

Site Improvement Plan

Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast

Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) have been developed for each Natura 2000 site in England as part of the Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS). Natura 2000 sites is the combined term for sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protected Areas (SPA). This work has been financially supported by LIFE, a financial instrument of the European Community.

The plan provides a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. It does not cover issues where remedial actions are already in place or ongoing management activities which are required for maintenance.

The SIP consists of three parts: a Summary table, which sets out the priority Issues and Measures; a detailed Actions table, which sets out who needs to do what, when and how much it is estimated to cost; and a set of tables containing contextual information and links.

Once this current programme ends, it is anticipated that Natural England and others, working with landowners and managers, will all play a role in delivering the priority measures to improve the condition of the features on these sites.

The SIPs are based on Natural England's current evidence and knowledge. The SIPs are not legal documents, they are live documents that will be updated to reflect changes in our evidence/knowledge and as actions get underway. The information in the SIPs will be used to update England's contribution to the UK's Prioritised Action Framework (PAF).

The SIPs are not formal consultation documents, but if you have any comments about the SIP or would like more information please email us at IPENSLIFEProject@naturalengland.org.uk, or contact Natural England's Responsible Officer for the site via our enquiry service 0300 060 3900, or enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk

This Site Improvement Plan covers the following Natura 2000 site(s)

UK9006061 Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA

Site description

Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA is a 1,200 ha complex of coastal habitats centred on the Tees estuary. These include sandflats, mudflats, rocky foreshore, saltmarsh, sand dunes, wet grassland and freshwater lagoons. Together they support internationally important populations of breeding and non-breeding waterbirds. The SPA is classified for its breeding Little tern, passage Sandwich tern, wintering Knot and Redshank and an assemblage of over 20,000 wintering waterbirds. In addition, the 2001 SPA review identified an internationally important population of passage Ringed plover. The SPA is a complex of discrete sites, with additional non-designated areas also used for foraging and roosting. The area has been highly modified by human activities, with over 90% of intertidal habitats lost to land claim, which continued into the 1970s.

Plan Summary

This table shows the prioritised issues for the site(s), the features they affect, the proposed measures to address the issues and the delivery bodies whose involvement is required to deliver the measures. The list of delivery bodies will include those who have agreed to the actions as well as those where discussions over their role in delivering the actions is on-going.

Priority & Issue	Pressure or Threat	Feature(s) affected	Measure	Delivery Bodies
1 Physical modification	Pressure/ Threat	A143(NB) Red knot, A162(NB) Common redshank, Waterbird assemblage	Create/restore intertidal habitat rich in soft sediments	Canal and River Trust, Environment Agency, Natural England, Ports And Harbour Authority(ies), Landowner/occupier
2 Public Access/Disturbance	Pressure/ Threat	A143(NB) Red knot, A162(NB) Common redshank, A191(NB) Sandwich tern, A195(B) Little tern, Waterbird assemblage	Create/restore safe roosts and manage recreational use	Durham County Council, Environment Agency, Hartlepool Borough Council, Natural England, Ports And Harbour Authority(ies), Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, RSPB, Volunteers, Crown Estate, Landowner/occupier, Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA), EMS Management Group
3 Direct land take from development	Pressure/ Threat	A143(NB) Red knot, A162(NB) Common redshank, A191(NB) Sandwich tern, A195(B) Little tern, Waterbird assemblage	Ensure coverage of protected sites is adequate and develop strategic mitigation	Natural England, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Tees Valley LEP, Landowner(s)

