



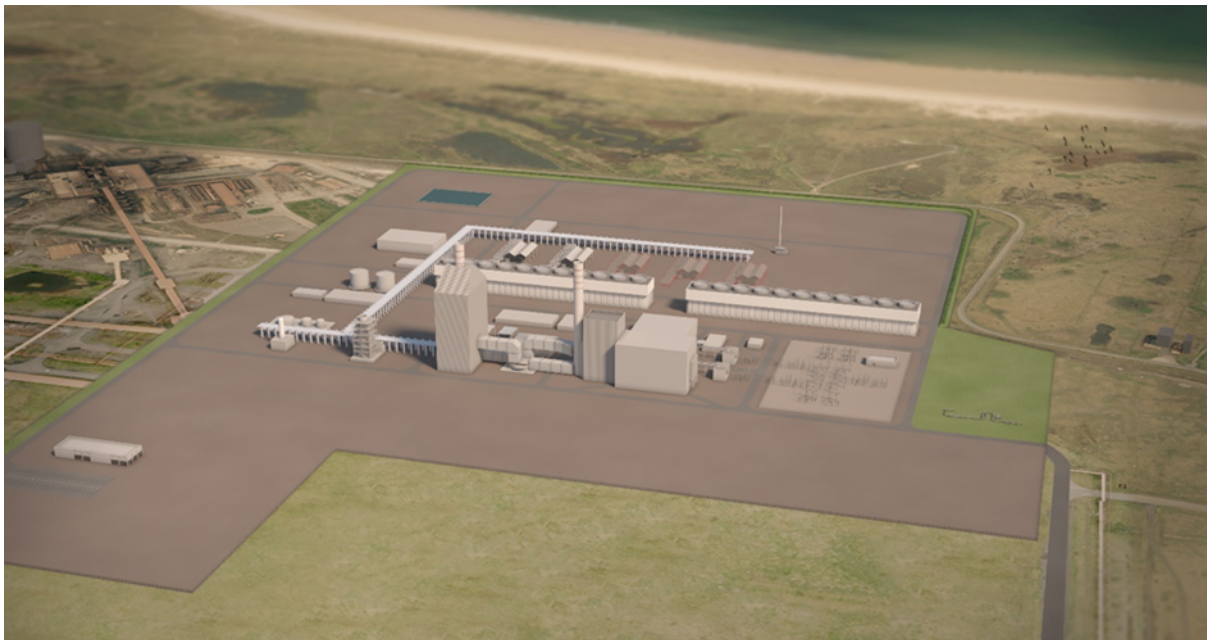
Net Zero Teesside – Environmental Statement

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN010103

Volume III – Appendices

Appendix 12J: GCN Survey Report

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)



Prepared by: **AECOM**

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12J. Great Crested Newt Screening Report

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 This report describes the approach taken to screening the potential for great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) to occur in the vicinity of the Proposed Development and, where relevant, the approach and findings of any follow-on survey work undertaken in support of the ecological impact assessment (EclA) of the Proposed Development. The terms of reference used to describe the Proposed Development in this report are consistent with those defined within the main chapters of the Environmental Statement (ES) (Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2). However, the Site boundary as referenced in this report denote the Proposed Development as it was at the time of writing. The Site boundary has continued to be further refined as the design and assessment of the Proposed Development progressed, reducing the overall extent of the Site boundary. Figure 12J-1 to 12J-2 illustrate the extent of the Site boundary and Study Areas referred to in this report. The final distances of receptors from the current Site boundary are set out in Chapter 12: Terrestrial Ecology and Nature Conservation (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2).

12.1.2 The approach taken to identify whether or not great crested newt is likely to be a constraint to the Proposed Development involved the following steps:

1. A desk study to identify if there are any known records of great crested newt within the study area for the Proposed Development;
2. Identification of all potential waterbodies with the potential to support great crested newt within 250 m of the Site boundary for the Proposed Development (Figure 12J-1) using Ordnance Survey (OS) mastermap data;
3. Detailed screening of the potential waterbodies to confirm their status and relevance to the Proposed Development using desk study data, information on scheme design and consideration of other relevant information. Waterbodies that did not need to be considered further were scoped out (the rationale for this is presented later in this report);
4. Surveys for great crested newt, subject to agreement of access permission for this; and
5. Where it was not possible to resolve the presence or likely absence of great crested newt from waterbodies of potential relevance to the Proposed Development through survey, then the final step has been to undertake further assessment to clarify the likely relevance of this species (Figure 12J-2). This includes the use of the Natural England rapid risk assessment tool (Natural England, 2020) to assess the potential risk posed by the Proposed Development to great crested newt.

