

The Wrexham (Gas Fired Power Station) Order

6.4.6 Volume 4: Environmental Statement Appendix 11.4: Consultation

Planning Act 2008 The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

PINS Reference Number:	EN010055
Document Reference Number:	6.4.6
Regulation Number:	5(2) (a)
Lead Author:	Atkins

Revision:	Date:	Description:
0	March 2016	Submission version

Meeting notes

Project:	Wrexham		
Subject:	Ecology		
Date and time:	18 January 2013	Meeting no:	1
Meeting place:	CCW Offices - Mold	Minutes by:	A Watson
Present:	A Watson Mathew Ellis	Representing:	Atkins CCW

ITEM	DESCRIPTION & ACTION	RESPONSIBLE
1	AW introduced ME to the proposed scheme and how Atkins were looking to set up an early dialogue with CCW to ensure that all parties were talking and that Atkins understand CCW requirements. ME welcomed Atkins involvement as this provides CCW with comfort that the scheme will be assessed properly.	NA
2	<p>AW outlined the scheme and ran through the scoping report of surveys and agreed the following with CCW in terms of survey scopes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The power station site, compounds and routes of the pipeline and overhead cables would be subject to an extended phase 1 habitat survey. To some degree the scope of further surveys would depend upon the findings of the extended phase 1. 2. Badger survey – routes of the works plus a 30m buffer zone. This may need to be extended depending upon what is found. 3. Initial bat surveys of all suitable features for bats (trees and structures) which could be impacted by the scheme. If found to offer suitable features emergence/re-entry surveys will be required. In addition. Transect bat surveys will also be required as the landscape is dotted with hedgerows which are likely to be important routes for bat foraging. 4. For otters and water voles all watercourses should be surveyed on two separate occasions with a suitable time lapse between the surveys (2-3 months). 5. For reptiles no detailed surveys are required but an assessment of habitats should be done so that potential key areas are identified. 6. Lesser silver water diving beetle is known to be present in ponds throughout the area. It was agreed that surveys will only be undertaken of ponds which will be lost to the scheme. 7. For invertebrates an assessment of suitable habitats will be undertaken (particularly around industrial estate where rare butterflies are known to be present), at this stage there is no requirement for more detailed surveys. 8. There is no requirement to undertake white clawed crayfish surveys. 9. There is a lot of hedgerows along the routes and therefore a survey of those that appear to be of high value will be required. 10. Where Annex 1 habitats are identified as part of the extended phase 	

Next meeting: TBA

Distribution:

Date issued: **File ref:** 5105324.016

NOTE TO RECIPIENTS:

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ITEM	DESCRIPTION & ACTION	RESPONSIBLE
	<p>1 these should be subject to an NVC survey. It is not known if there are any of these habitats present.</p> <p>11. No breeding bird survey is required, however, the ES will need to assess the impacts and mitigate accordingly. The ES will also need to include an assessment of those birds listed in the Habitat Regs.</p> <p>12. For great crested newts (GCN) it was agreed that surveying all ponds within at least 250m of the route corridors was not required as it is known that GCN are found throughout the area and in significant numbers.</p>	
	<p>ME explained that the Amphibian and Reptile Group (ARG) had completed an extensive modelling of the Wrexham area for GCN and that Atkins should work with ARG and use this data to form GCN licence applications. ME confirmed that as long as ARG have been involved CCW will accept the licence application without more detailed surveys. It was therefore agreed that only those ponds that lie within close proximity to the route corridors would be subject to detailed surveys. AW agreed to contact ARG to arrange a review of the model and sub-contracting ARG to the scheme.</p>	<p>AW to contact ARG</p>
3	<p>AW discussed the issues of compensating for habitat loss in terms of the GCN. ME stated that CCW will expect a compensation site to be provided of an area equivalent or greater than the area being lost. This is most relevant to the power station site. ME also stated that as well as a compensation site being provided CCW will expect a long term financial commitment (circa 10 years) for the management of the compensation site/s and that a third party be identified to undertake the management. In association with this CCW will expect to see a management plan to cover the length of the management agreement.</p>	<p>Click to enter text</p>
4	<p>AW asked about the requirement for HRA screening. ME agreed that an HRA will be required although he does not anticipate that this will need to go to stage 2. In undertaking the HRA the entire River Dee catchment needs to be included in the assessment. ME suggested that AW speak to Neil Smith (CCW) to discuss the HRA.</p> <p>AW discussed the issue of the interaction between CCW/Natural England as the scheme lies close to the English border and the River Dee does enter England. Me stated that CCW will take the lead on this and that Natural England should be cc into the correspondence.</p>	<p>AW to contact Neil Smith (CCW)</p>
5	<p>ME stated that CCW would also expect to see a biosecurity assessment included within the ES. This is a statement on how biosecurity will be handled such as how invasive species will be managed during construction.</p>	<p>Click to enter text</p>
6	<p>ME also stated that for any licence applications an independent construction ecology auditor will be required. This is to provide CCW confidence that the site works are being implemented accordingly.</p>	<p>Click to enter text</p>

Meeting notes

Project:	Wrexham Energy Centre and Electrical Connection		
Subject:	Ecology		
Date and time:	14th June 2013 (10.30am)	Meeting no:	1
Meeting place:	NRW - Mold	Minutes by:	A Watson
Present:	Daniel Chapman (DC) Alex Watson (AW) John Box (JB) Matthew Ellis (ME) Emma Broad (EB)	Representing:	Skelton Group Atkins Atkins Natural Resources Wales Wrexham County Borough Council

ITEM	DESCRIPTION & ACTION	RESPONSIBLE
1	AW introduced all parties and outlined the reason for the meeting which was to introduce the client to the ecological statutory bodies and talk through some of the constraints, namely great crested newts, associated with the proposed development.	Click to enter text
2	AW outlined the issues that were currently being dealt with in terms of access and surveys. ME stated that if land access was not available this would need to be explained in the Environmental Statement and it shown how land access had been sought and denied. The assessment should be based on knowledge of the habitats along the route and, where data was not available, a 'worst case scenario' approach should be adopted. EB was in agreement with this.	Click to enter text
3	<p>The issue of great crested newts was discussed in relation to route of the gas pipeline and the overhead pylons. ME considers that the impacts associated with this are temporary in nature and therefore not significant.</p> <p>ME stated that although access has not been gained and therefore surveys have not been completed, he was happy for the assessment and any licence applications to be based on the ARG model. EB expressed concerns about the model in certain locations as she believes that the in some areas there is not enough baseline data for the model to be accurate. ME stated that he would be happy to approve a GCN licence application which solely uses the ARG model.</p>	Click to enter text
4	The potential mitigation measures associated with the pylon/gas pipeline were discussed. ME considers these works would have a temporary impact only. However, he would expect appropriate amphibian fencing to be erected including access tracks, compounds, pylons and 'stringing of pylons. JB and AW then discussed the merits of applying fencing to all activities such as the stringing of the pylons. ME agreed that this may be possible but suggested that to cover everyone and prevent potential issues occurring that a scheme wide licence would be the best approach. However, for some	Click to enter text

