Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 Sites (IPENS)

Planning for the Future

Site Improvement Plan

Plymouth Sound and Tamar Estuary

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)

UK0013111	**Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC**
UK9010141	**Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA**

Site description

Plymouth Sound and its associated tributaries comprises a complex site of marine inlets. The ria systems entering Plymouth Sound (St John's Lake and parts of the Tavy, Tamar and Lynher), the large bay of the Sound itself, Wembury Bay, and the ria of the River Yealm are of international marine conservation importance because of their wide variety of salinity conditions and sedimentary and reef habitats

The broader lower reaches of the rivers form extensive tidal mud-flats bordered by saltmarsh communities which are of international importance for the large numbers of waterbirds.

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 Coastal squeeze	Pressure/ Threat	A026(NB) Little Egret, A132(NB) Avocet, H1130 Estuaries, H1140 Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, H1330 Atlantic salt meadows, S1441 Shore dock	Quantify impacts from coastal squeeze and provide space for change	Environment Agency, Local Authorities, Natural England, Tamar Valley AONB, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Queens Harbour Master, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum (TECF)
2 Inappropriate weirs dams and other structures	Pressure	S1102 Allis shad	Identify barriers to migration and remove/ modify where possible	Defra, Environment Agency, Natural England, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum
3 Planning Permission: general	Pressure/ Threat	A026(NB) Little Egret, A132(NB) Avocet, H1130 Estuaries, H1140 Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, H1160 Shallow inlets and bays, H1170 Reefs, H1330 Atlantic salt meadows, S1102 Allis shad	Improve coordination between developers and regulators	Environment Agency, Natural England, Plymouth City Council, Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO), Marine Management Organisation (MMO)
4 Water Pollution	Pressure	A132(NB) Avocet, H1110 Subtidal sandbanks, H1130 Estuaries, H1160 Shallow inlets and bays, H1330 Atlantic salt meadows, S1102 Allis shad, S1441 Shore dock	Monitor indicators of water pollution throughout the estuary	Environment Agency, Natural England

5 Public Access/Disturbance	Pressure/ Threat	A026(NB) Little Egret, A132(NB) Avocet, H1170 Reefs, S1102 Allis shad, S1441 Shore dock	Investigate the impacts of public access, and manage if required	Local Authorities, Natural England, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Queens Harbour Master, Local recreation groups (dive clubs), Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum
6 Invasive species	Threat	H1130 Estuaries, H1160 Shallow inlets and bays, H1170 Reefs	Investigate the impacts of non-native species, and manage if required	Environment Agency, Ministry of Defence (MoD), Natural England, Plymouth City Council, Volunteers, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Queens Harbour Master, Local recreation groups (dive clubs), Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum
7 Direct land take from development	Threat	A026(NB) Little Egret, A132(NB) Avocet, H1130 Estuaries, H1140 Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, H1160 Shallow inlets and bays, H1170 Reefs, H1330 Atlantic salt meadows	Quantify the level of impact and provide compensatory habitat if required	Cornwall Council, Devon County Council, Environment Agency, Natural England, Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council, Tamar Valley AONB, West Devon Borough Council, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Queens Harbour Master, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum (TECF)
8 Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine	Pressure/ Threat	A026(NB) Little Egret, A132(NB) Avocet, H1140 Intertidal mudflats and sandflats	Investigate the impacts of crab tiling/bait digging, and manage if required	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Natural England, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

9 Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine	Pressure	H1110 Subtidal sandbanks, H1160 Shallow inlets and bays, H1170 Reefs	Enforcement of appropriate management to minimise fisheries impacts	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Natural England
10 Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine	Pressure	A026(NB) Little Egret, A132(NB) Avocet, H1110 Subtidal sandbanks, H1140 Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, H1160 Shallow inlets and bays, H1170 Reefs, H1330 Atlantic salt meadows, S1102 Allis shad, S1441 Shore dock	Investigation of appropriate management to minimise fisheries impacts	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Natural England
11 Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition	Pressure/ Threat	A132(NB) Avocet, H1330 Atlantic salt meadows, S1441 Shore dock	Produce a Site Nitrogen action plan	Not yet determined