12.2 Wildlife Legislation and Planning Policy

- 12.2.1 The following wildlife legislation, planning policy and guidance is specifically relevant to the identification and assessment of potential constraints posed by the presence of great crested newt. At this stage of assessment, this legislation, policy and guidance is primarily listed to demonstrate that an appropriate level of screening, survey and/or assessment has been undertaken to meet likely data requirements for future decision-making regarding these material considerations.
- 12.2.2 Wider relevant biodiversity legislation, policy and guidance is detailed in Appendix 12A: Legislation and Policy (ES Volume III, Document Ref. 6.4).
- 12.2.3 The great crested newt is afforded legal protection through its inclusion on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). It is an offence under this legislation to:
- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure take or disturb this species; and
 - damage, destroy or obstruct any place used by great crested newt for breeding, sheltering or protection.
- 12.2.4 The great crested newt is also listed as ‘Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England’ pursuant to Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Section 40 of the NERC Act requires that local planning authorities have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.
- 12.2.5 Government has published standing advice (Natural England and Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2020) to guide decision-makers on the determination of proposals with potential to affect protected species such as great crested newt. The guidance sets out responsibilities and minimum requirements for great crested newt survey and mitigation.
- 12.2.6 The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) addresses protected species and species of principal importance, including great crested newt, within Part 5.3. This requires that the applicant shows how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance such species. In addition, where great crested newt is found to be present and a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) would be required to permit construction of the Proposed Development, NPS EN-1 also specifies a need to consult with Natural England to determine in advance whether or not they would be likely to grant an EPSML. This report supports these requirements by providing baseline information on the presence/likely absence of great crested within the potential zone of influence of the Proposed Development on great crested newt.

12.3 Methods

Step 1: Desk Study

- 12.3.1 A desk study was carried out as part of the Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) (Appendix 12C, ES Volume III, Document Ref. 6.4) that was completed in advance of site visits and informed the scoping of requirements for further surveys. The following data was obtained:
- Environmental Records Information Centre North East (ERIC) records for the last 10 years. ERIC was consulted on, 28th February 2018, 8th July 2019 and 17th December 2020;
 - Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA) provided results from surveys of land within and adjacent to the Proposed Development Site. This data was provided on 22nd April 2020; and
 - Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website data on the results of Natural England great crested newt surveys completed over 2017 to 2019, and any European Protected Species (EPS) licenses for great crested newt granted within 1 km of the Proposed Development.
- 12.3.2 Desk study results obtained for the PEA and of relevance to this assessment has been carried forward into this report. Where appropriate this data is presented in more detail or re-interrogated for the needs of the current assessment.

Step 2: Identification of Potential Waterbodies Requiring Further Screening

- 12.3.3 OS Mastermap data was used to identify potential waterbodies within 250 m of the proposed Site boundary (refer to Figure 12J-1). At the time of this exercise a more extensive area of land was being considered for the Proposed Development, and consequently more potential waterbodies were identified than are now relevant to this report. This is reflected in the system of waterbody numbering used, and where there are breaks in the sequence of numbering it should be assumed that these breaks reflect potential waterbodies that are no longer of relevance to the Proposed Development.
- 12.3.4 A 250 m search radius from the proposed Site boundary was applied as Natural England (2020) considers this to be the upper limit of typical movement distances of great crested newt from their breeding ponds into surrounding terrestrial habitats. Consideration of waterbodies located at greater distance (up to a maximum distance of 500 m) may be required if specific circumstances are met¹. These circumstances are not considered relevant given the configuration and construction requirements of the Proposed Development. The evidence presented later in this report supports the approach taken.

¹ 'Surveys of land at this distance from ponds are normally appropriate when all of the following conditions are met: (a) maps, aerial photos, walk-over surveys or other data indicate that the pond(s) has potential to support a large great crested newt population, (b) the footprint contains particularly favourable habitat, especially if it constitutes the majority available locally, (c) the development would have a substantial negative effect on the habitat, and (d) there is an absence of dispersal barriers.' Natural England (2020).

- 12.3.5 The Site boundary for the Proposed Development and the 84 potential waterbodies identified within 250 m of this are shown on Figure 12J-1 of this report.