4	Water Pollution	Pressure/ Threat	A143(NB) Red knot, A162(NB) Common redshank, Waterbird assemblage	Monitor algal mats and identify any remaining significant nutrient inputs	Environment Agency, Natural England, Northumbrian Water Ltd, University of Durham
5	Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine	Pressure	A143(NB) Red knot, A162(NB) Common redshank, A191(NB) Sandwich tern, Waterbird assemblage	Investigate and manage the impacts of bait collection on non-breeding waterbirds	Not yet determined
6	Fisheries: Recreational marine and estuarine	Pressure/ Threat	A143(NB) Red knot, A162(NB) Common redshank, A191(NB) Sandwich tern, Waterbird assemblage	Investigate and manage the impacts of bait collection on non-breeding waterbirds	Natural England, North Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)
7	Undergrazing	Pressure/ Threat	A162(NB) Common redshank, Waterbird assemblage	Facilitate management of brownfield and wet grassland	Natural England, Landowner/occupier
8	Inappropriate water levels	Threat	A162(NB) Common redshank, Waterbird assemblage	Secure a sustainable high quality freshwater supply	Environment Agency, Natural England, Northumbrian Water Ltd, RSPB, Industry
9	Predation	Pressure/ Threat	A195(B) Little tern	Continue wardening of the Little tern colony	Durham County Council, RSPB
10	Coastal squeeze	Pressure/ Threat	A143(NB) Red knot, A162(NB) Common redshank, A191(NB) Sandwich tern, A195(B) Little tern, Waterbird assemblage	Create/restore intertidal habitat rich in soft sediments	Environment Agency, Natural England, Landowner/occupier
11	Change to site conditions	Pressure/ Threat	A195(B) Little tern	Create/restore suitable habitat for breeding Little terns	Durham County Council, RSPB
12	Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition	Pressure/ Threat	A195(B) Little tern	Future investigations following guidance	Natural England

Issues and Actions

This table outlines the prioritised issues that are currently impacting or threatening the condition of the features, and the outstanding actions required to address them. It also shows, where possible, the estimated cost of the action and the delivery bodies whose involvement will be required to implement the action. Lead delivery bodies will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the action, but not necessarily funding it. Delivery partners will need to support the lead delivery body in implementing the action. In the process of developing the SIPs Natural England has approached the delivery bodies to seek agreement on the actions and their roles in delivering them, although in some cases these discussions have not yet been concluded. Other interested parties, including landowners and managers, will be involved as the detailed actions are agreed and delivered. Funding options are indicated as potential (but not necessarily agreed or secured) sources to fund the actions.

1 Physical modification

The estuary has been heavily modified, primarily by land claim. This has significantly reduced the area of intertidal, which is the supporting habitat for a large number of non-breeding waterbirds. In addition, the changed morphology has altered the hydrodynamics of the estuary. This affects the supply and distribution of sediments in the remaining intertidal areas. For example, the Tees Barrage regulates river flow and consequently the supply of riverine sediments, while retaining walls constrain the movement of sediment around the estuary. These changes are likely to have affected the benthic fauna, which is the principle food supply of a number of non-breeding waterbirds. They have potentially also contributed to the spread of algal mats by providing suitable conditions for algal growth (see also 'Water Pollution' section). Algal mats restrict waterbird access to benthic invertebrates and are also likely to have direct impacts on its biomass and species composition.

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
1A	Create area of intertidal through managed realignment at Greatham South.	Not yet determined	2016	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Other	Environment Agency, Water Framework Directive (WFD)	Environment Agency	Natural England, Landowner/occupier
1B	Pursue other opportunities to create intertidal through managed realignment.	Not yet determined	2021-27	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Other	Environment Agency, Water Framework Directive (WFD)	Environment Agency	Natural England, Landowner/occupier

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
1C	Develop 'beneficial use' of maintenance dredgings programme to retain fine sediments within the estuary.	Not yet determined	2016	Modification Of Dredging / Harbour Management	PD Ports	Ports And Harbour Authority(ies)	Environment Agency, Natural England
1D	Investigate potential to alter the operating regime of the Tees Barrage to provide a more consistent supply of fine sediments to the estuary.	Not yet determined	2017	Flood Risk Maintenance Programme: Flood Risk Management - Operational Work	Canal and River Trust	Canal and River Trust	Ports And Harbour Authority(ies)
1E	Investigate the impacts of retaining walls.	Not yet determined	2018	Modification Of Dredging / Harbour Management	PD Ports	Ports And Harbour Authority(ies)	Natural England

