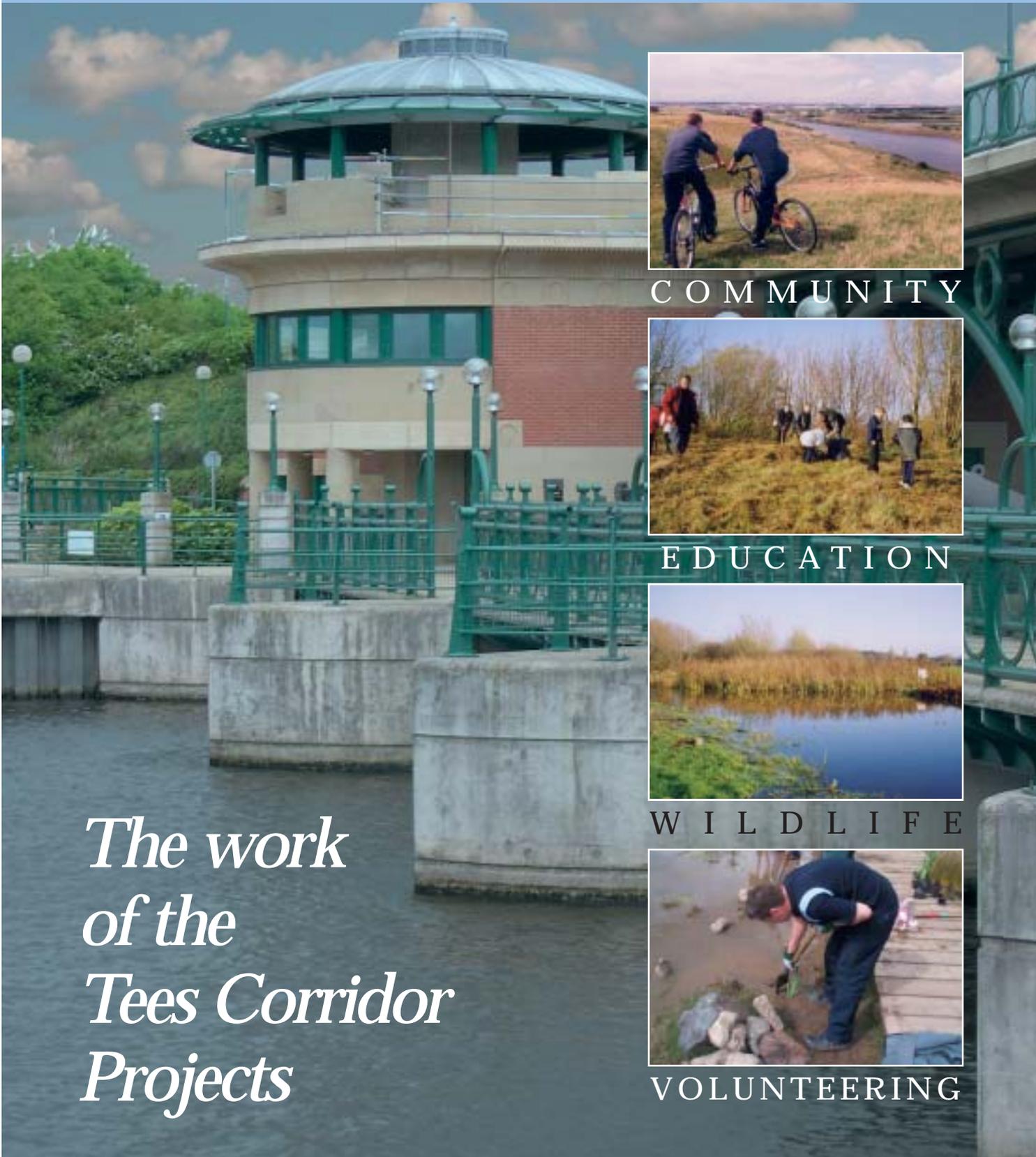
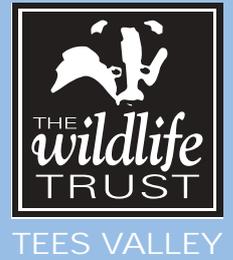


INSIDE

The Tees Corridor



COMMUNITY



EDUCATION



WILDLIFE



VOLUNTEERING

*The work
of the
Tees Corridor
Projects*

Welcome

Welcome to 'Inside The Tees Corridor', this magazine shows the work of the Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration Projects managed by the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust. With the help of partner organisations, the projects aimed to bring improvements to the Tees Corridor for its wildlife and people.

What is the Tees Corridor?

The origins of the River Tees are found at Cross Fell in the North Pennines, 760m above sea level. The river flows 160km through the Tees Valley before meeting the North Sea, and collects water from a drainage basin of 1930 square kilometres.

The towns of Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough developed as busy ports and a producer of iron and steel that was exported across the world. Heavy industries once dominated the area, but over time have all but disappeared.