Step 3: Screening of Potential Waterbodies

- 12.3.6 Initial site investigations for the Proposed Development, e.g. the aquatic ecology scoping surveys completed in February and May 2020 as reported in Chapter 13: Aquatic Ecology (ES Volume I, Document Ref. 6.2), strongly indicated that the OS Mastermap dataset used at Step 2 was not fully reliable for the identification of waterbodies suitable for great crested newt. Many supposed waterbodies were found not to hold water long enough to meet breeding requirements for great crested newt (water needs to be maintained between March and August to allow successful breeding), to no longer exist (due to losses to habitat succession or development), and/or to have, in all likelihood, never have been waterbodies to begin with (i.e. the mapping was incorrect).
- 12.3.7 Given this, further work was undertaken to scope down the number of waterbodies requiring further consideration in relation to great crested newt. This involved identification and discounting of waterbodies meeting the following criteria:
- No evidence of waterbody presence following detailed interrogation of current aerial imagery in Google Earth (time series 2017 to 2020), or it is clearly only a temporary feature (e.g. holding water after winter rainfall but dry in spring and summer);
 - No evidence of waterbody presence or conditions suitable for great crested newt following site inspection;
 - The identification of waterbodies as running water (rivers, streams, drains with an obvious flow); and
 - Other grounds suitable to permit the discounting of the waterbody concerned.
- 12.3.8 The following 'other grounds' were considered a reasonable basis for scoping out potentially suitable waterbodies from further consideration:
- Waterbodies south of the River Tees were discounted after INCA advised AECOM that great crested newt is absent from this area and that it is widely accepted that further great crested newt surveys are not needed to support planning applications in this area. All waterbodies located within 250 m of the Site boundary in the area south of the River Tees were therefore scoped out on this basis. See the PEA report (Appendix 12C, ES Volume III, Document Ref. 6.4) for more information;
 - Waterbodies separated from the Proposed Development by major barriers such as large roads and extensive industrial development were discounted on the basis of lack of habitat connectivity with the Proposed Development. This was also the case with operational artificial waterbodies, such as water tanks within chemical works, if they

were isolated and encircled by extensive hard standing with no habitat connectivity to the Proposed Development;

- Waterbodies within 250 m of the CO₂ Gathering Network in the Seal Sands area were discounted on the basis that the existing roads and pipe racking infrastructure will be used, and consequently there is not likely to be any meaningful construction or disturbance to semi-natural terrestrial habitats of potential suitability for great crested newt;
- Waterbodies that are part of the operational infrastructure of chemical works and gas processing facilities (i.e. online concrete tanks and similar structures) have been discounted on the basis that existing operational usage precludes any reasonable likelihood of great crested newt being present (especially given there is no other data to indicate the presence of this species within 1 km of the Proposed Development). Water levels are unlikely to be stable in these structures, and water quality is likely to be poor; and
- Waterbodies 1, 2, 3 and 4, while discounted based on the above advice from INCA, could also be discounted based on prior eDNA surveys by AECOM on 21st May 2018. The eDNA survey confirmed that great crested newt was absent from these ponds.

12.3.9 A summary table of the screening of all potential waterbodies, and the evidence and data source used to inform the scoping for suitability for great crested newt is provided as Annex A.

Step 4: Survey

12.3.10 Two waterbodies (waterbodies 96 and 105) in the Seal Sands area were subject to eDNA surveys on 16th June 2020. These surveys were undertaken in accordance with good practice guidance, as detailed in Briggs *et al* (2014). The water samples were sent to ADAS for analysis.

Step 5: Further Assessment

12.3.11 After the screening process outlined above, two potentially suitable waterbodies (waterbodies 96 and 105) were identified that retained relevance and needed to be considered further.

12.3.12 It was not possible to resolve the presence or likely absence of great crested newt from these two waterbodies through survey, so further assessment is provided to clarify the likely relevance of this species. This includes the use of the Natural England rapid risk assessment tool (Natural England, 2020) to assess the potential risk of the Proposed Development on great crested newt.

12.3.13 A review of the final construction requirements for the Proposed Development (as fixed in January 2021) and the location of these activities relative to the two waterbodies showed that neither pond would be lost, but there would be temporary loss of some terrestrial habitat. Nonetheless, the conclusion was that this would not affect the conservation status of great crested newt if present.

12.3.14 The results of each step of the screening process are provided in Section 12.4 of this report.

12.4 Results

Step 1: Desk Study

- 12.4.1 ERIC confirmed that they held no recent (within the past 10 years) records of great crested newt within 1 km of the Proposed Development. MAGIC contained no relevant records as Natural England has not undertaken any great crested surveys within 1 km of the Proposed Development. There were also no EPS licenses for great crested newt granted within 1 km of the Proposed Development.
- 12.4.2 As the ERIC data search covered such a large area of land, it provides reasonably good evidence that great crested newt is likely to be either absent or very uncommon within the potential zone of influence of the Proposed Development. However, certainty on the absence of great crested newt is limited by a lack of certainty over how much survey effort for great crested newt has been applied in the past. The absence of records might just reflect a lack of survey. Although this seems unlikely given the urban and industrial setting (surveys are normally required for planning applications) and the presence of a large nature reserve at Saltholme.
- 12.4.3 This has most relevance to the land required within Stockton-on-Tees to the north of the River Tees, as it is not possible to be fully certain that great crested newt is absent from this area.
- 12.4.4 In contrast, it is possible to be fully confident in the results of the desk study for land to the south of the River Tees within Redcar and Cleveland. This is because of the additional advice received from INCA, based on their detailed understanding of the ecology of this area founded on a long history of ecological survey and assessment within the Site boundary. INCA advised AECOM (email from Ian Bond 24th March 2020) that there are no known occurrences of great crested newt in the South Tees area of Redcar and Cleveland and that it is well established that great crested newt surveys are not required to support planning applications in the South Tees area. On this basis, great crested newt is not relevant in this area and has been scoped out accordingly.