2 Public Access/Disturbance

Both breeding Little tern and non-breeding waterbirds are disturbed by recreational beach users. These include walkers, dog walkers and kite surfers. There may be a shortage of safe roost sites on Teesside. Some former Little tern breeding sites may have been abandoned due to disturbance.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2A	Create/restore high tide roost sites.	Not yet determined	2017	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Other	Developer, EU Life, Water Framework Directive (WFD), PD Ports	Natural England	Environment Agency, Ports And Harbour Authority(ies), Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA)
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2B	Review high tide roosts.	Not yet determined	2016	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	EMS management group contributions	EMS Management Group	
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2C	Identify 'missing' high tide roosts.	£5,000	2016	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Natural England, Developer Contributions Scheme (DCS), Ringing group(s)	Volunteers	Natural England, Landowner/occupier

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2D	Develop Foreshore Management Plan.	£10,000	2016	Non-Natural England funded site management plan	Local Authority, Crown Estate	Hartlepool Borough Council	Crown Estate

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2E	Develop Foreshore Management Plan.	£10,000	2016	Non-Natural England funded site management plan	Local Authority, Crown Estate	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Crown Estate

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2F	Manage foreshore use in line with Foreshore Management Plan.	Not yet determined	2016	Implementation Of Appropriate Coastal Management	Local Authority, Crown Estate	Hartlepool Borough Council	Crown Estate

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2G	Manage foreshore use in line with Foreshore Management Plan.	Not yet determined	2016	Implementation Of Appropriate Coastal Management	Local Authority, Crown Estate	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Crown Estate

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2H	Manage recreational use of Seaton Snook.	£15,000	2016	National Nature Reserve (NNR) management plan	Natural England (NNR running costs)	Natural England	n/a
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2I	Review NNR byelaws.	£2,000	2016	Regulation: Creation / amendment of byelaws	Natural England (NNR running costs)	Natural England	n/a
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2J	Repeat recreational disturbance surveys to monitor change.	Not yet determined	2014 onwards	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	EMS management group contributions	Local partnership	Hartlepool Borough Council, Natural England, Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA)
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2K	Repeat visitor surveys to monitor awareness of the EMS and voluntary Code of Conduct.	Not yet determined	2016	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	EMS management group contributions	Natural England	n/a

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2L	Continue wardening of Little tern colony.	£5,000	2015	Existing Local Project	EU Life, Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA)	Local partnership	Durham County Council, RSPB
2M	Reduce recreational disturbance at potential Little tern breeding sites with fencing, signage and/or wardening.	Not yet determined	2018	Existing Local Project	EU Life, Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA)	Local partnership	Durham County Council, RSPB
2N	Investigate the removal of the North Gare access road.	Not yet determined	2018	Mechanism not identified / develop mechanism	Not yet determined	Hartlepool Borough Council	Natural England

3 Direct land take from development

Undesignated land that supports SPA birds ('functional habitat') has been negatively affected by development in the recent past. There are also new development proposals which may impact on other areas of functional habitat. To compound these impacts there is very little space for mitigation because most areas are already developed or designated.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
3A	Update the SPA boundary and notified features.	Not yet determined	2015	Designation strategy: Other	Staff time	Natural England	n/a

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
3B	Develop strategy for managing impacts of development on functional land in Stockton.	Not yet determined	2014 onwards	Mechanism not identified / develop mechanism	Not yet determined	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	Natural England, Tees Valley LEP, Landowner(s)

4 Water Pollution

Improvements to wastewater treatment and catchment management and the closure and re-location of wastewater discharges have significantly reduced the inputs of nutrients and organic matter to the Tees. These improvements in water quality have reduced the biomass of the benthic fauna that the estuary supports, and hence the food supply of a number of bird species. In addition, large areas of the estuary are covered by algae, predominantly *Ulva*. Algal mats restrict waterbird access to benthic invertebrates and are also likely to have direct impacts on its biomass and species composition. It is thought that high nutrient levels in the estuary from historic inputs have encouraged the growth of these mats. However, the improvements in water quality have yet to have significant impacts on the extent of algal mats. This may be because changes in estuary morphology are also responsible for the growth of algal mats (see 'Physical modification' section above) and/or nutrient levels need to be reduced further. Finally, the sediments of the Tees Estuary contain contaminants from historic pollution. These are generally buried under more recent less polluted sediments, but they may still be impacting the benthic fauna.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
4A	Monitor extent of algal mats.	£10,000 per year	2014 onwards	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Environment Agency, Water Framework Directive (WFD)	Environment Agency	Natural England