Natural Regeneration

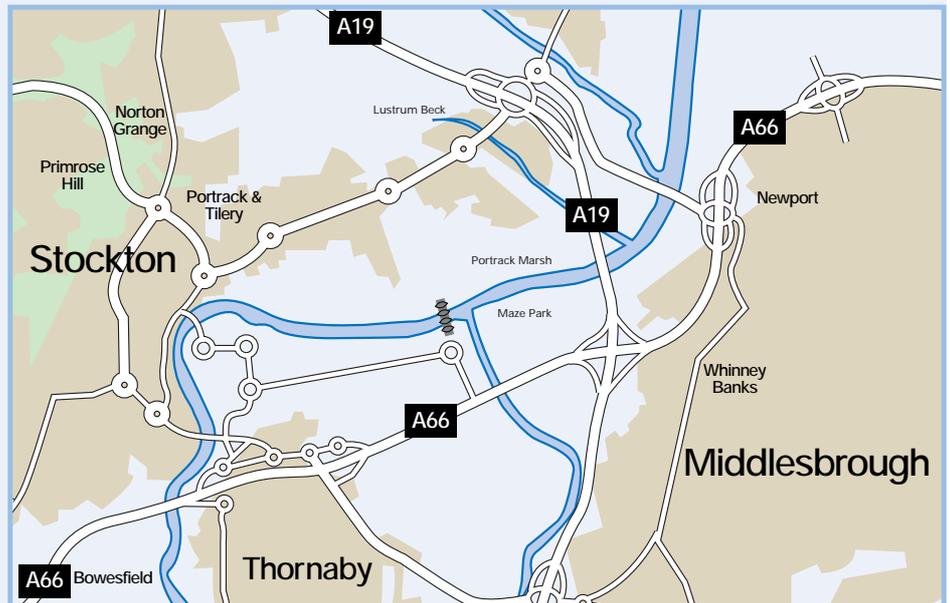
The Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration Projects showed that creating a thriving natural environment can play a very powerful part in the restoration of the economic and social life of a blighted area.

Land along the Tees between Stockton and Middlesbrough probably suffered most from the negative effects of past industry and its subsequent decline. Acres of despoiled ground, rubble and litter lent the place a heavy air. At one stage even the river was dead; a fish trawl in the early 1980s between the Newport and Transporter Bridges found that a single, diseased flounder was its only inhabitant.

The Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration Projects channelled the enthusiasm of local communities and businesses to dig ponds, plant trees and sow wildflowers, and they had to go on to construct paths, boardwalks and viewpoints, because people wanted to come and enjoy the results.

It might have been hard to market the revitalised Tees Corridor, to persuade people, especially from outside the region, that the area's fortunes had turned. But once again nature intervened: there can be no more convincing a sign of the Corridor's recovery than the appearance of seals and otter on this stretch of the river.

Jeremy Garside
Chief Executive



The Tees Corridor Projects focused on the section of the River Tees from Bowsfield (Stockton-on-Tees) to the Transporter Bridge (Middlesbrough). The image of Teesside has completely changed greatly over the years. With the decline of heavy industries, much of the land has been redeveloped for new businesses, public recreation and leisure. Throughout the Tees Corridor wildlife has returned and now thrives, with the core of the corridor now being actively managed to benefit wildlife.



History of The Tees Corridor

Short timescale of the Tees Corridor

SETTING THE STONES

Geological formation of the River Tees

The underlying geology of the Tees Corridor is split between solid rock and a thin covering of clays, mud and silt. The solid rock dates back to the Triassic period approximately 220 million years ago. During this period the climate was extremely hot and dry, similar in climatic conditions to modern day Tunisia. The area was close to a shallow sea. Flash floods washed eroded sediments down onto the flat coastal plain and these were deposited as sandstones and mudstones. Moving forward 20 million years into the Jurassic period the sea level rose; covering the sandstones and mudstones with a massive tropical ocean. So began the time of the dinosaurs.

Eventually the Triassic sandstones and mudstones were buried under 100s of metres of Jurassic rock. They have become exposed today due to the tremendous eroding ability of ice. Only

10,000 years ago we were in the grip of an ice age, massive glaciers travelling from the Lake District and the Cheviots cut their way down the Tees Valley. As these glaciers travelled they scraped against the exposed bedrock and eroded away all of the Jurassic rock where the River Tees flows today. As the climate warmed the glaciers started to melt and massive amounts of boulders, sand, mud and more importantly clay were released from the melting ice.

The glaciers retreated up the valley back to the Lake District. As they melted raging torrents of melt-water gushed out into the icy sea. Eventually the ice had completely melted and the flow reduced to a steady one, dependant on rainwater rather than the melting ice. This developed into the River Tees we see today, it being only approximately 8,000 years old.

CHANGES IN THE RIVER

The natural meanders of the River Tees were a great drawback for the port of Stockton in the 18th Century. In 1791 a proposal was made to construct a "cut" across the meander of the river at Mandale near Stockton. The first cut (or Mandale Cut) was completed on the 18th September 1810, the 220 yard cut a distance of 2½ miles.

In 1830, the second cut (or Portrack Cut) was completed, covering 1,100 yards cutting across the meander at Portrack, stretching from Blue House Point to Newport.