Step 2: Identification of Potential Waterbodies

- 12.4.5 The initial 140 potential waterbodies identified (using OS master mapping) as being within 250 m of the Proposed Development was revised to 84 based on updates to the scheme design, and therefore the Site boundary as it was in January 2021 (see paragraph 12.3.3 to 12.3.5).

Step 3: Screening of Waterbodies

- 12.4.6 The screening process outlined in paragraphs 12.3.6 - 12.3.9 was used to identify the waterbodies with the potential to support great crested newt.
- 12.4.7 Of the 84 potential waterbodies identified by the process described in Step 2:
- 26 waterbodies were dry or mapped incorrectly as waterbodies (see paragraph 12.3.7);

- 21 waterbodies were scoped out based on INCA advice (see paragraph 12.3.8);
- 18 waterbodies were within 250 m of the CO₂ Gathering Network, where the use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact (see paragraph 12.3.8);
- 10 waterbodies were identified as running water and associated ditches, so were scoped out on this basis (see paragraph 12.3.7);
- four waterbodies were operational industrial waterbodies (see paragraph 12.3.8);
- two waterbodies were separated from the Proposed Development by a major barrier (such as main roads) (see paragraphs 12.3.8); and
- one waterbody was identified as being part of the estuary/port so is not suitable for great crested newt (see paragraph 12.3.8).

12.4.8 A summary table of these results is provided in Annex A of this report.

12.4.9 Waterbody 96 and 105 could not be scoped out using the screening methods outlined above. Given this, they are considered further in Step 4 (paragraph 12.4.10 onwards).

Step 4: Survey

12.4.10 An attempt was made to resolve the presence/ likely absence of great crested newt from waterbodies 96 and 105 of potential relevance to the Proposed Development (as summarised above under Step 3) through eDNA survey.

12.4.11 The results of the eDNA survey of waterbody 96 and 105 were indeterminate. ADAS (the laboratory which undertook the water sample analysis) stated that this was due to the presence of white precipitate in the water samples, which prevented eDNA extraction. ADAS advises that this is a limitation associated with certain types of waterbody, particularly those with a high clay content, and is not a result of the sampling method used on site. The precipitate is not visible when samples are collected, so only becomes apparent during the analysis of the sample. Because the results were indeterminate, the potential presence of great crested newt within these waterbodies cannot be discounted.

Step 5: Further Assessment

12.4.12 Due to the indeterminate results of the eDNA survey and land access restrictions, waterbodies 96 and 105 remain potentially relevant and require further assessment (which uses additional information given on Figure 12J-2). This involved use of the Natural England tool and its associated guidance to investigate the consequences of the Proposed Development for great crested newt should they be present within these waterbodies. In particular, the tool and its associated guidance helps to clarify whether or not the Proposed Development would be likely to require a EPSML.

12.4.13 In making use of the tool, it has been assumed that simple good practice precautionary avoidance measures can be adopted during construction works to manage the potential risk of individual great crested newts to be

injured by these works. This is necessary so as to permit a clear understanding of the consequences of the Proposed Development in terms of its effects on habitat suitability for great crested newt. As a general rule, habitat loss is more likely to pose a threat to the long-term viability of great crested newt populations than mortality of individuals during construction, so it is important to consider any temporary and permanent losses of habitat.

- 12.4.14 The terrestrial habitat loss values entered into the tool for each waterbody represent the area of accessible semi-natural habitat within the Site boundary where construction activities are proposed. It is emphasised that parts of the Site boundary have only been included to encompass existing infrastructure that would be used, particularly existing pipeline rack systems and road and therefore would not involve loss of semi-natural habitat.