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 Coastal squeeze

Sea level rise and pressures from coastal development and flood defences are limiting the available area for dynamic intertidal features to respond to changes within the estuary environment.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
1A	Determine if the currently defended areas of the estuary system are preventing intertidal habitats from adapting to rising sea levels, considering the Shoreline Management Plan recommendations for this area.	£7,500	2016	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Defra, Environment Agency	Environment Agency	Natural England

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
1B	Implementation of report findings from Action 2A.	£10,000,000	2016-20	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Creation of new habitat	EU Life	Natural England	Environment Agency, Local Authorities, Tamar Valley AONB, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Queens Harbour Master, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

2 Inappropriate weirs dams and other structures

The Tamar estuary complex has a number of weirs and dams at the top of each estuary, as well as barriers within the freshwater rivers. Gunnislake weir is the main structure at the top of the tidal estuary and is the main focus of this project. These structures are thought to be causing a barrier to the migration of Allis shad, greatly reducing the available area of suitable spawning habitat. Recent surveys by the Environment Agency have suggested that spawning success in this species is low, and nationally the condition of this feature causes concern.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
2A	Assess the impact that weirs, dams and instream structures at the top of the estuaries and within the freshwater rivers, has on the movement of Allis shad. Identify options for improvement to these structures to aid migration. Investigate spawning habitat potential within the Tamar estuary complex. Clearly map the findings.	£22,000	2015	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	n/a	Natural England	Defra, Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
2B	Undertake annual egg monitoring of Allis shad, including genetic analysis, based on the common standards monitoring protocol for this species.	£1,000 per year	2015-20	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Defra, EU Life, Natural England	Natural England	Environment Agency

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
2C	Implementation of report findings from Action 2A.	£500,000	2016	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Habitat restoration	EU Life	Natural England	Environment Agency, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
2D	Assess the population size of the adult Allis shad run using high resolution video survey techniques below the spawning site in the upper estuary.	£7,000 per year	2015	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	EU Life	Natural England	Environment Agency

3 Planning Permission: general

The sites are under pressure from a wide range of developments that occur in the area, these can have a range of impacts which are assessed and managed through existing planning and other licencing regimes. However better foresight of what is planned in the future will allow site leads and officer a full understanding of the cumulative impacts and plan accordingly. In recent years there has been a number of developments lead by the defense infrastructure organisation (DIO) the nature of project management within the organisation means pre-application information can be limited and coordination between applicants and consultees can be a challenge. In the future there is likely to be an increase in development in the area as a result of planned housing developments and the location of a city deal improvement site in the South Yard.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
3A	Add agenda item to Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum to discuss upcoming plans and request updates for each meeting from the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) representative. This will allow regulators, consultees and developers to discuss developments that may impact on the sites and allow the adoption of a coastal concordat as required.	£7,000 per year	2014 onwards	Partnership agreement	Natural England	Plymouth City Council	Environment Agency, Natural England, Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO), Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

4 Water Pollution

Water pollution can come from a range of sources, including diffuse pollution from agriculture practices around the estuary, point source from sewage outlets and historic mining sites and major pollution incidents from industry located within the river catchment. Contaminants are also locked into sediments within the estuary that if disturbed can be released into the water column. Water pollution would potentially cause nutrient enrichment which can increase the quantity of nuisance algae potentially smothering reef features and reducing available oxygen causing fish kills. Chemical and oil pollution would directly impact all features through toxicity, smothering and impact on food availability. At present the Environment Agency monitor levels of TBT in the sound, but other indicators are not measured throughout the estuary. Therefore, it is important to gain sufficent information on other indicators to conclude what levels of pollution are present within the site, the potential causes, the impact on features and possible solutions.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
4A	Undertake research into levels of water pollution to compliment the current Environment Agency monitoring of pollutants in Plymouth sound. The objective would be to achieve a full data set and reach conclusions on the level of pollutants present, the causes and the impact on the site features.	£15,000 per year	2014-17	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Environment Agency	Natural England