Barges could now sail quicker up the Tees and into Stockton, saving a weeks worth of time and costs, thanks to the two cuts.

The former line of the Old River Tees can still be traced in the Tees Corridor today, with a section of the old river (still under tidal influences) flowing past Maze Park and up around Teesside Park.

Human activities have not just affected the physical appearance of the River Tees. Prior to 1926 the River Tees

was noted for its catches of salmon, sea trout, flounder, and eels; but by 1937 salmon had been eliminated from the river as a result of pollution discharged by the industries on Teesside into the river.

By 1970 the River Tees was considered the most polluted estuary in the United Kingdom with over 500 tonnes of waste being discharged into the river each day. The volume of waste being discharged into the river resulted in a rise in the river water temperature and a decrease in the dissolved oxygen in the water. These changes in water conditions led to a decline in the wildlife that could survive along the river.

In 1972, plans were drawn up to begin to tackle the pollution problem faced by the River Tees. With the gradual decline in heavy industries and the tightening of discharge permits into the river the pollution content of the river began to decline.

A very brief overview of some of the main events that created the Tees Corridor

- Estuary deposits began after the last glaciation, 10,000 years ago
- 1810 & 1830 - Mandale and Portrack cuts to straighten the River Tees
- 1825 - George Stephenson Stockton to Darlington Railway line
- 1850's - 1920's - iron & steel industry
- 1926 - ICI founded at Billingham, movement of heavy industry
- 1934 - Newport Bridge opened
- 1975 - A19 flyover opened
- 1976 - 1998 - Portrack Incinerator
- 1987 - Margaret Thatcher's 'walk in the wilderness'
- 1995 - Tees Barrage finished
- 2001 - Tees Corridor Environmental Strategy



A little bit more....

The name Portrack comes from the process by which barges used to navigate the meanders in the River Tees prior to the "cuts" being finished. They were lead around the bends by a horse or men fastened to the front of the barges. This process was known as racking.

A brief project history

Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration Project



In 2000 Middlesbrough & Stockton Councils commissioned the consultant Casella to produce the Tees Corridor Environmental Strategy, which looked at ways key sites in the Tees Corridor could be developed in the future.

In 2001 the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, funded by the Countryside Agency and Heritage Lottery Fund, carried out the Tees Corridor Natural Links Project, a 6-month pilot project to engage local communities close to the River Tees in environmental topics.

Following the success of the pilot projects, the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust secured funding from:

- Neighbourhood Renewal Fund,
- Tees Valley Partnership, through One North East;
- the Big Lottery Fund
- the Social, Economic and Environmental Development (SEED) Programme

to run two projects: the Tees Corridor Wardens and Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration

Project Officer: Jonathan Pounder

This 3 year project had 4 main focus areas:

- **Wildlife** Conserving the wildlife and habitats of the Tees Corridor through managing Tees Valley Wildlife Trust nature reserves and other wildlife sites. Promoting opportunities to see the wildlife of the area, and educating the public about what they could see. Performing relevant survey work. Working with volunteer groups to carry out survey work, linking into the Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan.
- **Community** Working with community groups in the Tees Corridor to bring benefits to their local areas. Work included attending residents meetings, offering advice and project guidance and assisting groups in implementing projects.
- **Education** Working with a range of educational establishments at all levels to bring environmental topics into learning. Conservation is also a good link into citizenship studies, and this has been developed into bringing groups out of the classroom environment to carry out small practical projects.

A programme of public events and guided walks was also organised covering a great range of subject areas and interests.
- **Volunteering** Working to provide opportunities for the people of the Tees Valley to carry out practical conservation tasks to assist with the work of the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, and make a difference to their local areas. One of the major successes of the project was to establish the Wednesday Wild-bunch Volunteer Group to carry out tasks on sites within the Tees Corridor.



Tees Corridor Wardens

An active presence along the riverside, Tees Corridor Warden, John Amos, carried out survey work and small practical improvement work in the Tees Corridor. Accompanying him were the Tees Corridor Assistants, a series of a 6-month paid training placements for local people to gain work experience and qualifications leading towards employment in the field of conservation.

During the project 5 assistants worked with the Tees Corridor Warden with each assistant successfully moving into paid employment after completing their placements.



Warden: John Amos

Bridges in The Tees Corridor



The bridges that cross the River Tees are each impressive structures in their own right, but together make the Tees Corridor special.

Transporter Bridge (Top right)
A bill from Parliament was passed in 1906 for the construction of the Transporter Bridge, at a cost of £68,026. The bridge was designed and constructed by the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company of Darlington, and was opened on the 17th October 1911 by Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Forming an impressive entrance into Middlesbrough, the bridge was the idea of Alderman McLaughlin, and allowed passage over the river without restricting movement of ships up the River Tees. The cradle of the Transporter Bridge links Port Clarence to the southern shores of the River Tees.