Next meeting:	TBA
Distribution:	
Date issued:	21/06/13
File ref:	

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ITEM	DESCRIPTION & ACTION	RESPONSIBLE
	<p>activities such as stringing the pylons these works may be possible under a precautionary method of working.</p>	
5	<p>ME introduced the new great crested newt licence format that had been introduced. This now includes for bio-security measures and independent audit by an ecologist.</p> <p>ME proposed that contingency items should be included for those activities that are not necessarily required but which could happen. Should incidents then occur, it would be possible to carry on the works without having to apply for an amended licence. This would save a lot of time and money for all parties.</p>	Click to enter text
6	<p>The issue of the great crested newts and the development site was discussed. ME and EB both stated that in the first instance 'like for like' compensation would be required. JB strongly questioned this reasoning on the basis that habitat enhancement could reduce the area of land required. JB asked for a justification for the 'like for like' position based on a good ecological rationale and sound science. ME said that the GCN population in Wrexham is in decline and this is the approach that all GCN licence applications in this area need to take. EB also stated that Wrexham Planning Policy Statement 29 states this. EB was asked to provide a copy of this document.</p> <p>ME went on to say that under article 12 of the Habitats Directive, NRW and statutory bodies are required to consider habitat deterioration in any applications and that article 2.2 also needs to consider maintaining or restoring habitats. ME and EB also stated that any ponds lost should be replaced on a 2 for 1 basis (area). Based on this ME/EB would want any ponds lost to be replaced (2 for 1), the same area of land provided as compensation and the remaining habitats to be enhanced.</p> <p>DC explained that the current proposals and the requirement to provide land for carbon capture in the future meant that there was not enough land left for 'like for like' compensation and that any local landowners would be able to command very high prices for any land purchase. ME suggested that at this stage no land needed to be purchased as long as a sum of money and commitment to manage sites was provided.</p> <p>JB raised the issue of monies to be made available for habitat management and suggested £5-10 k each year in conjunction with a lump sum. ME and EB said that any sum would need to be significant. EB stated that for small housing developments where provision of compensation is not practical that the council had a formula for working out financial compensation. Although the exact figures could not be recalled, she suggested it was circa £8k per house or £370,000 for 8 hectares. This money would allow a third party such as a wildlife trust to purchase land and then a sum of money would need to be provided yearly to manage it.</p> <p>Following discussion, it was agreed a further and separate consent would be required for the carbon capture site and that the area set aside for carbon capture could be included within the GCN compensation area for the current application with the land left as pasture. The issue of compensation for any future loss of the GCN habitats on this carbon capture land could be left for the future until the consent for carbon capture plant was required. It was agreed by all that the mitigation for the current loss of GCN habitat for the power station application could be met by on-site habitat enhancement of the land in the vicinity of the GCN ponds that is not required for the power station nor for future carbon capture, in conjunction with use of the carbon capture</p>	EB

ITEM	DESCRIPTION & ACTION	RESPONSIBLE
	land as pasture for foraging GCNs. ME and EB agreed with this approach. DC to check that this approach was legally sound.	

Meeting notes

Project:	Wrexham Energy Centre and Gas Connection Corridor		
Subject:	Ecology		
Date and time:	14th July 2014 (14:00)	Meeting no:	2
Meeting place:	NRW - Mold	Minutes by:	A Watson
Present:	Daniel Chapman (DC) Alex Watson (AW) John Box (JB) Matthew Ellis (ME) Emma Broad (EB)	Representing:	Wrexham Power Limited Atkins Atkins Natural Resources Wales Wrexham County Borough Council

ITEM	DESCRIPTION & ACTION	RESPONSIBLE
1	AW introduced all parties and outlined the reason for the meeting which was to introduce the revised scheme and talk through proposed surveys and the known constraints.	N/A
2	<p>AW provided a summary of proposed approach to the gas connection corridor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> As per previous agreement, no surveys for breeding birds, reptiles or invertebrates would be undertaken; With regards to otters and water voles, subject to access restrictions, a survey of ditches/drains and the River Clywedog would be undertaken; however, access to the right (southern) bank of the River Clywedog is currently not possible so this will be a limitation to the survey. It was agreed that the great crested newt (GCN) model created by ARG could be used to assess the impact of the proposed scheme and to obtain a licence and that no detailed surveys would be required. It was agreed that the potential impacts to GCN are primarily associated with severance. Mitigation measures were discussed and it was agreed by all parties that the trapping should commence in May when adults will be at ponds breeding. In terms of trapping days it was agreed that 30 would be acceptable subject to not catching newts for a minimum of 5 days before finishing trapping. It was also discussed that consideration would need to be given to the number of fence inspections that would be required as the earlier in the year that the fence is erected the number of fence inspections required would be increased. The issue of bat surveys of trees along the gas pipeline route was discussed. It was agreed that, as long as the works didn't impact the trees (e.g. pipeline is 10m away) or any potential impact could be 	AW

Next meeting:	TBA		
Distribution:	Those attending + Rupert Wood (WPL) + Simon Keefe (WPL)		
Date issued:	21/06/13	Doc ref:	5105324- WRX-MN- 000080

NOTE TO RECIPIENTS:

