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Tables

3. Description of the Existing Environment

3.1 Site Location

3.1.1 The Site boundary is shown on Figure 3-1: Site Boundary Plan (Environmental Statement (ES) Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3). The area within this boundary is defined and referred to in the ES as the "Site". This boundary is the same as the "Order Limits" for the purposes of the Application. The final Site boundary for the purposes of the Application has been refined through on-going studies and taking into account the responses to the Applicants' consultation.

3.1.2 The Site boundary has an area of approximately 462 hectares (ha) and as an elevation of between sea level and approximately 9 mAOD. The Site covers a wide area located within the administrative boundaries of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (RCBC) to the south of the River Tees (South Bank and Dormanstown Wards) and in Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council (STBC) to the north of the River Tees (Billingham South Ward). A portion of the Site to the south of the Tees also lies within the Teesworks area.

3.1.3 This Chapter is supported by Figures 3-1 to 3-4 (ES Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3).

3.2 The Site

3.2.1 The Site is divided into the following areas (described in more detail in Chapter 4: Proposed Development (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2) and shown on Figures 3-2A to 3-2E (ES Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3):

- The Power, Capture and Compression (PCC) Site (Figure 3-2A);
- CO_2 Export Pipeline (Figure 3-2A);
- Natural Gas Connection Corridor (Figure 3-2B);
- Electrical Connection Corridor (Figure 3-2C);
- Water Supply Connection Corridor (Figure 3-2D);
- Water Discharge Connection Corridor (Figure 3-2D); and
- CO_2 Gathering Network Corridor (Figure 3-2E).

3.2.2 The PCC Site has an area of approximately 42.5 ha and an elevation of between 4 and 8 mAOD (see Figure 3-1, ES Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3), and is located on the existing Teesworks site. This is land which was formerly part of the former Redcar Steelworks site, on the south bank of the River Tees, to the south-east of the Redcar Bulk Terminal, in the South Bank Ward of RCBC.

3.2.3 The former Redcar Steelworks site comprises approximately 225 ha of land previously used for iron and steel manufacture developed on land reclaimed

from the Tees Estuary over the late 19th and 20th centuries. The PCC Site contains redundant large-scale plant and buildings associated with the steelworks including the former raw materials handling facility, the sinter plant and conveyor systems. There are also large open land areas that were previously utilised for raw materials, storage and processing.

3.2.4 The former Redcar Steelworks site also contains parts of parts of the CO_2 Export Pipeline Corridor, parts of the CO_2 Gathering Network Corridor, parts of the Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor, and parts of the Water Supply and Discharge Connection Corridors. The part of the Water Discharge Connection Corridor containing the former Steelworks outfall is located between the former blast furnace and coke works.

3.2.5 Both the Water Discharge Corridor and the CO_2 Export Pipeline cross Coatham Dunes and Coatham Sands before continuing seaward. The Water Supply Corridor follows the route of the former Northumbrian Water feed to the former Redcar Steelworks site.

3.2.6 The PCC Site is remote from residential receptors, although there are areas of public/private amenity close to its northern and eastern boundary. The nearest residential settlements is the town of Redcar (approximately 1.8 km east of the PCC Site) including the suburb of Dormanstown (approximately 1.4 km to the south-east of the PCC Site) and the village of Warrenby (approximately 0.7 km to the south-east of the PCC Site), which consists of the Warrenby Industrial Estate and a single residential property (Marsh House Farm).

3.2.7 The other Connections Corridors outside the former Redcar Steelworks site are located within and around land developed for use by the steel industry from the late 19th century and by the chemical industry after the second world war, including land at Billingham and Seal Sands. The majority of this land has also been reclaimed from the Tees Estuary in the past.

3.2.8 The other connections corridors pass through vacant land or existing utilities corridors to the south and north of the River Tees:

- the Natural Gas Connection Corridor runs either to the west or south of the PCC Site and to allow potential alternative connections to the natural gas pipelines at:
  - the National Gas Grid or Trafigura Pipeline at Seal Sands (via a Tees crossing); or
  - Sembcorp Pipeline at Bran Sands.
- the Electrical Connection Corridor runs from the proposed Low Carbon Generating Station sub-station on the PCC Site to the south of the PCC Site to allow connection for electricity export/import to/from the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NGET) at NGET's Tod Point Substation; and
- the CO_2 Gathering Network that will allow the connection of current and potential future industries at Seal Sands and Billingham to the PCC Site via a crossing of the River Tees.