Newport Bridge
Construction of Newport Bridge began in 1931 after 10 years of discussions. The bridge was opened on the 28 February 1934 by the Duke and Duchess of York, a short 19 months after its start date and at a cost of £436,913. Newport Bridge was built to improve links between Stockton and Middlesbrough, and was constructed by Dorman Long, the same company that made the Tyne and Sydney Harbour Bridges.

Newport Bridge was Britain's first vertical lift bridge. The design of the bridge allowed the central span to be raised up 90 feet, giving a clearance of 120 feet to allow the passage of ships further upstream. Spanning 250 feet across the River Tees and towering 170 feet into the Teesside skyline, the bridge took only seven minutes to lift and lower the 2,700-ton span. The mechanical lifting structure of the

bridge was raised and lowered for the last time on the 18th November 1990 when it was fixed into position, as large ships no longer travelled so far upstream on the Tees.



Billingham Branch Bridge
At the same time as Newport Bridge was being built, a second bridge was needed to carry the Newport Approach Road across the railway between Billingham Beck and Portrack. The Billingham Branch Bridge was the UK's first all-welded steel bridge. Although the railway line has now disappeared, the 5 spans of the Billingham Branch Bridge allows walkers to safely cross under the A1032 and continue up towards Billingham Beck and Newport Paths.



Tees Flyover
The Tees Viaduct or 'flyover' opened in November 1975 to carry the A19 over the River Tees between Middlesbrough and Stockton, forming the main transport route through Teesside.



Tees Barrage

Work started on the Tees Barrage on the 4th November 1991. This was the brainchild of the Teesside Development Corporation. Completed on the 22nd April 1995 the Barrage represented the single largest engineering project in Britain, at that time; and cost £50,000,000. Since April 2000 the Tees Barrage has been managed by British Waterways.

The Tees Barrage acts as a physical barrier to the tidal movements of the River Tees. Upstream of the barrage a 22km stretch of clean freshwater from Worsall (near Yarm) to Stockton has been created, which is held at a constant controlled level, opening up opportunities for waterborne recreation such as canoeing and white water rafting.

Downstream the river still undergoes its tidal rhythm, but the saltwater does not travel any further up the river. Water conditions have also improved leading to the return of salmon (and many other fish) to the river. The Tees Barrage also possesses its own fish ladder to allow fish to pass over the barrage and continue on their journey. The fish also attract predators to the barrage including a family of seals, kingfisher, otter, and even harbour porpoise.

Technical Information

- Bridge Length: 70m
- Road Bridge Length: 160m
- 4 fishbelly gates (8m high x 13.5m wide), each with a 21 tonne hydraulic ram
- 4 monitoring stations along the river, constantly monitoring water levels allowing levels to be maintained
- Maintains a water height difference of 2.65m between each side of the barrage

In The Tees Corridor

Gravel Hole

Once a former sand and gravel pit, the past history of the site has now meant it is a haven for wildflower species such as Common Spotted Orchid, Yellow Rattle and Ox Eye Daisy that thrive in the nutrient poor soil. The TVWT actively manages the grasslands to keep the soil nutrients to a minimum, and so ensure the survival of the plant species. In turn the wildflower grassland supports 10 different types of butterfly and a variety of other insects, a host of birds (such as Whitethroat, Yellowhammers, and Fieldfare) and mammals (such as Bank Vole and Fox).



Bowesfield

A Tees Valley Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve, Bowesfield sits on 3 bends in the River Tees. Containing large wetland areas, Bowesfield supports thousands of birds over the winter months, whilst Roe Deer graze in the grassland, Harvest Mice make their nests and Otters swim along the river.



Billingham Beck Valley



With its colourful meadows, ponds, marsh and woodland, Bingham Beck Valley Country Park is one of Stockton Borough Council's most interesting areas of countryside. This wetland provides a home for plants and animals, which are beginning to disappear from our countryside, as wetlands are being drained. Designated as a Local Nature Reserve in 1992, this valuable pocket of countryside has been preserved as a haven for wildlife.

Whinney Banks

An urban greenspace in West Middlesbrough, Whinney Banks Greenspace is an 8 hectare site sandwiched between the Whinney Banks housing estate and the A19. Over recent years the area has been transformed from an area of amenity grassland to a community greenspace for local people, recreation and wildlife. The site is home to species such as grey partridge, and water vole.