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	<p>mitigated out of the design, then further surveys would not be required.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. It is currently not anticipated that any badger setts will be impacted by the gas corridor and therefore no further surveys will be undertaken. 6. All parties agreed that the approach to surveys and assessment was acceptable. 	
3	<p>AW introduced the power station complex site and the approach to surveys.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As per previous agreement, no breeding birds surveys were required, but incidental records of birds had been made during other surveys. 2. As per previous agreement, no detailed reptile surveys will be undertaken, but for the purposes of assessment it will be assumed that a small population of common reptiles is present. 3. Invertebrate surveys will not be undertaken but an assessment of the site's potential to support invertebrates would be made. 4. An otter/water vole survey of the watercourse on the western boundary of the site will be undertaken. 5. AW explained that since the previous meeting the design of the power station site had significantly reduced in size. Therefore no works would take place within at least 30m of the woodland block that runs along the northern boundary and therefore the trees with bat potential in this woodland would not be surveyed. However, all trees with bat potential and buildings within the red line boundary would be surveyed. It was agreed that these surveys would be completed between August and September 2014. 6. All parties agreed that the approach to surveys and assessment was acceptable. 	AW
4	<p>The issue of GCN and the power station complex was discussed. AW explained that for the power station site, Atkins had survey data from 2013 and that in conjunction with the ARG model this would be used to inform the assessment and any licence applications. It was agreed that this approach was acceptable.</p> <p>The issue of compensation for the loss of the ponds and terrestrial habitat was then discussed and the following agreed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trapping of the site would be for 30 days with an increased trapping regime and with at least 5 clear trapping days before the site can be declared GCN free; • Inclusion of bio-security measures for the development; • Where ponds are to be lost, a 'two for one' replacement for water surface area would be required as a minimum; • It was agreed that as part of the compensation/mitigation a strip of land along the northern boundary of the site would be retained and enhanced as this would also maintain a wildlife corridor into the industrial estate to retain and enhance connectivity; • A mixture of habitats including bare ground, hibernacula, replacement ponds etc would be included within the compensation site; • It was agreed that no permanent GCN fencing would be required post construction; • It was agreed that the compensation area will as a minimum be equivalent in size to the suitable terrestrial habitat being permanently lost, this is likely to be between 3 - 4 hectares; • It was agreed that the area of the car park would not be included in 	AW

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	<p>the calculation of the area for compensation land as it did not currently represent habitat. It was also agreed that the ultimate area of compensation land would depend on the location, connectivity and how it meets the stated conservation objectives rather than purely a calculation of terrestrial habitat loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any GCN licence would need to last for the life of the power station site estimated at 25-35 years; if the use of the power station is extended the licence would need to be extended accordingly; • A management plan (including implementation of site management) would need to be implemented. It was agreed that the plan would be reviewed every 5 years (with NRW) and amended accordingly i.e. depending upon what was happening to the GCN population more management may be added or alternatively the management reduced; • It was agreed that the GCN population size would need to be monitored on a yearly basis, however, rather than doing repeat trapping, 3 torch surveys every year would be acceptable; • A yearly report would need to be supplied to NRW on the monitoring and management of the compensation site. 	
5	It was agreed that, where possible, SUDS would be included within the design.	AW
6	The issue of spoil was discussed and it was agreed that surplus material could be re-used in creating habitats, probably along the eastern boundary which would also help screen the site.	AW
7	The potential for rare invertebrates to be present was discussed. EB stated that Wrexham Industrial Estate was one of only 3 sites in North Wales where grizzled skipper was found, which favour areas of bare/disturbed ground. AW explained that although there are areas of bare ground etc which could be of value to invertebrates these are pioneer habitats that are naturally succeeding and are located outside of the proposed development boundary, therefore would not be specifically mitigated for. This was discussed at length and it was agreed that, following completion of the development, the temporary hard standing for the site compound would be removed and this area (in excess of 1 hectare) will be left bare for invertebrates. This area of land will be left as a 'pioneer habitat' for invertebrates but will not be subject to management or protected from future development. All parties agreed that this was an acceptable approach and would therefore be included as a mitigation measure.	AW

Wong, Joan

From: Ellis, Matthew <Matthew.Ellis@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk>
Sent: 12 June 2015 15:12
To: Belt, Richard
Subject: RE: Wrexham Industrial Estate
Attachments: Wrexham Industrial Estate GCN Change in Status 2000-2009.doc

Hi Richard

We discussed a number of points yesterday

You asked me to confirm a number of points:

Conservation Status

1. In your report I suggest you differentiate between current conservation status and favourable conservation status. NB current conservation status is assessed. Favourable conservation status is defined
2. I suggest you make reference to the Wrexham Ind Estate Study associated with the road improvement scheme.

Design

3. In principle, I concur with your suggested designs
4. In respect of the ditch, consideration could be given to constructing shallow dams at regular intervals.

Proposal description

5. Application to include construction of power station and creation and management of an ecology area.
6. The proposed ecology area shall not be damaged destroyed or subject to land use change throughout the operation and decommissioning (including restoration) phases of the scheme.
Reason to ensure the long term functionality of the ecology area.

Ecology Area Tenure

7. As discussed our preferred approach is for ecology areas to be in the ownership and management of a specialist third party body.
8. Long term resources will be required for management, surveillance and wardening.
9. We understand that the operator is to retain ownership. In these circumstances, conditions will be required in respect of the DCO requiring annual surveillance, management and reporting.

Surveillance

10. I suggest you work with John Wilkinson (ARC) and ourselves in respect of the long term monitoring scheme including methodology.
11. Surveillance data to be submitted to NRW, ARC and LRC (Cofnod); and used to help inform national trends.

Biosecurity

12. As discussed, holistic approach would be the way forward.

Other

13. Note the licence requirement for the ecology area to be supplied in GIS format. I suggest that this info is sent to NRW, LRC (Cofnod), Wrexham and ARC.

Please let me know if I have missed anything

I hope the above helps

Cheers

Matt

Matt Ellis

Swyddog Rhywogaethau Rhanbarthol/Senior Species Officer

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From: Belt, Richard [mailto:Richard.Belt@atkinsglobal.com]

Sent: 11 June 2015 13:32

To: Ellis, Matthew

Subject: RE: Wrexham Industrial Estate

Hi Matthew,

Following on from our brief chat yesterday, I have attached a couple of draft plans which will be of use when we discuss the gcn compensation.

I will try ringing this afternoon, otherwise please feel free to ring me once you are available to discuss.

Regards,
Richard

From: Belt, Richard
Sent: 10 June 2015 16:04
To: Ellis, Matthew
Subject: Wrexham Industrial Estate

Good Afternoon Matthew,

I have been working on the ecology chapter of the ES for the proposed new CCGT power station at Wrexham Industrial Estate. Following on from meetings I understand you have had with the client, Wrexham CBC and Atkins I was wondering when would be a convenient time to discuss the gcn mitigation strategy.

