked policymakers, river basin planners, practitioners and experts, to share information and good practice on river restoration activities; delivered a comprehensive, integrated suite of communications actions, aimed primarily at farmers and other land managers, to encourage the adoption of management practices beneficial to the stone curlew; built a self-sustaining network of environmental prosecutors to improve the capacity and consistency in Europe for combatting transnational waste, wildlife and chemical-based crimes; and piloted a holistic communications campaign to encourage sustainable food systems in cities.

There is one ongoing projects under this strand. It aims at protecting seabirds from invasive predators by producing biosecurity plans for all 41 SPAs in the UK, as well as establishing 'rapid response hubs' to deal with any incursions.

The project presented in the box below is an example of a successful project from the UK, nominated for a LIFE Award in June 2021.



TRiFOCAL London - Transforming City Food hAbits for LIFE (LIFE TRiFOCAL London) LIFE15 GIE/UK/000867

The LIFE TRiFOCAL London project contributed to preventing food waste, to promoting healthy and sustainable eating, and to encouraging the recycling of unavoidable food waste. It developed an interactive multi-stakeholder food waste behavioural change 'Resource Bank', which will facilitate replication of the campaign in other UK and EU cities.

Specifically, the project achieved:

- A 9% reduction in avoidable food waste generated per household per week between 2017 and 2019;
- A 14% increase in the amount of avoidable food waste recycled;
- A reduction of 52 million cubic metres (2.6 million directly attributable to the project) of water use globally (considering whole food production chains);
- CO₂ equivalent emissions of 22 000 tonnes per annum avoided (1 000 directly attributable to the project);
- 15% increase in Londoners demonstrating knowledge of and reporting acting on healthy and sustainable eating; and
- Londoners saved the equivalent of €7.50 (€10 at the time) per resident per year, or €12.5 million in total (37p per resident / €600 000 total is confidently attributable to TRiFOCAL).

As part of the campaign, the project team produced school resource packs, case studies, and training videos. Project outputs will be available on the Resource Bank for at least 5 years. Five EU replication cities signed up at the start of the project, and a further five cities and one country have signed up during the project duration. The project team calculated that if its package of work was rolled out across the top 22 cities in Europe, a reduction of over one million tonnes of food waste could be achieved within five years.

The project featured as an element in the delivery of the Mayor of London's Environment and Waste Strategy (2018) and directly supports London's transition to a more circular economy under the city's Circular Economy Route Map. The project is in line with the EU Roadmap to a Resource-Efficient Europe and the Circular Economy Action Plan, and the EU 2020 Health Strategy. It also contributes to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal (UN SDG) 12.3 relating to food waste.

Initial research showed that messaging on food waste prevention, food waste recycling, and healthy sustainable eating had not previously been integrated and applied at such a scale. The LIFE TRiFOCAL London project conducted a creative approach to combining these three messages. An evaluation of the London pilot demonstrated the successful integration of the three messages into the projects Small Change, Big Difference campaign, which showed Londoners how small food changes can lead to better, healthier, and more sustainable lives. Engagement with European stakeholders, networking and dissemination all contributed to the project's outputs and enhanced the overall impact of the project.

The project piloted Grand Panels in two London boroughs (Merton and Lambeth); working with local charities to harness the knowledge and expertise of the older generations in preparing, cooking and storing food, by creating videos aimed at 18-34-year-olds. Other social benefits arose from directly involving older people in workshops and training sessions to help pass on their knowledge to parents and younger people, for example, in terms of social cohesion. Benefits for Londoners could also be realised through healthier and more sustainable eating, with the project team calculating that 82 067 people now have a 7% to 19% lower mortality risk due to changes in their eating habits. Furthermore, as a result of the project, two FTE jobs were created.

For further information:
<http://trifocal.eu.com/>

Sub-programme for Climate Action (LIFE 2014-2020)

LIFE Climate Governance and Information

The Climate Governance and Information priority area is promoting awareness-raising on climate matters, supporting the communication, management and dissemination of climate information, promoting more effective compliance with climate legislation, and encouraging better climate governance by broadening stakeholder involvement.