3.2.9 The selection of the routeing of the connections within the corridors has been the subject of an iterative assessment process and was informed by the feedback to the Applicants' consultation activities.

3.3 Surrounding Area

3.3.1 The area surrounding the Site is characterised by industrial land uses. The nearest main settlements are the towns of Redcar, Eston and Middlesbrough. There is a concentration of industrial land uses around the mouth of the River Tees. The Redcar Bulk Terminal is located to the north-west of the PCC Site, on the south bank of the River Tees. Rail lines to and from the Redcar Bulk Terminal run east/west along the southern boundary of the former Redcar Steelworks site.

3.3.2 To the north of the Site lie the coastal areas of South Gare and Coatham Sands, that are local environmental and community assets. These are accessed from Warrenby via a private road (South Gare Road) to South Gare breakwater with permissive access. To the south lies Northumbrian Water Ltd.'s Bran Sands wastewater treatment works and operational land of PD Ports Teesport. To the south-east is the Wilton International chemical complex.

3.3.3 The Teesside Wind Farm is located off-shore approximately 2.4 km north-east of the Site and is oriented north-west to south-east, parallel with the shoreline at Coatham Sands.

3.3.4 The Site extends north and west across the River Tees through Seal sands and on towards Billingham. On the north bank of the River Tees industrial complexes are present at Seal Sands and Billingham with both industrial and residential development at Port Clarence.

3.3.5 The main route to the Site will be via existing access roads from the A1085 Trunk Road between Redcar and the A1053 Tees Dock Road, north of Grangetown and approximately 4 km south of the PCC Site. From here, the A19 will be accessed from either the A66, passing north of Middlesbrough, or the A174, passing to the south. Traffic accessing parts of the Site located to the north of the River Tees will travel from the A19 via the A1046, A178 and A1185.

3.4 Potential Sensitivities / Receptors

3.4.1 A number of environmental receptors relevant to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) have been identified within and outside the boundary of the Site. Distances are provided as the shortest distance between the receptor and the closest point of the boundary of the Site and/or the PCC Site.

3.4.2 Key receptors for each topic area have been identified as part of the assessment process and details are included in the relevant technical chapters (Chapters 8 to 24, ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2). A summary is also provided below.

Sensitive Residential Receptors

3.4.3 Residential receptors are shown on Figure 3-3, ES Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3). There are no residential receptors within 500 m of the PCC Site. The closest residential properties (individual receptors) to the PCC Site are those at Marsh House Farm, in Warrenby 650 m to the east and on Broadway West in Dormanstown, approximately 1.4 km to the south-east. There no residential receptors within the wider Site boundary.

3.4.4 Potential effects on residential receptors are considered in Chapter 8: Air Quality, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport, Chapter 17: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Chapter 23: Population and Human Health and Chapter 24: Cumulative and Combined Effects (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2).

Sensitive Environmental Receptors

3.4.5 Designated nature conservation sites in the vicinity of the Site and the PCC Site are presented in Table 3-1 and in overview on Figure 3-4 (ES Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3). The location of other Figures or drawings that show the locations of these sites are signposted in Table 3-1 also.

Table 3-1: Statutory Ecological Designations

Designation	Approx. distance from the PCC Site	Approx. distance from the Site	Signposting to other Application Figures or Drawings.
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area (SPA)[1]	Immediately north	Within the Site	See Figures 1-3 Document Ref. 5.13 HRA.
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar site[1]	Immediately north	Within the Site	See Figures 1-3 Document Ref. 5.13 HRA.
North York Moors SPA	11 km south-east	10 km south-east	See Figures 1-3 Document Ref. 5.13 HRA.
North York Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	11 km south-east	10 km south-east	See Figures 1-3 Document Ref. 5.13 HRA.
Northumbria Coast Ramsar	15 km north-west	14.5 km north-west	See Figures 1-3 Document Ref. 5.13 HRA.
Northumbria Coast SPA	15 km north-west	13 km north-west	See Figures 1-3 Document Ref. 5.13 HRA.
Durham Coast SAC	15 km north-west	13 km north-west	See Figures 1-3 Document Ref. 5.13 HRA.
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)[2]	Immediately north	Within the Site	See Figure 15-A3 in ES Appendix 15A (ES Volume III, Document Ref. 6.4)
Lovell Hill Pools SSSI	6 km south-east	5.3 km south-east	See Figure 12C-2 in ES Appendix 12

			(ES Volume III, Document Ref. 6.4)
North York Moors National Park	11 km south-east	7.5 km south-east	See Figure 2 Document Ref. 5.13 HRA
Seaton Dunes and Common Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	4 km north-west	2 km north-west	See Figure 12C-2 in ES Appendix 12 (ES Volume III, Document Ref. 6.4)

[1] This includes the extension of the areas covered by the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site approved by the Minister for the Environment on the 16th of January 2020.