5 Public Access/Disturbance

A range of activities including public access to the foreshore, recreational boat use, anchoring and diving, which are likely to increase, have the potential to cause disturbance or direct impact including Shoredock, birds and Allis shad. Damage through anchor usuage on Eel grass beds and reef features has the potential to be an issue. Surveys of reef sites within the site have shown significant quantities of angling debris which has the potential to effect the feature through smothering and affecting the growth of reef species.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
5A	Detailed study into current levels of recreational use of the site, predictions of future increase and impacts on the designated features.	£75,000	2015-16	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	EU Life, External funding	Plymouth City Council	Local Authorities, Natural England, Royal Yachting Association (RYA)

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
5B	Implementation management based on the findings of Action 5A	Not yet determined	2017 onwards	Mechanism not identified / develop mechanism	EU Life, External funding	Plymouth City Council	Local Authorities, Natural England, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Queens Harbour Master, Local recreation groups (dive clubs), Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

6 Invasive species

There are a number of marine invasive species that have been recorded within the site including Pacific oyster, wakame and wire weed and that are increasing in density. These species have the potential to dominate areas and thus to exclude native species.

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
6A	Undertake a desk-based study of various sources (including the IPENS Project 46 report as well as Marine Biological Association data). This should then identify areas where targeted site surveys are required to identify the range of species and distribution of non-native species within the site. Report to cover findings and impact on designated features.	£15,000	2015	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Defra, Grant in aid	Natural England	Environment Agency, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
6B	Management plan, and control implementation for Pacific oyster colonisation. To include physical removal.	£1,000 per year	2014 onwards	Invasive Control Plan: Invasive Species Control Programme	Natural England	Natural England	Volunteers, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
6C	Non-native species pathway and biosecurity project for Plymouth area. Prevention is the best control for marine non-natives so work is needed to identify and manage pathways of arrival in the area. In Year 1 a site-specific biosecurity plan will be developed using NE biosecurity planning guidance. This project will include public engagement to target sea users' increasing awareness of biosecurity requirements.	£15,000 in Year 1, then £5,000 per year for management	2015 onwards	Invasive Control Plan: Invasive Species Control Programme	Defra	Plymouth City Council	Environment Agency, Ministry of Defence (MoD), Natural England, Queens Harbour Master, Local recreation groups (dive clubs), Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

7 Direct land take from development

Physical destruction of benthic habitats as well as change in hydrodynamics. Disturbance of species during works due to noise and vibration from marine construction methods. Loss of foraging habitat for bird species. The cumulative effect of multiple small land takes on the SAC and SPA features is not clearly measured or quantified as to when there is an overall impact on the integrity of the site.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
7A	Study into cumulative land take since the time of site designation. This would include unauthorised developments and those considered *de minimus* in isolation. Update the Audit of Coastal Change in the Tamar Estuaries 1999, to show total loss of each feature since designation. Including identifying the threshold as to when the integrity of the site is impacted.	£12,500	2015	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Defra, EU Life, Natural England	Natural England	Cornwall Council, Devon County Council, Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council, West Devon Borough Council

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
7B	Implementation of the report findings from Action 7A.	£10,000,000	2016-20	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Creation of new habitat	EU Life	Natural England	Cornwall Council, Devon County Council, Environment Agency, Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council, Tamar Valley AONB, West Devon Borough Council, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Queens Harbour Master, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

8 Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine

Crab tiling and bait digging as activity is undertaken throughout the estuary system. An estimated 12,000 tiles are currently in place. This has the potential to adversely affect intertidal mudflats as well as reducing foraging area and quantity of food source for bird features.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
8A	Combined study by Tamar Estuary Consultative Forum (TECF) and Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA) to investigate the impacts of bait digging and crab tiling on the designated features and provide management recommendations as appropriate.	£25,000	2014-15	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Defra, EU Life	Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Natural England, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
8B	Introduce a byelaw if required and produce a voluntary agreement / protocol if recommended.	Nil, as part of IFCA statutory duties	2015-16	Regulation: Creation / amendment of byelaws	Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Natural England, Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