Kind Regards,

Richard Belt BSc, MCIEEM
Senior Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham

Historical Review of Great Crested Newt Survey Data and Aerial Photography

CCW study review

Previous research which examined past and current GCN conservation status in northeast Wales has been undertaken, as part of a wider national project into the development of a National Amphibian and Reptile Recording Scheme (NARRS), led by the Herpetological Conservation Trust. This research project, commissioned by CCW, used strategic analysis of great crested newt status at the landscape level, to assess its past and current population status, distribution and significance in northeast Wales, with the aim of being able to predict and identify the most effective opportunities for improving their future status, and ultimately look into how best to achieve favourable conservation status for this species in northeast Wales.

The loss of suitable breeding habitat and decline in pond densities across northeast Wales has resulted in a severe decline in great crested newt status in the region. Examination of historical OS maps was undertaken, to assess changes to the pond landscape over time, studying a representative sample of 25 random 1km squares across the region. The overall trend shown was that there has been a significant decline in pond densities, with at least 37% of ponds being lost in northeast Wales over the last 160 years.

Despite this northeast Wales constitutes the Welsh stronghold for great crested newts, having retained a higher density of ponds than many other areas over the course of its decline across the UK in the 20th century. Existing data collated from 1985 to present has identified 693 known ponds supporting great crested newts in northeast Wales. These comprise 8 in Conwy, 105 in Denbighshire, 282 in Flintshire and 298 in Wrexham, supporting the premise that Northeast Wales is one of the most important regions for this species in the UK, and makes an important contribution to the European population.

Of the 37% of ponds lost, only approximately one third of the remainder are occupied by great crested newts today. This leaves much scope for reversing these declines and improving conservation status of great crested newts across northeast Wales.

Further GIS spatial modelling was undertaken as a means to assessing the relative importance and viability of newt populations in the region, identifying different pond networks and essentially guiding conservation action specifically habitat creation and management by targeting certain areas. By superimposing the current distribution of known great crested newt breeding ponds, identifying barriers to dispersal and examining the permeability of the land to newts, a GIS map of the existing effective networks was created and used to generate a series of new 'theoretical' networks. This identified locations where action to re-connect disjunct pond networks could most effectively be applied, resulting in a set of proposed targeted actions which would improve the long-term viability of great crested newt populations in the region.

In conclusion, this research has identified past and present great crested newt status and demonstrated the presumed decline in status and distribution in the region since

1850, but has also highlighted areas and opportunities for improvement. It highlights the important component of data collection and effective surveillance of protected species such as great crested newts, in obtaining detailed status assessments which can subsequently be used to inform the planning of effective strategic conservation action. Furthermore this modelling approach aims to optimise ecological benefits as well as cost-effectiveness, and its implementation could be important in guiding conservation and ultimately maximising progress towards 'Favourable Conservation Status' for great crested newts in northeast Wales.

Review of AMEC Survey Data 2000-2009

A review of great crested newt survey data collected by AMEC has been undertaken using data from surveys carried out during 2000, 2003 and 2005, in addition to the 2009 surveys.

Comparisons have been made in relation to where great crested newts have been found across the pond network associated with the scheme (within 500 m of the Northern and Southern route corridors), and how their numbers (peak count) have varied, population size class estimates have also been made where possible. The peak count is an important aspect as it provides an indication as to how the GCN population within the survey area affected by the scheme has changed over time, and gives an indication as to possible future trends in fluctuation of GCN populations.

Summary of Data

The number of ponds surveyed in each of the four survey years varies slightly, however, there are a number of ponds that have been subject to repeat surveys between 2000 and 2009, thereby providing comparable data on the presence of GCN over the years.

A table showing the pond number (and any changes to pond number if it has been re-named) and the grid reference is available for reference purposes at E.

The total number of ponds surveyed and where GCN were confirmed to be present are summarised below for each survey year:

2000 GCN Survey Data:

In 2000 only one pond was surveyed within the northern route survey area. No GCN were found to be present at this time.

A total of 21 ponds were surveyed within the southern route survey area. Of these 21 ponds, 16 were confirmed to support GCN. These were Ponds 58, 59-60, 63, 65, 66-67, 68-70, 53 (2009 pond 85c), 86/87 (2009 pond 88a), 71(2009 pond 88b), 95, 89 (2009 pond 95a), 91 (2009 pond 95b).

2003 GCN Survey Data:

In 2003 a total of 15 ponds were surveyed within the northern route survey area. Of these 15 ponds, five were confirmed to support GCN. These were Ponds 4, 6, 7, 147 and 151.

A total of 30 ponds were surveyed within the southern area. Of these 30 ponds surveyed, 18 were confirmed to support GCN. These were Ponds 55a, 59-60, 63, 64, 65, 66-67, 68-70, 88, 95, 98, 100/101, 102 and 153- 54.

2005 GCN Survey Data

In 2005 a total of 21 ponds were surveyed within the northern route survey area. The survey results confirmed the presence of GCN in three of these ponds. These were ponds 6, 7 and 147.

A total of 45 ponds were surveyed within the southern route survey area. Of these 45 ponds 21 were confirmed to support GCN. These were ponds 55a, 59-60, 63, 65, 66 - 67, 68 - 70, 88, 95, 98, 99, 100/101, 102, 111, 114, 153-154 and 118a (this pond lies just outside of the 500m boundary therefore was not surveyed in 2009).

2009 Survey Data:

In 2009 a total of 26 ponds were surveyed within the northern route survey area. The survey confirmed the presence of GCN in six of these ponds. These were ponds 4, 5, 6, 7, 19 and 151a.

A total of 45 ponds were surveyed within the southern route survey area. Of these 45 ponds, 20 were confirmed to support GCN. These were Ponds 39, 59-60, 63a, 65, 66-67, 68-70, 88, 86-87 (2009 pond 88a), 90, 95, 89 (2009 pond 95a), 100/101, 102, 110, 111 and 114.