[2] The Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SSSI was confirmed on the 18 April 2019 and includes the areas previously notified as Seal Sands SSSI, Redcar Rocks SSSI, Cowpen Marsh SSSI, Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI, South Gare and Coatham Sands SSSI, Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI.
Source: Magic Maps (DEFRA, n.d.)

3.4.6 The Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/Ramsar is located immediately north of the PCC Site (at its nearest point). The SPA/Ramsar includes a range of coastal habitats (sand and mud-flats, rocky shore, saltmarsh, freshwater marsh and sand dunes) on and around the Tees Estuary. The SPA/Ramsar site was recently extended to include Coatham Dunes.

Table 3-2: Non-Statutory Ecological Designations

Designation	Approx. distance from PCC Site	Approx. distance from Site boundary
Eston Pumping Station Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	1.3 km south	Immediately adjacent to the Site
Coatham Marsh LWS	570 m east	Immediately adjacent to the Site
Wilton Woods Complex LWS	4.9 km south east	3.5 km south of the Site
Redcar to Saltburn Foreshore LWS	4 km east	3.6 km east of the Site
Coatham Rocks Local Geological Site (LGS)	2.2 km east	600 m east of the Site

3.4.7 The potential effects of the Proposed Development on designated ecological sites and other ecological receptors are considered in Chapters 12 to 15 of this ES, covering (respectively) terrestrial, aquatic, marine ecology and ornithology, with supporting information provided in Chapter 8: Air Quality and Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2).

Traffic and Transport

3.4.8 There are no adopted highways within the PCC Site.

3.4.9 The Site extends across a number of transport routes (highways and railways) as follows (see Figure 3-1, ES Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3):

- A178;
- A66;
- A1085;
- A1053;

- A1046;
- A1185;
- B1275;
- A1058;
- A1056;
- A1185;
- B1275;
- South Gare Road;
- Tees Valley railway line; and
- Stockton to Hartlepool railway line.

3.4.10 Public rights of way (PRoW) in the vicinity of the site are shown on Figure 17-2 (ES Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3). The PCC Site is not crossed by any PRoW. The nearest PRoW to the PCC Site are:

- Bridleway 116/32/1 through Cleveland Golf Links – the nearest point of which is approximately 630 m east of the PCC Site; and
- Footpaths 116/31/1 and 116/31/2 – approximately 1.65 km south of the PCC Site.

3.4.11 A number of PRoW cross the Site away from the PCC Site, namely:

- Footpath 116/31/1 at Dabholm Gut;
- Footpath 116/31/2 at Dabholm Gut;
- Bridleway 116/9/1 to the south of Bran Sands wastewater treatment plant; and
- Bridleway 116/9/2 to the south of Bran Sands.

3.4.12 Two long-distance foopaths cross the site:

- the Teesdale Way long-distance footpath crosses the Site to the south and east of the PCC Site and runs along the northern boundary of the PCC Site (crossing the routes of the Water Discharge Corridor and the CO_2 Export Pipeline Corridor) to South Gare along South Gare Road.
- The England Coast Path south of the Tees runs alongside and across the Site to the north-west of Lackenby Steelworks and to the south of Bran Sands. North of the Tees, the England Coast Path crosses the route of the CO_2 Gathering Network south of the roundabout at the junction of the A1185 and the A178.

3.4.13 The potential amenity effects of the Proposed Development are considered in Chapter 17: Landscape and Visual Amenity and Chapter 20: Socio-Economics and Tourism (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2). PRoW in the vicinity of the PCC Site and the wider Site are presented on Figure 17-2 (ES Volume II, Document Ref. 6.3).

Air Quality

3.4.14 There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the Site boundary as no AQMAs have been declared in either of the administrative areas of RCBC or STBC.

3.4.15 Air quality effects are considered in Chapter 8: Air Quality (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2).

Geology and Hydrogeology

3.4.16 Man-made Ground is widespread across the former Redcar Steelworks site. The Man-made Ground is associated with the reclamation of land from the Tees estuary using waste materials (including slag) and the long historical industrial use of the Site and surrounding area.