To date, the Climate Governance and Information strand has co-financed one project in the UK. The overall aim of the REAL Alternatives 4 LIFE project was to facilitate the refrigeration and air conditioning sector's transition towards the use of low-GWP refrigerants in order to reduce its CO₂ emissions. The project was coordinated, over a 36-month period, by the Institute of Refrigeration. More details about the project's results can be found in the box below.



Refrigerant Emissions Alternatives and Leakage - blended learning for low GWP refrigerants (REAL Alternatives 4 LIFE) LIFE16 GIC/UK/000007

The REAL Alternatives 4 LIFE project reached many industry professionals, policymakers and other stakeholders with a relatively small budget. It created high-quality training materials that will continue to be used well beyond the project end in EU Member States, and provided a demonstrably proven blended learning training programme.

In particular, the project:

- Increased knowledge levels in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump (RACHP) workforce about alternative refrigerants with low Global Warming Potential (GWP);
- Addressed inconsistencies in skill levels across more than 13 countries;
- Addressed user and distributor concerns over the use of low GWP refrigerants; and
- Supported effective implementation of the EU F-gas regulations.

Key project successes included the extensive liaison and dissemination activities, with numerous stakeholders, including technicians, distributors, trade and professional bodies, regulators and policymakers, as well as EU and intergovernmental policymakers and departments.

The project created and promoted the uptake of a blended learning training system for low GWP refrigerants, including an e-learning platform and practical face-to-face training for trainers and technicians. All learning materials were provided in multiple languages (17). The training programme provides consistent delivery and standardisation across the EU, with national leads in each Member State and a network of trainers. Training and capacity building impacts included over 4 600 e-learning users engaged, 378 technicians certified, and 105 trainers certified under a train-the-trainer programme. There is a commitment from the beneficiaries, and a costed after-LIFE strategy including ongoing revenue generation, for project continuation and sustainability.

The main environmental benefits of the project are related to the training and capacity building, which will be fully realised in the long-term as awareness and skill levels increase and training programmes continue to be rolled out. The predicted annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions as a result of the roll-out of project outcomes across the RACHP sector were 12.6 MT CO₂ eq./annum, and wider energy reduction benefits have also been predicted. In addition, as refrigeration and air conditioning are estimated to account for 17% of the total EU energy consumption, the project's activities to improve knowledge and the efficient operation of these systems are likely to result in a reduction in energy use in the EU.

The main socio-economic benefits were reflected in the key training and capacity building benefits. The training undertaken will ensure that the RACHP workforce operate safely and reliably, enhancing their future employability. In addition, 1 FTE job was created during the project. Green procurement in the RACHP sector has been supported by the project's guide to Procurement of Low GWP Refrigeration and Air Conditioning equipment.

For further information:

<http://www.realalternatives.eu/>

LIFE Integrated Projects for the Environment and Climate

This LIFE priority area is aimed at implementing on a large territorial scale (regional, multi-regional, national, trans-national) environmental or climate plans or strategies required by specific EU environmental or climate legislation, primarily in the areas of nature, water, waste, air and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Integrated Projects ensure the involvement of stakeholders and promote the coordination with and mobilisation of at least one other relevant EU, national or private funding source.

Integrated Projects implement on a large territorial scale (regional, multi-regional, national, transnational) plans or strategies required by specific EU environmental or climate legislation, primarily in the areas of nature, water, waste, air, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. They ensure the involvement of stakeholders and promote coordination with and the mobilisation of at least one other relevant EU, national or private funding source.

To date, one Integrated Project has been co-funded in the United Kingdom. It has a total budget of €20 million, of which €12 million will come from the EU. The project will be carried out by the Environment Agency; its overall aim is to achieve an integrated approach to the delivery of the management plan for the North West England river basin. This will help reduce the impact of extreme rainfall, an issue of particular concern in the UK following several major flooding incidents in recent years.

More detailed objectives are presented in the box below. The project results will be provided in due course.



Integrated water management approach to delivery of the North West England River basin management plan (LIFE-IP RBMP-NWRBD UK)

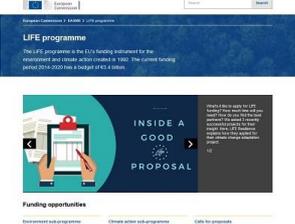
LIFE14 IPE/UK/000027

The project's objective is to substantially increase the capacity to deliver improvements in water body status in the North West (England) River Basin District, which includes one-third of the poorest quality rivers in England and Wales. In particular, the project will address barriers holding back the achievement of "good" ecological status for the region's water bodies, as required by the Water Framework Directive.