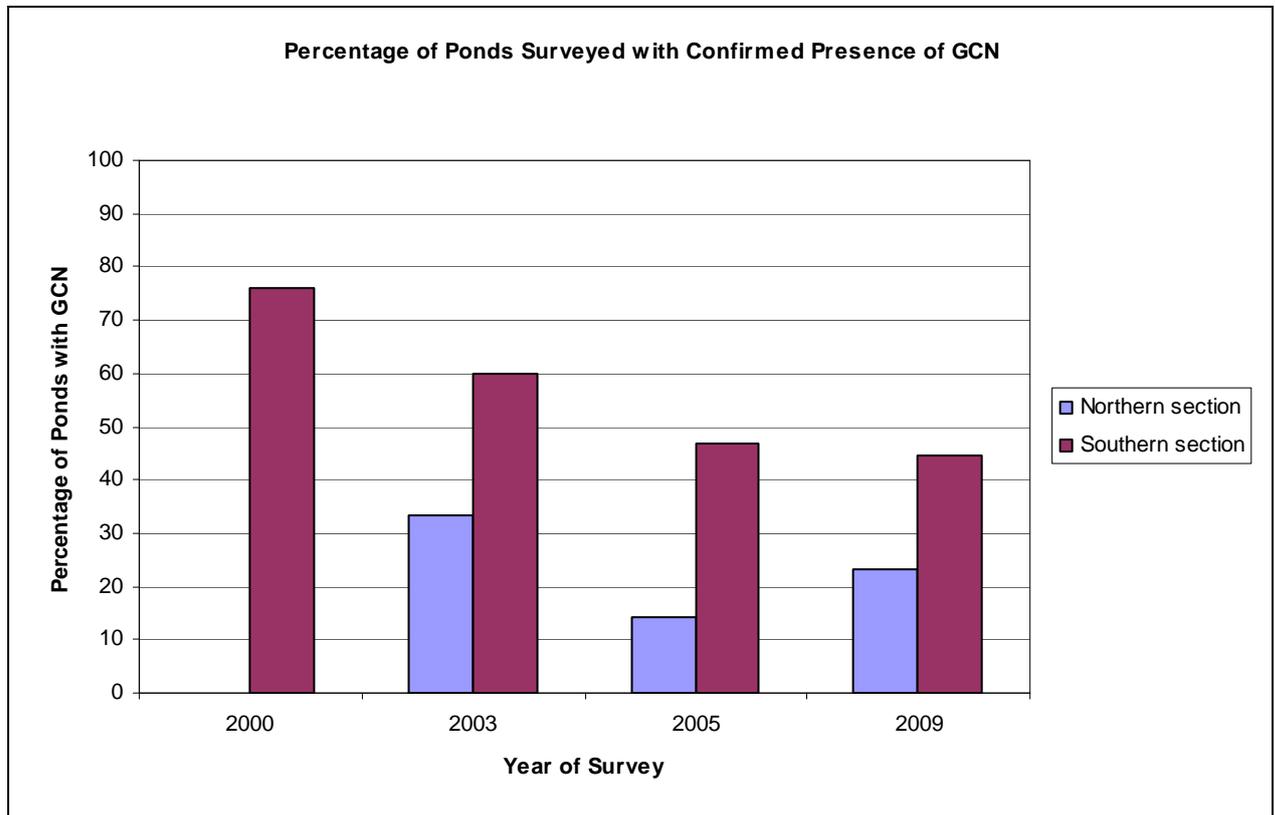
A number of these ponds where GCN were found to be present are new ponds that were only surveyed in 2009. These are ponds 5, 19 and 151a in the northern survey area, and ponds 39, 90, 110 and 63a in the southern survey area. This provides additional data on GCN presence, however, does not allow for a comparison to be made with previous years.

Overall trends

The number of ponds surveyed in both the northern route survey area and the southern route survey area increased from 2000 to 2009. More new ponds were added to the northern route survey area than to the southern route. As a result, the southern route ponds were more comparable and more reliable inferences could be drawn.

The presence of GCN has been confirmed in a greater percentage of the ponds surveyed in the southern route survey area than in the northern route survey area. The results appear to indicate a fluctuation of GCN populations within the northern route survey area. The results also appear to indicate a decline in the proportion of ponds containing GCN between 2000 and 2009 in the southern route survey area (Figure A1).

Figure A1: Percentage of ponds surveyed with confirmed presence of GCN



N.B The total number of ponds surveyed includes those confirmed as defunct/extinct etc and those which have over time merged together to become one large pond.

Analysis

Population Counts

Northern Route Survey Area

There are only a small number of ponds in the northern survey area where comparable data exists. This is largely due to the fact that fewer ponds overall were surveyed in this area compared with the southern route, and of these ponds, only five were found to support GCN. For these five ponds that were surveyed consistently between 2003 and 2009, and confirmed to support GCN, population counts have been calculated. This is calculated using the peak adult count per pond for any one survey visit. Only one pond was surveyed in 2000 so data has not been included for this year.

The changes in peak GCN counts for each of these ponds are shown in the Table 1 below:

Table 1: Changes in Maximum GCN Counts: Northern Route

Pond Number	Maximum GCN Count		
	2003	2005	2009
4	1	0	1
6	2	1	1
7	6	3	7
147	1	2	0
151	2	0	0

Southern Route Survey Area

There are a total of 25 ponds in the southern survey area where comparable survey data exists. For the 25 ponds that were surveyed consistently between 2000 and 2009, and confirmed to support GCN, population counts have been calculated. Peak count data is calculated for all individual ponds including groups of ponds which are physically connected but otherwise listed as two separate ponds (for example 59-60). In this case peak count data was taken from surveys on the same evening to prevent possible over-estimation of the population due to movement of GCN between the connected ponds.