Transporter Bridge

Cradle bridge across the Tees

Newport Bridge

The first vertical lift bridge in Britain

Billingham Branch Bridge

The first all-welded bridge in Britain

Tees Flyover

Main transport route across the Tees

Tees Barrage

Headquarters of British Waterways

Portrack Marsh

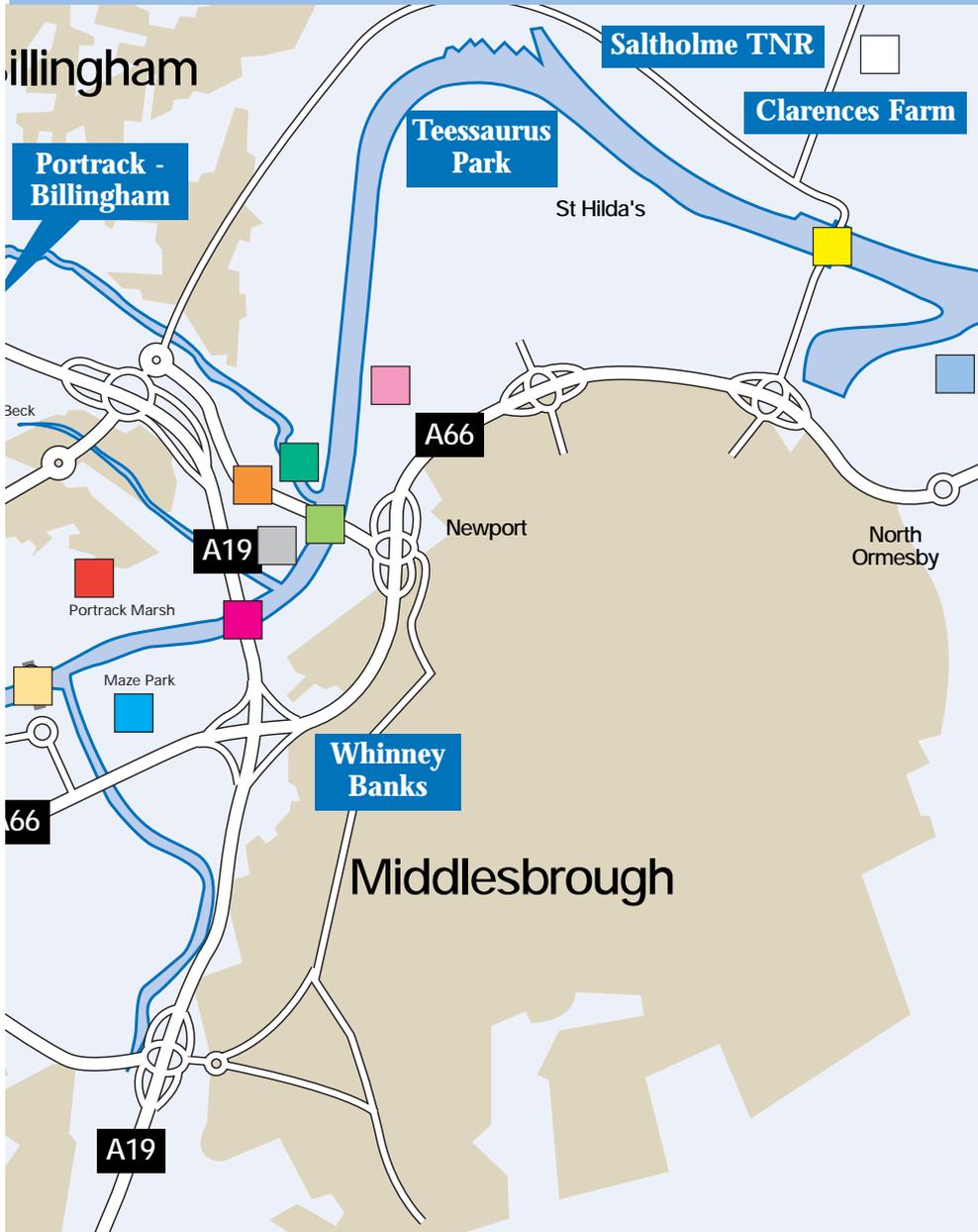
TVWT wetland nature reserve

Maze Park

TVWT grassland nature reserve

Portrack Meadows

Rising from the ashes of industry



Teessaurus Park

Opened in 1982, Teessaurus Park sits in the heart of Middlehaven, backing onto the River Tees. Built on a former slagheap, the site is home to large dinosaur sculptures built by engineering apprentices. Sculptures include Triceratops, Mammoth and Tyrannosaurus Rex, and will catch the imagination of any visiting children.



Portrack - Billingham

A footpath link that has been created between the Portrack Riverside, Billingham Beck Valley and Gravel Hole Nature Reserve. This footpath link runs parallel to the A19 taking in the reedbeds and wetlands of the area, allowing visitor to experience both areas.



Clarences Farm

Situated in the Clarence's, the community farm offers the opportunity for people to discover the sights, sounds and smells of the countryside. The Clarence's farm has all the animals you would expect to find on a farm including cows, sheep, goats, chickens, geese and small animals. This allows visitors to get close to farm animals they might only see in books or on television.



Saltholme TNR

A new Nature Reserve under development by the RSPB and Teesside Environment Trust. Situated in the area behind Port Clarence, the site is internationally important for migrating birds. Work has already started to create large areas of reedbed and wetland. 12,000 trees have been planted on the site. Future plans include creating a visitor's centre and further landscape improvements that will attract species such as Marsh Harrier, Avocet and Bittern into the Tees Valley



■ Newport Paths

A circular link by Billingham Beck

■ Tees View Point

Great views of the River Tees

■ Roscoe Road, Billingham

Community greenspace project

■ Charlton's Pond

Wildlife haven in Billingham

■ Hardwick Dene

Natural habitats in an urban setting

■ South West Ironmasters

Evidence of industrial heritage

■ Dorman's Pool

Bird watchers paradise in Teesside

■ Tilery Park

A community greenspace

Portrack Meadows - from the ashes...