3.4.17 The published British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 scale maps (Sheets 33 (Stockton), (BGS,1987) and 34 (Guisborough), (BGS,1998) show the Site to be underlain by superficial deposits, including:

- Peat;
- Beach and Tidal Flat Deposits;
- Blown Sand;
- Tidal Flat Deposits;
- Glaciolacustrine Deposits; and
- Glacial Till.

3.4.18 The BGS maps show the bedrock geology underlying the Site to be:

- Sherwood Sandstone Group (Triassic) in the north and west;
- Mercia Mudstone Group (Triassic) in the centre (underlain by the Sherwood Sandstone Group);
- Penarth Group (Triassic), which occurs as a thin bed between the Mercia Mudstone Group and overlying Redcar Mudstone Formation; and
- Redcar Mudstone Formation (Jurassic) in the south and east (underlain by the Mercia Mudstone Group, Penarth Group and Sherwood Sandstone Group).

3.4.19 The Sherwood Sandstone is classified by the Environment Agency as a Principal Aquifer. These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.

3.4.20 The Mercia Mudstone Group is classified by the Environment Agency as a Secondary A Aquifer. Secondary A Aquifers contain permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.

3.4.21 Both the Penarth Group and Redcar Mudstone are classified by the Environment Agency as unproductive strata.

3.4.22 The permeable superficial deposits (Beach and Tidal Flat Deposits, Blown Sands and Tidal Flat Deposits) are classified by the Environment Agency as Secondary Aquifers (undifferentiated).

3.4.23 The impermeable superficial deposits (Glaciolacustrine deposits and Glacial Till) are classified by the Environment Agency as unproductive strata.

3.4.24 There are no Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems or Source Protection Zones (SPZ 1 to 3) that can potentially be impacted by the Proposed Development.

Soils and Agriculture

3.4.25 There is limited agricultural land within the Site. A small area of land to the north of the A174 is classified as Grade 3a and Grade 2 Agricultural Land, which is Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land (Natural England, n.d.)

Hydrology and Flood Risk

3.4.26 The PCC Site is located in Flood Zone 1 (land that has a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding) as shown on the Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea).

3.4.27 Land elsewhere within the Site is within Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2 (land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding) and Flood Zone 3a (land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding) as well as areas of land that benefit from flood defences to the east of Billingham. A site-specific flood risk assessment for the Proposed Development is included as Appendix 9A (ES Volume III, Document Ref. 6.4).

3.4.28 The nearest designated watercourse to the PCC Site is the River Tees, located approximately 1.6 km to the west (at its closest point) which is classed by the Environment Agency as a Main River. The Proposed Development includes pipeline crossings under the River Tees and crosses the River Tees between the mouth of the Dabholm Gut and Seal Sands approximately 1.8 km south-west of the PCC Site to allow the construction of the Natural Gas Connection and CO_2 Gathering Network.

3.4.29 The River Tees is tidal in the vicinity of the Site, with the normal tidal limit approximately 14 km upstream at the Tees Barrage, therefore any work beneath the Tees will be below Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).

3.4.30 The Dabholm Gut flows to the River Tees approximately 0.8 km south of the PCC Site. The Dabholm Gut is tidal and receives water from:

- The Fleet (that runs from Coatham Marsh, to the west of Redcar);
- The Mill Race (from east of the Wilton International complex); and
- Dabholm Beck (from the west of the Wilton International complex).

3.4.31 The North Sea is approximately 400 m north of the PCC Site. The Site extends into the North Sea covering an area of shoreline at Coatham Sands.

3.4.32 The Northumbrian Water Ltd Bran Sands wastewater treatment plant (to the south of the PCC Site) discharges into the Dabholm Gut, as does effluent from the Wilton International complex.

3.4.33 The following surface water courses cross the Site:

- The Dabholm Gut;
- The Fleet;
- The Mill Race;
- Dabholm Beck;
- Belasis Beck; and
- Holme Fleet.

3.4.34 There are numerous localised drains, pools/surface water bodies and areas of marshy ground within the Site.

3.4.35 The potential hydrological effects of the Proposed Development are considered in Chapter 9: Surface Water, Flood Risk and Water Resources (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2).