The changes in peak GCN counts for each pond in the southern route survey area are shown in Table 2 below:

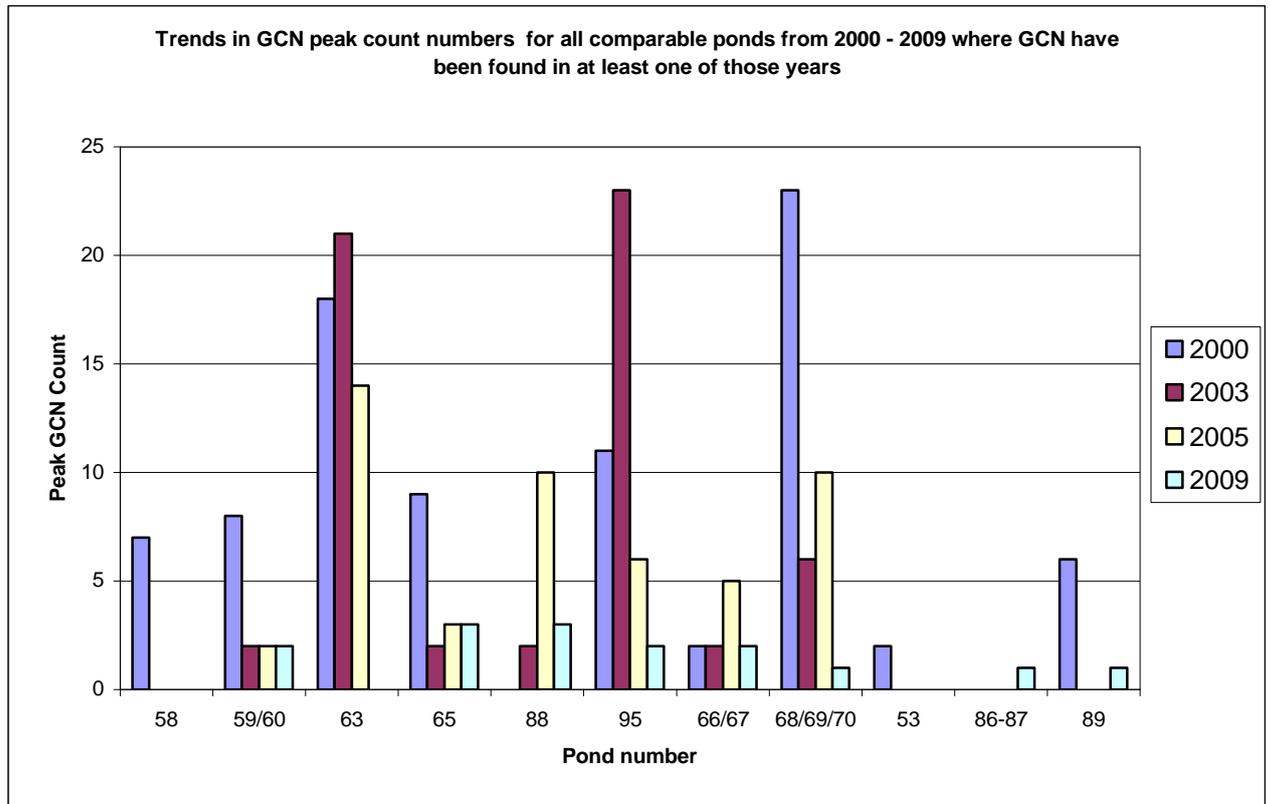
Table 2: Changes in Maximum GCN Counts: Southern Route

Pond Number	Maximum GCN Count			
	2000	2003	2005	2009
55a	n/a	1	1	0
58	7	0	0	0
59-60	8	2	2	2
63	18	21	14	0 (dry)
65	9	2	3	3
66-67	2	2	5	2
68-70	23	6	10	1
53 (2009 pond 85c)	2	0	0	0
86-87 (2009 pond 88a)	0 (Ova only)	0	0	1
88b	12	n/a	n/a	0
88	0	2	10	3
95	11	23	6	2
89 (2009 pond 95a)	6	0	0	1
98	n/a	12	11	0
99	n/a	0	0 (larvae only)	0
100/101	n/a	9	11	7
102	n/a	26	17	1
111	n/a	0	0 (Ova only)	1
114	n/a	0	3	4
153-154	n/a	4	5	0

The results above generally indicate a decline in the numbers of GCN found in the ponds since surveys commenced in 2000. While this may reflect natural variations in breeding activity in different ponds over different years, for ponds with previously relatively high numbers recorded, such as Pond 63, the lack of GCN activity is due to the pond being completely dried out and overgrown by 2009.

Of those ponds surveyed repeatedly in all four of the survey years, peak counts were generally lower in 2009 compared with peak counts in 2000, as illustrated in the graph (Figure A2) below.

Figure A2: Trends in GCN peak count numbers 2000-2009: Southern Route



N.B The above graph does not account for survey data where only GCN larvae or eggs were found. In terms of considering population size, the peak count should be taken as the maximum adult count. Pond numbering follows that used in the 2005 survey.

Statistical Analysis of Population Counts

Method used

In order to determine if there was a significant difference in the peak GCN count for ponds surveyed over any two survey years, a Wilcoxon signed ranks test was used (see Table 3 below). This test makes few assumptions about the shape of the data, the test works by classifying the data into three categories; negative ranks (where peak GCN count is less in the pond in year 2 than it is in year 1, positive ranks (where it is greater), and ties (where peak GCN count is the same in the pond over both years). It also ranks the absolute differences. A non-parametric test was used as the data are not normally distributed. This is due to the large number of 0's; a result of a pond being surveyed but no GCN found in that pond in that year

Data sets compared

Comparisons were made between the years 2000-2003 (14 ponds), 2000-2005 (16 ponds), 2000-2009 (17 ponds), 2003-2005 (40 ponds), 2003-2009 (38 ponds) and 2005-2009 (40 ponds). Different numbers of ponds were surveyed in different years,

resulting in the varying number of ponds available for comparison. So that a large enough data-set was available, ponds in the northern route survey area and the southern route survey area were analysed together to represent the wider meta-population of the area.

Results

Table 3: Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test results

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test Results

Comparison Years	Negative Ranks	Positive Ranks	Ties	Total	Z	Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)
2000 - 2003	6	4	4	14	-1.022	0.307
2000 - 2005	9	2	5	16	-1.872	0.061
2000 - 2009	9	2	6	17	-2.58	0.01
2003 - 2005	10	9	21	40	-0.303	0.762
2003 - 2009	11	7	20	38	-1.901	0.057
2005 - 2009	12	6	22	40	-2.538	0.011

Peak GCN count is significantly different between the years 2000-2009 ($z = -2.580$, $p = 0.010$) and 2005-2009 ($z = -2.238$, $p = 0.011$) using a critical P -value of 0.05. In both cases there were a larger number of GCN in more ponds in the earlier survey year compared to the latter. No significant difference was found between any of the other survey years compared (2000 and 2003, 2000 and 2005, 2003 and 2005, 2003 and 2009).