Waterbody 96

- 12.4.15 Waterbody 96 is a semi-natural waterbody located within the brinefields and is surrounded by extensive semi-natural terrestrial habitats.
- 12.4.16 Following a final review and confirmation of construction requirements in January 2021, the worst-case construction land take requirements within the Site boundary relevant to this pond involves approximately 0.7 ha of land between the existing pipeline rack system and the main road within 250m to 500m from the waterbody. No construction works are proposed within the wider Site boundary associated with this pond. Instead, only use of the existing road is proposed within this area.
- 12.4.17 Analysis of waterbody 96 using the Natural England rapid risk assessment tool (Natural England, 2020) confirms that the temporary disturbance of terrestrial habitats during construction of the Proposed Development is not likely to impact the conservation status of great crested newt.
- 12.4.18 Precautionary working methods would still need to be adopted to address the low residual risk of injury.

Diagram 12-1: Rapid Risk Assessment of Watercourse 96

Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score
Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.5 - 1 ha lost or damaged	0.03
Individual great crested newts	No effect	0
	Maximum:	0.03
Rapid risk assessment result:		GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY

Waterbody 105

- 12.4.19 Waterbody 105 is a semi-natural waterbody located within the brinefields and is surrounded by extensive semi-natural terrestrial habitats.
- 12.4.20 Following a final review and confirmation of construction requirements in January 2021, it has been confirmed that the worst-case construction land take requirements within the Site boundary relevant to this pond involves approximately 0.7 ha of land between the existing pipeline rack system. This approximates to 0.5 ha within the 100 to 250m of the pond and 0.3ha within

the 250m to 500m of the pond. No construction works are proposed within the wider Site boundary associated with this pond. Only use of the existing road is proposed within this area.

- 12.4.21 Analysis of waterbody 105 using the Natural England rapid risk assessment tool (Natural England, 2020) confirms that the temporary disturbance of terrestrial habitats during construction of the Proposed Development is not likely to impact the conservation status of great crested newt.
- 12.4.22 Precautionary working methods would still need to be adopted to address the low residual risk of injury.

Diagram 12-2: Rapid Risk Assessment of Watercourse 105

Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score
Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.1 - 0.5 ha lost or damaged	0.1
Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.1 - 0.5 ha lost or damaged	0.005
Individual great crested newts	No effect	0
	Maximum:	0.1
Rapid risk assessment result:	GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY	

12.5 Conclusions

- 12.5.1 Following screening of the potential of the Proposed Development to affect great crested newt it was determined that two waterbodies were of potential relevance. All other waterbodies could be excluded following considerations based around suitability, distance, and the construction requirements of the Proposed Development and the location of these construction activities.
- 12.5.2 An attempt was made in spring 2020 to survey the two relevant waterbodies (96 and 105), but the survey results were inconclusive. For the purposes of assessment, it was therefore considered that great crested newt may be present.
- 12.5.3 A review of the final construction requirements for the Proposed Development (as fixed in January 2021) and the location of these activities relative to the two waterbodies has been undertaken. This determined that there was no likelihood of an adverse impact on the conservation status of great crested newt (if present) as a result of these construction activities. However, it is advised that precautionary working methods be adopted during construction to address the small residual risk of great crested newt being present in the local area.