The Portrack Municipal Incinerator opened in 1975 and burnt domestic waste from the four local authorities:

Middlesbrough, Stockton, Redcar & Cleveland and Hartlepool. Around 200,000 tonnes of waste was burnt per annum and generated electricity. Situated between the Newport Approach Road and the Tees Flyover the towers of the incinerator were visible across Teesside.

Closed in November 1996 after it failed to meet new emission regulations, the site was subsequently demolished and cleared. Between 1998 and 2000, the northern area of the site was the temporary home for the Stockton civic amenity site, which closed in December 2001.

With the closure of the civic amenity site and a new 'Energy from Waste' plant opening in Haverton Hill, a partnership between Stockton Borough Council and the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust began to transform the site into an area for recreation and wildlife for the people of Stockton and Middlesbrough to enjoy.

The site represents an important link to the Tees Corridor creating a green wedge along both sides of the River Tees that is open to the public but managed to benefit the wildlife of the area.

Wildflower Meadow

In the centre of the site the concrete footings of the incinerator building remains. The footings have been covered, landscaped and sown as a wildflower meadow, not just making it attractive but creating an area where butterflies (such as the Grayling and Dingy Skipper) and other insects can feed.

Wetland Management

Lustrum Beck Ponds is a small wetland area sandwiched between the A19, Lustrum Beck, and Portrack Meadows. The wetland area acts as an overflow system for the Lustrum Beck Tidal Defence system, and as a result the area is flooded on a regular basis.

Lustrum Beck flows through the



heart of Stockton-on-Tees. As a result it carries a lot of sediment which is deposited in the area around the tidal defence barrier and in Lustrum Beck pond. This gradual silting will lead to the ultimate loss of the wetland area.

As part of the development work the whole area was dredged to remove the silt build

up. In specific areas phragmites reeds were planted, but the rest of the vegetation was allowed to re-colonise naturally.

Tree Management

Trees were originally planted on the site to screen the incinerator building from the roads, but after their planting received little or no management. As part of the site development work the trees were extensively thinned and pollarded to create a more natural woodland and promote the development of ground flora.

Across the site further tree blocks and hedgerows have been planted by volunteers and local school children from Stockton. Over 100 bird boxes have been constructed and erected across the site.

Footpath Construction

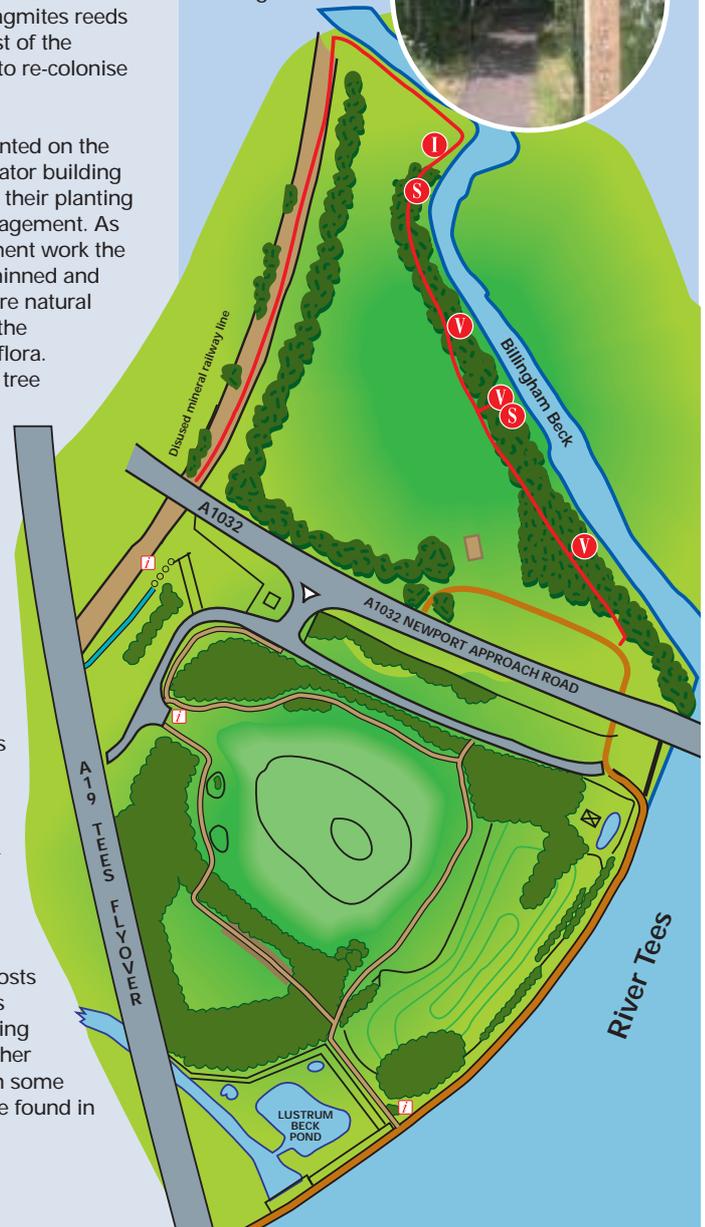
A circular footpath has been created to allow visitors to safely access the site. A boardwalk has also been built to allow people to cross the damper areas. All of the footpaths on the site link into the Tees Corridor.