Cultural Heritage

3.4.36 There are no designated on-land or marine heritage assets within the Site.

3.4.37 There is one Scheduled Monument located within 5 km of the PCC Site, a World War I early warning acoustic mirror located approximately 4.7 km east of the PCC Site. There are 25 other Scheduled Monuments within 5 km of the wider Site boundary. These are listed in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Scheduled Monuments within 5 km of the Site

Scheduled Monument	Approx. distance from the Site boundary
Eston Nab hill fort, palisaded settlement and beacon	4.0 km south
Bowl barrow 1.1 km north-west of High Barnaby Farm	4.0 km south
Bowl barrow 1.1 km north-west of High Court Green	4.2 km south
Bowl barrow on Eston Moor, 1.4 km north-west of High Barnaby Farm	4.2 km south
Bowl barrow on Eston Moor, 1.2 km north-west of High Barnaby Farm (two listed entries)	4.1 km south
Bowl barrow 1km north-west of High Court Green	4.3 km south
Three bowl barrows on Wilton Moor, 850 m north-north-west of High Barnaby Farm	4.3 km south
Bowl barrow 850 m north-west of High Court Green	4.4 km south
Two bowl barrows 700 m north-west of High Court Green	4.5 km south
Bowl barrow 800 m north of High Barnaby Farm	4.6 km south
Bowl barrow 500 m north-west of High Court Green	4.7 km south

Bowl barrow on Eston Moor, 1.45 km west of High Barnaby Farm	4.6 km south
Bowl barrow 450 m north-west of High Court Green	4.8 km south
Ring cairn, on Eston Moor 1.3 km north of Mill Farm	4.7 km south
Bowl barrow 1 km north-west of Court Green Farm	4.7 km south-east
Bowl barrow 550 m north-west of Court Green Farm	5.1 km south
Bowl barrow 600 m north-west of Court Green Farm	5.1 km south-east
Round barrow on Upsall Moor known as Mount Pleasant	5.5 km south
World War I early warning acoustic mirror 650 m north-west of Bridge Farm	3.0 km east
Two round barrows on Patterson's Bank	5.9 km south-east
Claxton medieval moated site	4.1 km north
Manorial settlement, dovecote and fragment of field system, immediately north of Marske Inn Farm	4.6 km east
Stockton market cross immediately south of Town Hall	4.6 km south-west
Medieval settlement remains, post mill and field system 240 m north of Pinchinthorpe Hall	8.1 km south
Fishpond 550 m east of Acklam Park	7.9 km south-west

3.4.38 There are at least 80 listed buildings within 3 km of the PCC Site, five of which are Grade I and nine of which are Grade II*. There is a cluster of approximately 23 listed buildings at Kirkleatham, five of which are Grade I and six of which are Grade II*.

3.4.39 There are a further 23 listed buildings in the vicinity of Lazenby, Wilton and Lackenby, two of which are Grade II*. There is a further Grade II* listed building located approximately 1 km south of the Site boundary at Billingham and one at South Bank located approximately 1.4 km west of the Site boundary at South Bank.

3.4.40 There are Conservation Areas at Wilton, Kirkleatham and Yearby, all located more than 2.5 km to the south-east of the Site.

3.4.41 Albert Park is a Registered Park and Garden which is located approximately 3.4 km southeast of the Site boundary in Middlesbrough.

3.4.42 The potential effects on heritage assets are considered in Chapter 18: Cultural Heritage and Chapter 19: Marine Heritage (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2).

Landscape

3.4.43 The PCC Site is located within National Character Area (NCA) 23: Tees Lowlands NCA.

3.4.44 At a local scale the area in which the Site is located to the north of the River Tees is characterised within the Stockton-on-Tees Landscape Character Assessment (WYG Environment, 2011). The Site is partially located within the East Billingham to Teesmouth Landscape Character Area (LCA). There are no Landscape Character Designations covering the industrial complexes along the banks of the River Tees.

3.4.45 The North York Moors National Park boundary is located approximately 7.5 km to the south of the Site.

3.4.46 The effects of the Proposed Development on landscape are considered in Chapter 17: Landscape and Visual Amenity (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2).

Consultation Zones

3.4.47 Information provided by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) indicates that the Site falls within the consultation zones for a major hazard sites or major accident pipelines operated by the following companies:

- South Tees Site Company Ltd.
- Chemoxy International Ltd.
- CF Fertilisers Ltd.
- PX (TGPP) Ltd.
- AMOCO CATS
- Sabic UK Petrochemicals Ltd.
- Dow Chemical Company Ltd.
- INEOS Nitriles (UK) Ltd.
- Inter Terminals Seal Sands Ltd.
- Vertellus Ltd.
- Navigator Terminals
- British Oxygen Co. Ltd.
- INEOS Chlor Ltd.

3.4.48 Only STSC's consultation zone, associated with the former gas pipeline to the former coke works, crosses the PCC Site. STSC have indicated that the former Redcar steelworks infrastructure will be decommissioned and an application made to revoke the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) licence.

3.5 References

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