The project aims to build stakeholder capacity, reduce policy conflicts, identify water and flood management measures that produce multiple benefits – thus allowing greater use of relevant funds – and improve knowledge and uptake of innovative measures such as natural flood management and sustainable drainage systems. The project will provide mechanisms to upscale its successes to England and Member State level. In addition to the IP budget itself the project will facilitate the coordinated use of some €229 million of complementary funding from the EAFRD, ERDF, national funds and the private sector, as applicable. This includes €52.5 million of private sector funding.

For further information:
<http://naturalcourse.co.uk/>

Find out more about LIFE and LIFE projects

<p>LIFE website</p> <p>The LIFE website provides a wealth of information on the LIFE programme: http://ec.europa.eu/life/</p>	
<p>LIFE project database</p> <p>For further information on LIFE projects in the United Kingdom or LIFE projects in general, please consult the online LIFE projects' database: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm</p> <p>This easy-to-use database is the authoritative source of information on all ongoing and completed LIFE projects. It also provides information on the beneficiaries, their contact details, and the projects' websites.</p>	
<p>Social media</p> <p>  twitter.com/LIFE_Programme  http://www.facebook.com/LIFE.programme </p>	
<p>Contact</p>	
<p>The National Contact Point for the United Kingdom</p> <p>Joint Nature Conservation Committee</p> <p>Name: Ms Jessica MAGNUS Mr Tom TANGYE</p> <p>Address: Monkstone House - City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel: +44 1733 562626</p> <p>E-mail: jessica.magnus@jncc.gov.uk / tom.tangye@jncc.gov.uk UKLIFE@jncc.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: JNCC website</p> <p>The Monitoring Team for the UK NEEMO EEIG DAI</p> <p>Address: Thamesfield House, Boundary Way Hemel Hempstead HP2 7SR UNITED KINGDOM</p> <p>Tel: +44 1442 202400</p> <p>Fax: +44 1442 266438</p> <p>E-mail: dai@neemo.eu</p>	

Recently closed and ongoing LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Celtic Seas Partnership (CSP) – stakeholder driven integrated management of the Celtic Seas Marine Region (CSP)	LIFE11 ENV/UK/000392	http://celticseaspartnership.eu/		01/2013–> 12/2016
NaturEtrade: creating a market place for ecosystem services (LIFENaturEtrade)	LIFE12 ENV/UK/000473	http://naturetrade.net/		07/2013–> 06/2018
Developing Resource Efficient Business Models (LIFE REBus)	LIFE12 ENV/UK/000608	http://www.rebus.eu.com/		07/2013–> 12/2016
LIFE ObservaTREE - an integrated early warning system for tree pests and diseases using citizen science (LIFE ObservaTREE)	LIFE12 ENV/UK/000731	http://www.observatree.org.uk/		10/2013–> 10/2017
Climate-proofing Natural Social Housing Landscapes (LIFE Housing Landscapes)	LIFE12 ENV/UK/001133	http://www.groundwork.org.uk/Sites/london/pages/lifeplus-lon		07/2013–> 03/2016
REPURPOSE - equipping community groups in estates to reuse more, clear fly tipping and improve their local environment (REPURPOSE LIFE)	LIFE13 ENV/UK/000493	http://www.londonreuse.org/project/s/		07/2014–> 03/2017
Delivery of the Water Framework Directive through collaborative action between civil society and the private sector (LIFE WaterLIFE)	LIFE13 ENV/UK/000497	http://waterlife.org.uk		07/2014–> 06/2017
Smarter Regulation of Waste in Europe (LIFE SMART Waste)	LIFE13 ENV/UK/000549	http://www.lifesmartwaste.com		06/2014–> 05/2019
European Sustainable Clothing Action Plan (LIFE ECAP)	LIFE14 ENV/UK/000257	http://www.ecap.eu.com/		09/2015–> 03/2019
Critical Raw Material Closed Loop Recovery (LIFE 2014 CRMRecovery)	LIFE14 ENV/UK/000344	http://www.criticalrawmaterialrecovery.eu/		09/2015–> 03/2019
Laser systems for the prevention of food chain poisoning and minimization of chemical exposure to the environment (LIFE Laser Fence)	LIFE15 ENV/UK/000386	http://laserfence.eu		09/2016–> 12/2019