12.6 References

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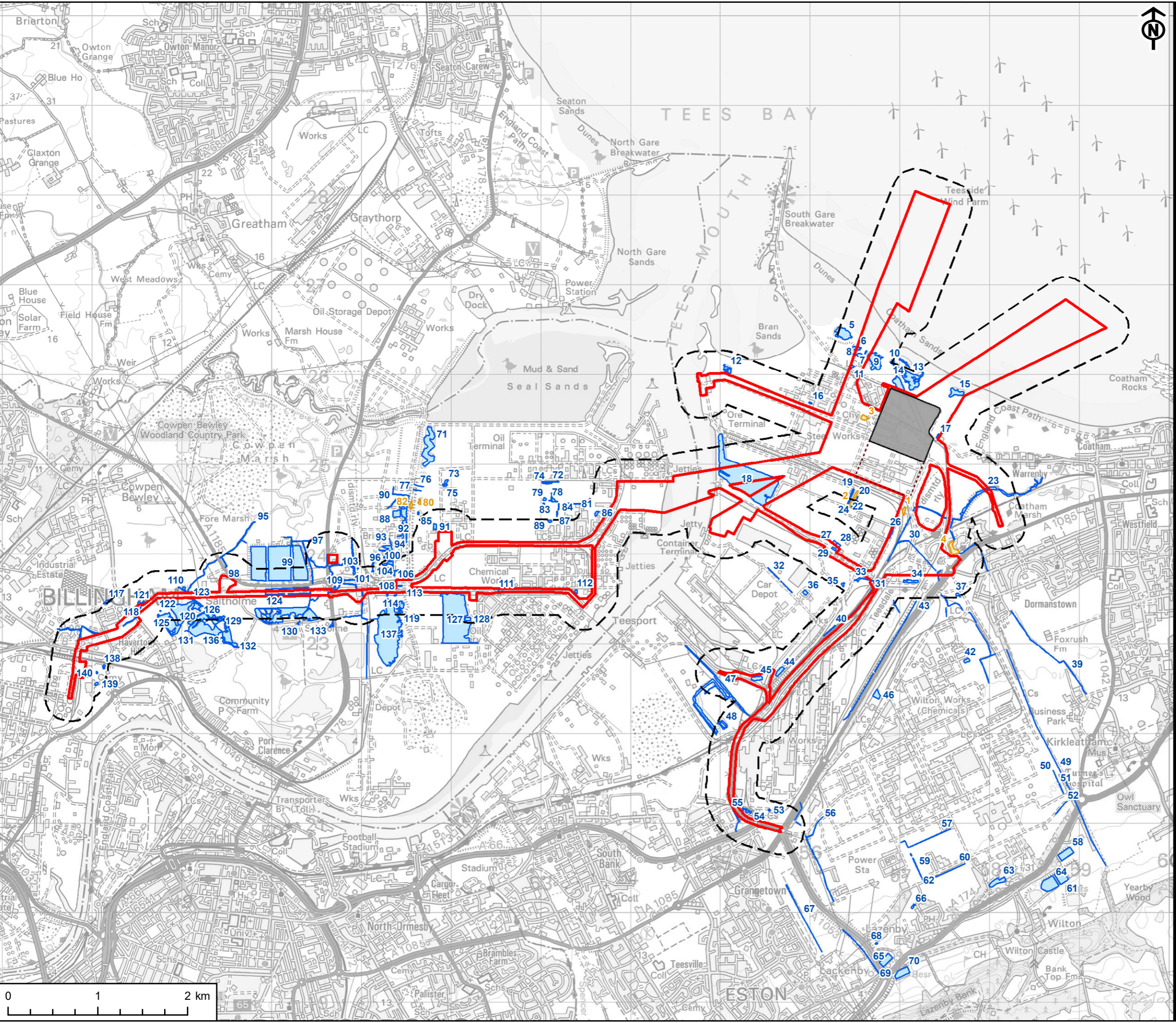
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Figures

Figure 12J-1: Potential Waterbodies Within 250 m of the Proposed Development



AECOM

PROJECT
 Net Zero Teesside

CLIENT
 NZT POWER AND NZNS STORAGE

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Site Boundary - 250m Buffer
- Power, Capture and Compressor Site
- Future Expansion Area
- Waterbody
- GCN Confirmed Absent due to Negative eDNA