9 Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine

Dredges (inc. Hydraulic), Benthic trawls and seines are categorised as 'Red' for these interest features (and specifically the sub-features: Subtidal rocky reef communities; Eelgrass bed communities) as part of Defra's revised approach to commercial fisheries management in EMSs, and appropriate management measures are being implemented by D&SIFCA and CIFCA

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
9A	Where the assessments indicate that management is required, introduce appropriate measures	Nil (Statutory work)	2016	Regulation: Other - obtain appropriate permissions	Natural England, Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Natural England

10 Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine

Commercial fishing activities categorised as 'amber or green' under Defra's revised approach to commercial fisheries in EMSs are being assessed by D&SIFCA and CIFCA to determine whether management is required. For activities categorised as 'green', these assessments should take account of any relevant in-combination effects with other fishing activities.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
10A	Management of fisheries identified as 'red' risk in fisheries management in marine protected areas project. 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.	Nil (Statutory work)	2014 onwards	Enforcement	Natural England, Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Natural England

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
10B	If management measures are established, ensure compliance with the 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.	Nil (Statutory work)	2014 onwards	Enforcement	Natural England, Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA), Natural England

11 Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

Potential Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
11A	Control, reduce and ameliorate atmospheric nitrogen impacts	Not yet determined	2014-20	Site Nitrogen Action Plan	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	Not yet determined

Site details

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

Qualifying features

#UK Special responsibility

Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC	H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)
	S1102 *Alosa alosa:* Allis shad
	H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
	H1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
	H1130 Estuaries
	H1160 Large shallow inlets and bays
	H1170 Reefs
	S1441 *Rumex rupestris*: Shore dock
Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA	A132(NB) *Recurvirostra avosetta*: Pied avocet
	A026(NB) *Egretta garzetta*: Little egret

Site location and links

Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC

Area (ha) **6402.03** *Grid reference* **SX472506**	Map link
Local Authorities	Cornwall; Devon; Plymouth
Site Conservation Objectives	European Site Conservation Objectives for Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC
European Marine Site conservation advice	Plymouth Sound and Estuaries EMS
Regulation 33/35 Package	Regulation 33/35 package link
Marine Management Organisation site plan	n/a

Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA			
Area (ha) **1955**	*Grid reference* **SX441621**		Map link
Local Authorities			City of Plymouth; Cornwall; Devon
Site Conservation Objectives			European Site Conservation Objectives for Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA
European Marine Site conservation advice			Plymouth Sound and Estuaries EMS
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 (RMBP) 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.

Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC

River basin	South West	South West RBMP
WFD Management catchment	Tamar	
WFD Waterbody ID (Cycle 2 draft)	GB108047004010, GB108047004070, GB108047007840, GB108047007860, GB650806230000, GB620806110003, GB520804706200	

Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA

River basin	South West	South West RBMP
WFD Management catchment	Tamar	
WFD Waterbody ID (Cycle 2 draft)	GB108047007840, GB520804714300	

Overlapping or adjacent protected sites

Site(s) of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	
Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC	Yealm Estuary SSSI
	Plymouth Sound Shores & Cliffs SSSI
	Rame Head & Whitsand Bay SSSI
	Tamar-Tavy Estuary SSSI
	Lynher Estuary SSSI
	Wembury Point SSSI
	St John's Lake SSSI
Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA	Tamar-Tavy Estuary SSSI
	Lynher Estuary SSSI
	St John's Lake SSSI

National Nature Reserve (NNR)	
Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC	n/a
Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA	n/a

Ramsar	
Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC	n/a
Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA	n/a

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA)	
Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC	Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA
Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA	Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC

Other relevant documents and links	
	Tamar Estuaries Management Plan 2013-2018
	South Devon & Dorset Shoreline Management Plan

Version	*Date*	*Comment*
1.0	07/10/2014	