Population size class estimates

From the data it is possible to ascertain population size class estimates for the ponds where GCN were found to occur. It is then possible to compare population size classes for each of the survey years. To allow a more accurate population size class assessment, in some cases, individual ponds have been grouped together where there is the potential for GCN to regularly interchange between nearby ponds.

A comparison of the population size class estimates for the southern route is shown Table 4 below. It was not possible to make a similar comparison for the northern route, as there is only a limited amount of comparable data where reliable population estimates can be made. Furthermore, where it is possible to obtain population estimates, there is little variation in the small numbers of GCN found in these northern route ponds between 2003 and 2009.

Due to a number of the ponds not being surveyed at all in 2000, the table only compares data from 2003-2009:

Table 4: Comparison of Population Size Class Estimates for GCN Populations in the Southern Survey Area.

Pond/ Group of Ponds	2003	2005	2009
	Population Size	Population Size	Population Size
55a,58,59-60, 68-70, 53	Small	Medium	Small

63, 65, 66-67, 153 -154	Medium	Medium	Small
99,100/101, 102	Medium	Medium	Small
88,86-87,95, 89, 111	Medium	Medium	Small
114, 98	Medium	Medium	Small

N.B The population size estimates given above are estimated from the actual values, no assumptions or adjustments to take into account habitat suitability or other factors have been made here. Due to the survey of different ponds during 2003 and 2005 compared to 2009, it is not possible to directly compare the population data described above with that represented in Table 2 (See Section 3.7 Main Report).

The number of ponds surveyed has not remained the same over the course of the surveys which provides some constraints when comparing the results. A number of the ponds have been subject to change over time; being dry some years or becoming defunct and in the latter stages of succession, thus affecting their suitability as a viable amphibian habitat, and their ability to support GCN. Health and safety reasons have precluded some ponds from being surveyed in some years. A number of new ponds were additionally found to contain GCN in the 2009 surveys. However, as these had not been surveyed previously, it was not possible to make a comparison with this data.

In conclusion the data review suggests that populations of GCN may be declining due to ponds being lost through succession or drying out. In addition different breeding ponds may be being used in different years, further contributing to changes in GCN populations which were identified during surveys.

REVIEW OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Summary of data

Aerial photographs of the area covering both the northern and the southern route survey areas were made available for review by Wrexham County Borough Council for the years 2006, 2000, 1993 and 1974. Aerial images from 2006 and 2000 were available in electronic format (a geographic information system (GIS) and could be viewed at various scales, and in colour. Aerial images from 1993 were available in printed media, at a scale of 1:10,000 and in colour, and aerial images from 1974 were also available in printed media only, at a scale of 1:10,000 and in black and white.

Methodology

The images were examined in detail to determine changes over time which may affect habitat suitability for GCN. Where possible the following parameters were used to allow an assessment of changes in ponds which were visible on the aerial photographs;

- presence of ponds
- size of ponds
- vegetation cover / shading of ponds
- surrounding land use
- other habitat features such as hedgerows

Results

Most attention was given to comparison between the 2006 and the 1993 photographs, as there were very few obvious observable changes between the 2006 and 2000 images, and any comparison with the 1974 images was severely limited due to these earlier photographs being in black and white and at a small scale which prevented detailed examination.

Northern Survey Route

The majority of ponds existing in 1993 and 1974 remain present in 2006. However, Pond 18c has been created since 2000 and Pond 158 has been created sometime between 1993 and 2000. These ponds are both located on Clays Golf Course and are associated with development of the golf course. Pond 24 has been created between 1993 and 2003, and is associated with developments at the JCB transmission site.

The 1993 and 1974 aerial photos appear to show two ponds existing to the south of existing Pond 19, located in an arable field to the west of Hugmore Lane. Aerial photographs from 1993 appear to show a pond to the west of existing Pond 134 near a field boundary. This pond no longer exists.

Generally, the surrounding land use of the ponds is largely unchanged; most ponds appear to have become more shaded and overgrown over time, due to an increase in the amount of vegetation surrounding them. In addition some of the ponds appear smaller in later images than in earlier photographs. This may be due to vegetation succession and encroachment into the pond margins, and silting up of the ponds.

Southern Survey Route

There are no obvious new ponds or ponds lost over the years from the aerial photos of the southern route survey area. Changes to land use in the vicinity of the ponds include the expansion of Cross Lanes; the village has grown considerably since 1974. In 1974 there was a much more prominent track directly to the north of ponds 85c – f and 55a which is no longer as obvious although it still exists. Many of the ponds appeared to be less vegetated in 1993 and 1974 compared to the more recent photographs, indicating that they were in earlier years more open and less shaded. Ponds 99 and 102 appear to be bigger in 1993 whereas pond 103 appears to be much smaller. Generally the land use has remained the same surrounding the ponds although a small number of hedgerows have been lost, or decreased in size, since 1993.

Hydroseral Succession

Hydroseral succession is evident from analysis of aerial photographs compared for 1974, 1993, 2000 and 2006. Pond assessments undertaken during 2008 confirmed that many of the ponds within the WIEAR 500m survey corridor are in more advanced stages of succession. This is largely due to the encroachment of willow *Salix sp* and aggressive colonisers such as *Typha latifolia*.

Hydroseral succession of the ponds impacts upon several factors which relate to habitat suitability for GCN. Hydroseral succession affects pond water levels, pond shading, and leaf litter build up. In many of the ponds assessed, succession has

causing a reduction in annual water levels. As a result many ponds now dry up at key stages of the year, when larvae are present, resulting in failed breeding. In addition shading and leaf litter build up caused by hydrosere succession limits the growth of marginal aquatic plants which are suitable for amphibian egg laying.

In the absence of appropriate management or mitigation areas there is the potential for these areas to succeed in the same manner as ponds in the wider area and succession and restore ponds to optimum breeding habitat for GCN there will continue to be a negative affect on local GCN populations and this affect will increase as succession develops until succeeded ponds no longer present viable amphibian breeding habitat.

Limitations

The scale of the printed photos and the resolution of the images in the GIS mean it is not possible to get a clear close-up view of all of the ponds. Where a pond is obscured by dense vegetation, it is not possible to see through this and get a clear view of the pond itself. The black and white photographs from 1974 make it harder to distinguish features and land use compared to colour photographs and hence the 1993 photographs were used more for comparisons. The dates on which the photographs were taken is not known and there may be some seasonal variations in the vegetation cover. However all were taken during the spring/summer period when vegetation was in active growth.