Interpretation & Signposting

To guide visitors around the site a series of signposts and interpretation panels have been erected showing directions and links to other sites, and information on some of the history and wildlife found in the area.

Newport Paths

A circular link path around Newport Tip, Newport Paths is a fabulous addition to the Tees Corridor. The surfaced footpath winds its way through the tree screen of the site, close to the mouth of Billingham Beck. Five viewing points allow visitors to get close to the wildlife that follows the tidal movements of the water, including a family of seals that hauls out regularly on the beck mouth after feeding at the Tees Barrage.



TVWT Nature Reserves on the River Tees

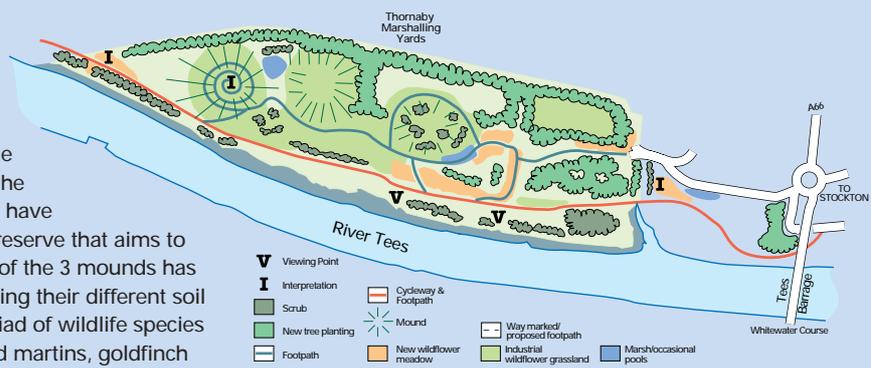
Portrack Marsh

Much of the original marshland was destroyed when the River Tees was straightened in the 1800's, and Portrack Marsh as it stands today was created. Portrack Marsh is the largest remaining wetland area on the lower River Tees. Managed by the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust and Northumbrian Water the large bodies of open water, surrounding reedbed and wet grasslands provide the ideal habitat for animals such as herons and harvest mice. These also act as an important resting point for migrating birds. TVWT volunteers have worked tirelessly to open up and improve the area for visitors. Footpaths and boardwalks have been created along the outer edge of the site to allow visitors to look at the area from every angle, whilst the centre of the site remains undisturbed. The site has a bird hide, interpretation panels, seating and a dipping platform for visiting educational groups. Work on the habitats for wildlife has included creating large areas of reedbed and scrub, a gravel beach, featured ditches and scrapes. Rough grassland has been managed to maximise its potential for the wildlife of the area.

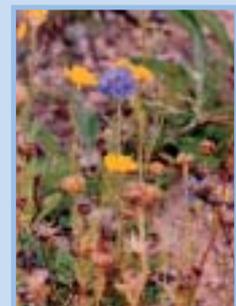


Maze Park

Situated on the southern banks of the River Tees, the three large mounds make Maze Park highly visible. The mounds were created from spoil from the Teesdale Development on the corner of the Marshalling Yards. Since 1998 the TVWT have managed the site as a grassland nature reserve that aims to bring people and wildlife together. Each of the 3 mounds has its own vegetation community representing their different soil properties, which in turn supports a myriad of wildlife species including the Grayling butterfly, fox, sand martins, goldfinch and skylark.



Viewing points allow visitors to look onto the River Tees, with butterfly sculptures providing opportunities for cyclists to lock their bikes up and explore the site before carrying on their journey along the Route One National Cycle Way. An artistic viewing station at the top of the largest of the 3 mounds offers a spectacular view across the Tees Valley and beyond.



Tees Corridor Bites



During the Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration Project there were:

- 144 structured events (including organised events, guided walks and volunteer sessions)
- 46 days working with educational groups
- 240 practical days
- 3300 people involved in the project
- 7850 involvement hours

The following are some of the highlights of the activities during the course of the projects:

PANDA 2004



The People And Nature Development Awards (PANDAs) were a celebration of community environmental projects in the Tees Valley. Sponsored in 2004 by npower, the awards aimed to showcase examples of what has been done by groups in the Tees Valley in order to stimulate further work by likeminded groups. The awards were presented by the Mayor of Stockton at an evening ceremony held at Kirkleatham Old Hall.

Tree Planting on Saltholme



During the winter of 2003/ 04 over 12,000 trees were planted across Saltholme Nature Reserve by TVWT volunteer groups, NACRO Middlesbrough, and employee volunteer work groups. Children from the nearby High Clarence Primary School also came out to get involved with the work, taking a morning out of their lessons to brave the winter chills and help with the planting.