TITLE
 FIGURE 12J.1
 POTENTIAL WATERBODIES WITHIN 250M OF
 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

REFERENCE
 NZT_210121_GCN_12J.1_v3

SHEET NUMBER
 1 of 1

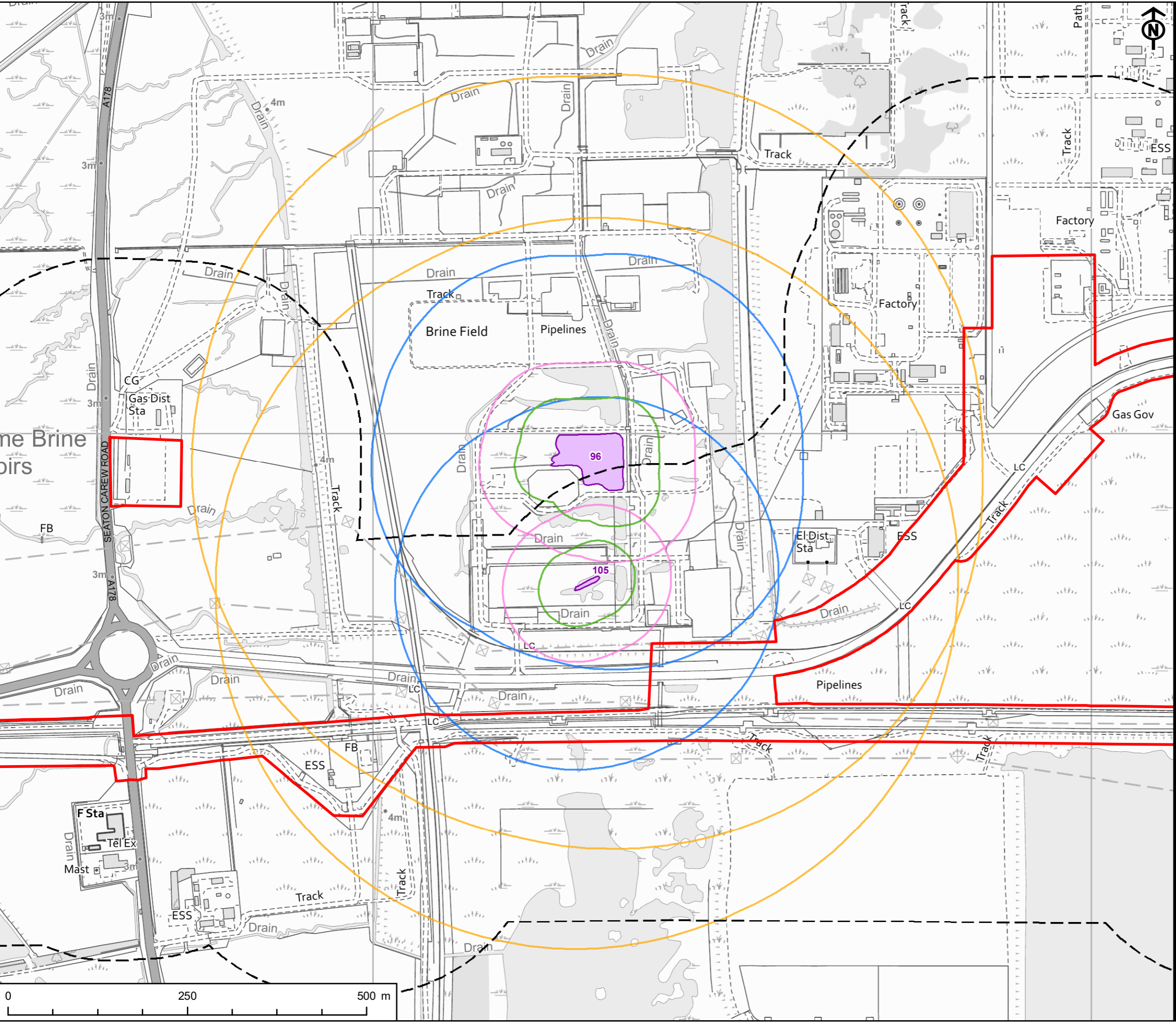
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Figure 12J-2: Potential Waterbodies Requiring Further Assessment

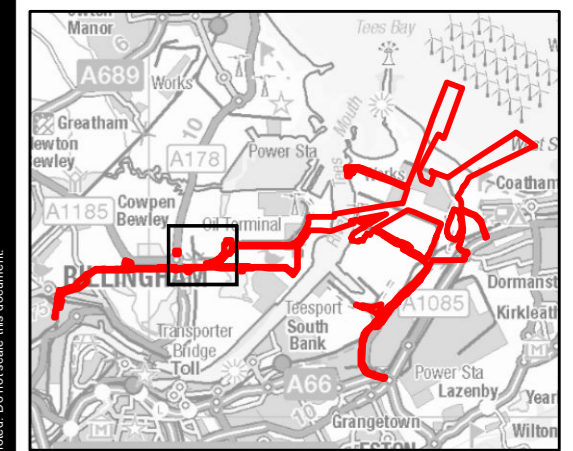
Project Management Initials: RL Designer: LC Checked: AR Approved: DB

Scale @ A3 1:5,000



CLIENT
 NZT POWER AND NZNS STORAGE

- KEY
- Site Boundary
 - Site Boundary - 250m Buffer
 - Waterbody Requiring Further Assessment - 50m Buffer
 - Waterbody Requiring Further Assessment - 100m Buffer
 - Waterbody Requiring Further Assessment - 250m Buffer
 - Waterbody Requiring Further Assessment - 500m Buffer



TITLE
 FIGURE 12J.2
 POTENTIAL WATERBODIES REQUIRING FURTHER ASSESSMENT

REFERENCE
 NZT_210121_GCN_12J.2_v3

SHEET NUMBER 1 of 1 DATE 21/01/21

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Annex A - Potential Waterbody Screening