Recently closed and ongoing LIFE Nature & Biodiversity projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Pearls in Peril - securing the future of the freshwater pearl	LIFE11 NAT/UK/000383	http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-species/life-projects/pearls-in-peril/		09/2012 –> 09/2016

mussel in Great Britain (PIP GB)				
Maintaining and enhancing the Isles of Scilly SPA through the removal of rats from two key islands (Scilly rat removal)	LIFE11 NAT/UK/000387	http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/projects/details/343296-isles-of-scilly-seabird-recovery-project		10/2012 → 09/2017
Improving the conservation status of the little tern in the UK through targeted action at the most important colonies (LIFE Little Terns)	LIFE12 NAT/UK/000869	http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/projects/details.aspx?id=362308		09/2013 → 08/2018
Enhancing landscape connectivity for brown bear and wolf through a regional network of NATURA 2000 sites in Romania (LIFE Connect Carpathians)	LIFE12 NAT/UK/001068	http://connectcarpathians.ro		09/2013 → 02/2019
Protecting and restoring the Shiant Isles SPA through rat removal, and safeguarding other seabird island SPAs in the UK (LIFE Shiants)	LIFE13 NAT/UK/000209	http://www.rspb.org/shiantslife		10/2014 → 08/2018
Conserving the hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) in northern England and southern and eastern Scotland (LIFE hen harriers)	LIFE13 NAT/UK/000258	http://www.rspb.org.uk/henharrierlife/		07/2014 → 06/2019
Restoration of degraded lowland raised bogs on three Cumbrian SCI/SACs (Cumbrian BogsLIFE+)	LIFE13 NAT/UK/000443	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cumbrian-bogs-life-project		08/2014 → 12/2019
Restoring Humberhead Peatlands: LIFE+ Project (THATS-LIFE)	LIFE13 NAT/UK/000451	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/humberhead-peatlands-restoration-life-project		07/2014 → 06/2017
Bringing the Bure back to LIFE: Hoveton Wetland Restoration Project (Bure LIFE)	LIFE14 NAT/UK/000054	https://hovetongreatbroad.org.uk/		09/2015 → 11/2020
MoorLIFE 2020 (MoorLIFE 2020)	LIFE14 NAT/UK/000070	http://www.moorsforthefuture.org.uk/moorlife2020		10/2015 → 02/2021
Improving the conservation prospects of the priority species roseate tern throughout its range in the UK and Ireland (LIFE14 Roseate Tern)	LIFE14 NAT/UK/000394	http://www.roseatetern.org/		10/2015 → 09/2020
Sciuriosity - Evolving IAS grey squirrel management techniques in the UK. (SciuriosityLIFE)	LIFE14 NAT/UK/000467	http://www.redsquirrelsunited.org.uk		11/2015 → 12/2019
LIFE - Shad Severn: Conservation and restoration of twaite shad in the Severn Estuary Special Area of Conservation (LIFE-Shad Severn)	LIFE15 NAT/UK/000219	http://severnrivertrust.com/projects/unlocking-the-severn/		07/2016 → 09/2021
Recovering and securing the future of the globally Near Threatened black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa) in the UK (LIFE blackwit UK)	LIFE15 NAT/UK/000753	http://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/centre-for-science/research/projects/436379-eu-life-recovering-and-securing-the-future-of-the-blacktailed-godwit-in-the-uk		08/2016 → 12/2021