Caterpillars & Butterflies



Visitors to the Tees Corridor may have noticed the start of an invasion of giant metal insects in the area with the creation of the caterpillar barrier on the Portrack railway line, and the butterfly cycle racks on Maze Park. Designed by local artist Andrew McKeown, with the help of local school children, the features were installed by Trust volunteers.

Macmillan College Tree Planting

Children from Macmillan College have been involved in a project to improve their college grounds. In February 2004, as part of their citizenship studies children from years 7, 8 and 9 spent an hour planting trees and a hedgerow around the perimeter of the school. The work was carried out in partnership with the REACT project.

Traditional Woodland Management

As part of the tree work on Portrack Meadows some felled trees were removed in the traditional manner using a horse. Children from Oak Tree Primary School were able to watch a horse called Foster work as they planted trees in another area of the site.

Hallgarth Citizenship



As part of their Citizenship Week, children from Hallgarth School got involved with practical work in the Tees Corridor, including constructing a riverside footpath and cleaning up their memorial garden.

Portrack Marsh Reedbed

To improve the reedbed areas on Portrack Marsh, volunteers from TVWT planted a new phragmites reedbed at the northern edge of West Water.

Seals and Otters

Discovering seals hauling themselves out at Newport Paths during the creation of the link footpath, and the confirmation of otter activity in the centre of Stockton has shown how much the quality of the River Tees has improved.

Roscoe Road Clean Up



Working with Tees Valley Housing and local residents to develop a small area of land off Roscoe Road in Billingham. Local people helped with a clean up day as part of Make a Difference Day 2004.

Volunteers make a difference to the Tees Corridor!



Volunteers are vitally important to the project work of the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, and the Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration Project is no exception. Volunteers have been involved in every aspect of the project with work including:

Tuesday Volunteer Group
People from across the Tees Valley meet each Tuesday to carry out work on the Trusts Nature Reserves. Each reserve needs its own particular management and this is the group of dedicated volunteers who carry out the work.



Wild-bunch

The Wild-bunch was established primarily to allow local students to get involved during their weekly activities sessions. The short regular session has proved very popular for many individuals, and groups regularly attend.

The Wild-bunch carry out small tasks on sites across the Tees Corridor, working not just on Tees Valley Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves, but also community project sites, local authority sites, and community sites in both Stockton and Middlesbrough. The strong volunteer base and hard work of the Wild-bunch has also brought benefits to other projects across the Tees Valley.

A big thank you to all of the volunteers who have given their time to help the work of the Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration Project!

If you are interested in finding out about volunteering please contact Bill Ashton Wickett at the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust on 01642 759900.

Weekend Wild-bunch

To provide more opportunities for those that like to get involved the Weekend Wild-bunch meets every 1st & 3rd Saturday of the month carrying out a daylong activity. This volunteer group is instrumental to facilitating the large-scale conservation projects of the Tees Corridor Natural Regeneration Project.

Employee Volunteering

Major companies from the Tees Valley (including n power, Environment Agency, Barclays, Inland Revenue and Caterpillar Stockton) have encouraged groups of their workers to get involved with the work of the Tees Corridor Projects. Tasks organised provide a great day out for the work force and promote team working, communication skills and personal satisfaction. Skills and experience are then being taken back to the work place.

npower have shown great support for the work in the Tees Corridor, with their groups carrying out:

- Planting 800 trees on the Saltholme Nature Reserve
- Constructing 100 metres of surfaced footpath on Portrack Marsh
- Planting over 500 wildflower plants and erecting signposts on Portrack Meadows
- Constructing steps at Brewsdale Nature Reserve

Hartlepool Environmental Action Team

HEAT have become involved in work in the Tees Corridor in order to gain some skills and experience to help them in their projects in Hartlepool.

Asylum volunteers activities

The "Including You" project allowed asylum seekers and refugees based in Middlesbrough to get involved in environmental volunteering activities across the Tees Corridor.

Educational/ Training Group Volunteering

School groups have been actively involved in as part of the Tees Corridor Projects, with many school groups not only visiting the sites, but helping to carry out small practical improvements as part of their visits.

Abbey Hill School Groups from Abbey Hill School came out to improve an area of the former Portrack Railway line. Their work included both the design and implementation of work to improve access and safety for people visiting the area.

Hallgarth School As part of their Citizenship studies, children from Hallgarth School have been involved in implementing conservation projects for a variety of agencies in the Tees Corridor. In 2003 their work included creating an access path off Newport Bridge into Portrack Meadows. In 2004 the children worked for an entire week to clean up their schools memorial garden.

Shape Training Groups from Shape Training are involved in a programme to engage their construction work groups in practical conservation work. This enables them to put the skills they are learning into practical use.

Stockton Youth Services Young people from Stockton have been helping to improve their local areas and learn skills to prepare them for future work.

Young Offenders Young people having served their reparation orders by clearing and improving areas in the Tees Corridor.



TEES VALLEY

Documenting the work of the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust and its partnership organisations in the Tees Valley



Supported by Neighbourhood Renewal Fund



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Tees Valley Wildlife Trust is a registered charity. No. 511068