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
1	✓		Within	Out	eDNA survey May 2018	Great crested newt confirmed absent based on eDNA survey. INCA also advises this species is absent from local area.
2	✓		Within 250m	Out	eDNA survey May 2018	Great crested newt confirmed absent based on eDNA survey. INCA also advises this species is absent from local area.
3	✓		Within	Out	eDNA survey May 2018	Great crested newt confirmed absent based on eDNA survey. INCA also advises this species is absent from local area.
4	✓		Within 250m	Out	eDNA survey May 2018	Great crested newt confirmed absent based on eDNA survey. INCA also advises this species is absent from local area.
5	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).
6	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).
7	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).
8	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).
9	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
10	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).
11	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
12	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
13	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).
14	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
15	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).
16	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
17	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit February 2020	No waterbody (dry).
18	✓		Within	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Part of dock area
19	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit May 2018	Scoped out based on advice from INCA. Adjacent to 2 – negative eDNA.
20	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit May 2018	Scoped out based on advice from INCA. Adjacent to 2 – negative eDNA.
21	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit May 2018	Scoped out based on advice from INCA. Adjacent to 2 – negative eDNA.
22	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
23	✓		Within	Out	Scoping visit May 2018	The Fleet – running water
24	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
25	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	The Fleet- running water
26	✓		Within	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
27	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
28	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
29	✓		Within	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
30	✓		Within	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	The Mill Race – running water
31	✓		Within	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Dabholm Cut- tidal watercourses linked to estuary.
32	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
33	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
34	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
35	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
36	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
37	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
38	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
39	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Ash Gill - running water.
40	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Dabholm Gut- tidal watercourses linked to estuary.
41	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
42	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
43	✓		Within	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Scoped out based on INCA advice - Drainage ditch of Trunk Road
44	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
45	✓		Within	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
46	✓		> 250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
47	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA. - network of ditches

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
48	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
49	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
50	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
51	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
52	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
53	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
54	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out based on advice from INCA	Scoped out based on advice from INCA.
55	✓		Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Knitting Wife Beck – running water
56	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away - Kinkerdale Beck – running water
57	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and advice from INCA	More than 250m away.
58	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and advice from INCA	More than 250m away.
59	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and advice from INCA	More than 250m away.
60	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and advice from INCA	More than 250m away.
61	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and advice from INCA	More than 250m away.
62	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and advice from INCA	More than 250m away.
63	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
					and advice from INCA	
64	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and advice from INCA	More than 250m away.
65	✓		Within	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Kettle Beck – running water
66	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and advice from INCA	More than 250m away.
67	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
68	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
69	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
70	✓		>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
71		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
72		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
73		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
74		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
75		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
76		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	No waterbody (dry).
77		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	No waterbody (dry).
78		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
79		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
80		✓	>250m away	Out	Negative eDNA	More than 250m away.
81		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
82		✓	>250m away	Out	Negative eDNA	More than 250m away.

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
83		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and Google Earth	More than 250m away. –No waterbody (dry).
84		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and Google Earth	More than 250m away. –No waterbody (dry).
85		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	More than 250m away. –No waterbody (dry).
86		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Isolated industrial waterbody – no habitat connectivity
87		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB and Google Earth	More than 250m away. –No waterbody (dry).
88		✓	>250m away	Out	eDNA survey 2020 (indeterminate)	More than 250m away.
89		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
90		✓	>250m away	Out	eDNA survey 2020 (indeterminate)	More than 250m away.
91		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Lined concrete water tank storage within gas processing facility. Part of operational infrastructure.
92		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	More than 250m away. –No waterbody (dry).
93		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	More than 250m away. –No waterbody (dry).
94		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	More than 250m away. –No waterbody (dry).
95		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Holme Fleet-running water
96		✓	Within 250m	In	Scoping visit and eDNA survey June 2020	Survey and/or further assessment needed.
97		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Network of ditches associated with an unnamed drain – running water

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
98		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Network of ditches associated with Holme Fleet
99		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Large artificial waterbodies (industrial use)
100		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	No waterbody (dry).
101		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	No waterbody (dry).
102		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	No waterbody (dry).
103		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out by desk study	No waterbody (dry).
104		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	No waterbody (dry).
105		✓	Within 250m	In	Scoping visit and eDNA survey June 2020	Survey and/or further assessment needed.
106		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoping visit June 2020	No waterbody (dry).
107		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away.
108		✓	Within	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
109		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
110		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
111		✓	Within	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
112		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Isolated artificial industrial waterbody
113		✓	Within	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
						precludes potential for impact.
114		✓	Within	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
115		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
116		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away
117		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
118		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out by desk study	No waterbody (dry).
119		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out by desk study	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
120		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
121		✓	Within	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Ditch associated with Holme Fleet
122		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
123		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
124		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
125		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth and third-party information	Confirmed dry by RSPB June 2020
126		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-On-Tees				
127		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	No waterbody (dry).
128		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
129		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
130		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away
131		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
132		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
133		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away
134		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away
135		✓	>250m away	Out	Scoped out based on revised RLB	More than 250m away
136		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using information on scheme design and Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
137		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
138		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Use of existing racking infrastructure precludes potential for impact.
139		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Major road/rail barrier – no habitat connectivity

Waterbody	Borough		Proximity to RLB	Scoped in or out	Evidence	Conclusion
	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton- On-Tees				
140		✓	Within 250m	Out	Scoped out using Google Earth	Major road/rail barrier – no habitat connectivity