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
4B	Investigate whether further reductions in nutrient loading will reduce the extent of algal mats.	Not yet determined	2014 onwards	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Environment Agency, Water Framework Directive (WFD)	Environment Agency	Natural England

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
4C	Investigate potential to identify significant nutrient inputs through isotope analysis	Not yet determined	2016	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Environment Agency, Water Framework Directive (WFD)	Environment Agency	Natural England, Northumbrian Water Ltd, University of Durham

5 Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine

Commercial fishing activities categorised as 'amber or green' under Defra's revised approach to commercial fisheries in EMSs require assessment and (where appropriate) management. This assessment will be undertaken by NEIFCA. For activities categorised as 'green', these assessments will take account of any in-combination effects of amber activities, and/or appropriate plans or projects, in the site. It is not known how much bait collection is commercial and how much is for recreation. See also 'Fisheries: Recreational marine and estuarine' section below.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
5A	Where the assessments indicate management is required, introduce appropriate measures.	Not yet determined	2015	Mechanism not identified / develop mechanism	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	Not yet determined

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
5B	If management measures are established, ensure compliance with bye-law and provide an appropriate level of reporting to ensure sites are well managed and to enable Natural England to provide advice on the condition of features and potential condition threats.	Not yet determined	2015	Mechanism not identified / develop mechanism	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	Not yet determined

6 Fisheries: Recreational marine and estuarine

The estuary is heavily used by bait collectors, principally for crab trapping (summer and autumn) and ragworm and lugworm digging (all year, but especially in winter). This is likely to have a number of effects on non-breeding waterbirds. Bait collectors directly disturb non-breeding waterbirds. In addition, bait collection depletes the abundance of prey available for birds and could also change the size distribution and community composition of the benthic fauna. Crab traps could disrupt patterns of sediment distribution (it is likely that there are over 5,000 tyre/pipe 'traps' across the estuary). It is not known how much bait collection is commercial and how much is for recreation. See also 'Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine' section above.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
6A	Monitor bait-collection activity on Bran Sands and assess levels of compliance with the code of conduct.	£5,000	2016	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	North Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Natural England
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
6B	Quantify the impacts of bait collection on non-breeding waterbirds.	Not yet determined	2016	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	North Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Natural England

7 Undergrazing

Some of the undesignated land that is used by non-breeding waterbirds is being encroached by scrub and coarse vegetation. Consequently these areas are becoming unsuitable for foraging or roosting. In addition, water levels on Cowpen Marsh have been increased to benefit breeding and foraging waterbirds, but these wetter conditions have made it difficult for livestock to access some sections of the site and additional infrastructure is required.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
7A	Install new bridges on Cowpen Marsh to facilitate grazing	£10,000	2015	Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE): Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme (HLS)	Higher Level Stewardship (HLS), Conservation Enhancement Scheme (CES), New Environmental Land Management Scheme (NELMS)	Natural England	RSPB
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
7B	Facilitate management of brownfield grassland to prevent invasion of scrub and restore open sward structure.	Not yet determined	2016	Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE): Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme (HLS)	Higher Level Stewardship (HLS), Conservation Enhancement Scheme (CES), New Environmental Land Management Scheme (NELMS)	Natural England	Landowner/occupier

8 Inappropriate water levels

The wetland habitats at RSPB Saltholme support a significant proportion of the non-breeding waterbirds that use the Tees estuary. However, these habitats are sustained by a water supply derived from industrial sources. This may not be sustainable long term. Furthermore, the water supply is relatively saline which does not create optimum conditions for the waterbird assemblage. A sustainable long-term strategy for supplying sufficient water to dependent habitats is needed.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
8A	Secure a sustainable high quality freshwater supply to RSPB Saltholme	Not yet determined	2019	Water Level Management Plan	Water company, Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA)	RSPB	Environment Agency, Natural England, Northumbrian Water Ltd, Industry