Marches Mosses Raised Bog Restoration Project (Marches Mosses BogLIFE)	LIFE15 NAT/UK/000786	http://www.themeresandmosses.co.uk/page/74/marches-mosses-boglfe-project.htm		10/2016 -> 01/2022
RAPID LIFE - holistic management of Invasive Alien Species in freshwater aquatic, riparian and coastal ecosystems (RAPID LIFE)	LIFE16 NAT/UK/000582	http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?sectionid=139		07/2017 -> 06/2020
New LIFE for Welsh Raised Bogs (LIFE Welsh Raised Bogs)	LIFE16 NAT/UK/000646	https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/our-projects/nature-projects/new-life-for-welsh-raised-bogs/?lang=en		09/2017 -> 08/2021
Pennine PeatLIFE (Pennine PeatLIFE)	LIFE16 NAT/UK/000725	http://penninepeatlife.org.uk/		07/2017 -> 12/2021
Restoring the Celtic Temperate Rainforest of Wales toward Favourable Conservation Status (Celtic Rainforests LIFE)	LIFE17 NAT/UK/000020	https://www.snowdonia.gov.wales/looking-after/life-celtic-rainforests-project		08/2018 -> 07/2025
Sands of LIFE (SoLIFE)	LIFE17 NAT/UK/000023	https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/news-and-events/news/new-life-to-welsh-sand-dunes/?lang=en		09/2018 -> 12/2022
Safeguarding Orkney's native wildlife from invasive non-native stoats (Orkney Native WildLIFE)	LIFE17 NAT/UK/000557	https://www.onwp.org/		08/2018 -> 12/2023
Dynamic Dunescapes (DuneLIFE)	LIFE17 NAT/UK/000570	https://www.dynamicdunescapes.co.uk/		09/2018 -> 09/2023
LIFE Recreation ReMEDIES: Reducing and Mitigating Erosion and Disturbance Impacts affecting the Seabed (LIFE Recreation ReMEDIES)	LIFE18 NAT/UK/00039	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/life-recreation-remedies-project		07/2019 -> 10/2023
Restoration of freshwater features in River Dee and Bala Lake/Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC (LIFEDeeRiver°)	LIFE18 NAT/UK/000743	https://naturalresources.wales/splash?orig=%2fabout-us%2four-projects%2fnature-projects%2flife-dee-river-project&lang=cy		09/2019 -> 12/2024
Enabling 100% favourable condition across a key subset of Scotland's Natura sites through enhanced vegetation management (LIFE 100% favourable)	LIFE18 NAT/UK/000838	https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/projects/100-for-nature/		07/2019 -> 07/2024
SWAforLIFE: Scottish Wildcat Action Phase 2 Wildcat recovery through threat mitigation and translocation (SWAforLIFE)	LIFE18 NAT/UK/000995	https://savingwildcats.org.uk/		10/2019 -> 09/2025
LIFE in the Ravines: Restoration of ravine woodland in the Peak District Dales SAC to mitigate effects of Ash Dieback (LIFE in the Ravines)	LIFE19 NAT/UK/000147	N/A		09/2020 -> 11/2025
Curlews in crisis emergency action to halt the decline of curlew Numenius arquata in priority landscapes across the UK (LIFE curlew UK)	LIFE19 NAT/UK/000844	N/A		10/2020 -> 12/2024

LIFE on the edge: improving the condition and long-term resilience of key coastal SPAs in S, E and NW England (LIFE on the edge)	LIFE19 NAT/UK/000964	N/A		10/2020 → 10/2024
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Recently closed and ongoing LIFE Environmental Governance and Information projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Securing the future of the stone-curlew (<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>) throughout its range in the UK (Securing the stone-curlew)	LIFE11 INF/UK/000418	http://www.rspb.org.uk/securingthestonecurlew		09/2012 → 08/2016
European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment (LIFE-ENPE)	LIFE14 GIE/UK/0000043	https://www.environmentalprosecutors.eu		07/2015 → 07/2020
TRiFOCAL London - Transforming City Food Habits for LIFE (LIFE TRiFOCAL London)	LIFE15 GIE/UK/000867	http://www.wrap.org.uk/TRiFOCAL_PR		09/2016 → 08/2019
Biosecurity for LIFE: Safeguarding the UK's globally important seabird island SPAs from invasive alien species (Biosecurity for LIFE)	LIFE17 GIE/UK/000572	https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/projects/biosecurity-for-life/		08/2018 → 07/2022

Ongoing LIFE Climate Governance and Information projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Refrigerant Emissions Alternatives and Leakage - blended learning for low GWP refrigerants (REAL Alternatives 4 LIFE)	LIFE16 GIC/UK/000027	http://www.realalternatives.eu/		06/2017 → 06/2020

Ongoing LIFE Integrated Projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Integrated water management approach to delivery of the North West England River basin management plan (LIFE-IP RBMP-NWRBD UK)	LIFE14 IPE/UK/000027	http://naturalcourse.co.uk/		01/2015 → 02/2019