9 Predation

The Little tern colony has suffered from predation in recent years, including from sparrowhawk, kestrel, hedgehog and fox. A large number of eggs were stolen from the site in 2013.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
9A	Continue wardening of Little tern colony	£5,000	2015	Existing Local Project	EU Life, Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA)	Local partnership	Durham County Council, RSPB

10 Coastal squeeze

The River Tyne to Flamborough Head Shoreline Management Plan includes some sections of 'hold the line'. Coastal squeeze will reduce the area of intertidal and upper shore habitats, which are used for foraging and roosting by non-breeding waterbirds and for nesting by Little tern.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
10A	Create area of intertidal through managed realignment at Greatham South.	Not yet determined	2016	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Other	Environment Agency, Water Framework Directive (WFD)	Environment Agency	Natural England, Landowner/occupier

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
10B	Pursue other opportunities to create intertidal through managed realignment.	Not yet determined	2021-27	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Other	Environment Agency, Water Framework Directive (WFD)	Environment Agency	Natural England, Landowner/occupier

11 Change to site conditions

Sand dunes are accreting along sections of the coast. This may have resulted in some former Little tern breeding sites becoming unsuitable. See also the 'Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition' section below.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
11A	Create/restore suitable habitat for breeding Little Terns	Not yet determined	2018	Existing Local Project	EU Life, Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA)	Local partnership	Durham County Council, RSPB

12 Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

Nitrogen deposition exceeds the site-relevant critical load for ecosystem protection and hence there is a risk of harmful effects, but the sensitive features are currently considered to be in favourable condition on the site. This requires further investigation. Nutrient enrichment is likely to encourage vigorous growth of vegetation in embryo dunes, which will reduce the area of suitable nesting habitat for Little tern. See also the 'Changes to site conditions' section above.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
12A	Further investigate potential atmospheric nitrogen impact on this site based on application of guidance from Chief Scientist Group Nitrogen Task and Finish Group	Not yet determined	2018	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Natural England	Not yet determined

Site details

The tables in this section contain site-relevant contextual information and links

Qualifying features

#UK Special responsibility

Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA

A143(NB) *Calidris canutus*: Red knot

A162(NB) *Tringa totanus*: Common redshank

A191(NB) *Sterna sandvicensis*: Sandwich tern

A195(B) *Sterna albifrons*: Little tern

Waterbird assemblage

Site location and links

Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA

Area (ha) **1247.31** Grid reference **NZ569265** [Map link](#)

Local Authorities Hartlepool; Redcar and Cleveland; Stockton-on-Tees

Site Conservation Objectives [European Site Conservation Objectives for Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA](#)

European Marine Site conservation advice [Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA](#)

Regulation 33/35 Package [Regulation 33/35 package link](#)

Marine Management Organisation site plan [n/a](#)

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) provides the main framework for managing the water environment throughout Europe. Under the WFD a management plan must be developed for each river basin district. The River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) include a summary of the measures needed for water dependent Natura 2000 sites to meet their conservation objectives. For the second round of RBMPs, SIPs are being used to capture the priorities and new measures required for water dependent habitats on Natura 2000 sites. SIP actions for non-water dependent sites/habitats do not form part of the RBMPs and associated consultation.

Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA

River basin

[Northumbria RBMP](#)

WFD Management catchment

Tees, Wear

WFD Waterbody ID (Cycle 2 draft)

GB103025075880, GB103025075910, GB103025076030

Overlapping or adjacent protected sites

Site(s) of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA	Tees & Hartlepool Foreshore & Wetlands SSSI
	Redcar Rocks SSSI
	Durham Coast SSSI
	South Gare & Coatham Sands SSSI
	Seaton Dunes & Common SSSI
	Seal Sands SSSI
	Cowpen Marsh SSSI

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA	Durham Coast NNR
	Teesmouth NNR

Ramsar

Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA	Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast
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Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA	Durham Coast SAC
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<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
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