Conclusions

Favourable Conservation Status is described as *"the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long term distribution and abundance of its populations"* and is assessed to have been achieved when *"population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long term basis"*

In the absence of mitigation it would not be possible to achieve Favourable Conservation Status of GCN and distribution in the natural range would be reduced, therefore not providing sufficient future habitat to maintain populations on a long term basis. Failure to provide mitigation would not comply with Article 12 (d) of the Habitats Directive which requires that "member states shall take the requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for the animal species listed in Annex IV (a) in their natural range, prohibiting:

(d) deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places."

Regulation 3 (4) of the Habitats Regulations states *"every competent authority in the exercise of any of their functions, shall have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive so far as they may be affected by the exercise of those functions."* Mitigation will include long term monitoring of GCN populations affected by the scheme. Monitoring will involve surveys of all ponds within 250 m of the road scheme for GCN. Monitoring will be undertaken during years 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 after construction.

Therefore measures taken in line with Article 2:2 of the directive shall be designed to maintain or restore Favourable Conservation Status of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest. This will ensure that Favourable Conservation Status of GCN is achieved.

In the absence of mitigation it is considered that hydrosere succession would have a significant impact on the GCN population of the area and associated meta populations. It is predicted that the favourable conservation status of the species would not be maintained and the reduction in suitable GCN breeding sites would lead to a decline in local meta populations which would then reduce the population size and distribution of the local population of GCN. In the absence of mitigation it is considered that extinction of local meta populations could occur leading to extinction in parts of their range. Mitigation addresses Article 12 (1) (d) of Habitats Regulations (as amended 2009) in terms of addressing deterioration of habitat and Article 2:2 which states the requirement to maintain or restore habitat to favourable conservation status.

Wong, Joan

From: Watson, Alex R
Sent: 19 October 2015 09:56
To: david.shiel@denbighshire.gov.uk
Subject: Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB Management Plan

David

I am currently working on a Habitat Regulation Screening Assessment (HRA) for a project in Wrexham and as part of the in-combination assessment I am reviewing other projects and plans which has undergone HRA Screening.

Can you please let me know if the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB Management Plan has been subject to a HRA and if so where I can get a copy.

Regards

Alex Watson MCIEEM
Principal Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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Wong, Joan

From: Emma Broad <Emma.Broad@wrexham.gov.uk>
Sent: 04 January 2016 10:27
To: Ellis, Matthew; Watson, Alex R
Cc: Thomas, Gareth; Kevin Hughes
Subject: RE: Wrexham Industrial Estate - Proposed Power Station

Hi Alex,

Kevin Hughes (copied in) will be the case officer dealing with the application from WCBC. I will be consulted on the ecological elements but all submissions should be made via him.

Regards
Emma

Emma Broad

Ecology and Biodiversity Officer | Swyddog Ecoleg a Bioamrywiaeth



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From: Ellis, Matthew [mailto:Matthew.Ellis@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk]
Sent: 04 January 2016 10:17
To: Watson, Alex R; Emma Broad
Cc: Thomas, Gareth
Subject: RE: Wrexham Industrial Estate - Proposed Power Station

Hi Alex

Thank you very much for your email in respect of the above.

I will be your main point of contact in NRW in respect of protected species.

My colleague, Gareth Thomas, will co-ordinate responses in respect of each of the component applications.

I trust this will be of assistance to you

Cheers

Matt

From: Watson, Alex R [mailto:alex.watson@atkinglobal.com]
Sent: 23 December 2015 14:05
To: Ellis, Matthew; Emma Broad
Subject: Wrexham Industrial Estate - Proposed Power Station

Dear Matt and Emma

It has been a long time since we spoke regarding the proposed power station at Wrexham Industrial Estate.

Our original programme was for the submission to be made in 2015, however, the client is now looking to submit in early 2016. Therefore I wanted to re-engage with you and let you know of an important change.

Previously the whole scheme was to be subject to a DCO application; however, we now understand that the planning system requires that the gas connection goes through local planning, with only the power station itself being subject to DCO. Our approach to the ES had always been to assess both components separately and then in combination; because we did this we have been advised that we can still submit the ES as is – i.e. for both parts of the scheme – but that the two aspects will be permitted (hopefully!) separately.

With this in mind and I just wanted to confirm that you are still happy with previously agreed survey methodologies and the data gathered between 2012 and 2014 is still acceptable for supporting the Environmental Statement. Are you still able to confirm that you will be appropriate individuals in NRW and Wrexham CBC to consult on this application.

I look forward to catching up with you in the new year.

Regards

Alex Watson MCIEEM
Principal Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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Wong, Joan

From: Emma Broad <Emma.Broad@wrexham.gov.uk>
Sent: 07 January 2016 09:53
To: Watson, Alex R
Subject: RE: Wrexham Industrial Estate - Proposed Power Station

Hi Alex,

I agree with the proposals we discussed and summarised below.

Regards
Emma

Emma Broad

Ecology and Biodiversity Officer | Swyddog Ecoleg a Bioamrywiaeth



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From: Watson, Alex R [mailto:alex.watson@atkingglobal.com]
Sent: 06 January 2016 16:31
To: Emma Broad
Subject: FW: Wrexham Industrial Estate - Proposed Power Station

Emma

Further to our conversation earlier can you please confirm your agreement with the emails below.

Regards

Alex Watson MCIEEM

Principal Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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From: Ellis, Matthew [mailto:Matthew.Ellis@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk]
Sent: 06 January 2016 09:56
To: Watson, Alex R <alex.watson@atkingglobal.com>

Cc: Emma.Broad@wrexham.gov.uk

Subject: RE: Wrexham Industrial Estate - Proposed Power Station

Hi Alex

I concur with your below summary.

In addition, I suggest you add references to current conservation status (CCS) and favourable conservation status (FCS).

You may need to add reference to the document assessing changes to the WIE population (that formed part of the WIE Road Improvement Scheme licence application)

Cheers

Matt

From: Watson, Alex R [<mailto:alex.watson@atkinsglobal.com>]

Sent: 06 January 2016 09:36

To: Ellis, Matthew <Matthew.Ellis@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk>

Cc: Collins, Pete <Pete.Collins@atkinsglobal.com>

Subject: Wrexham Industrial Estate - Proposed Power Station

Matt

It was good to catch up yesterday.

As discussed can you please confirm that the following is as we agreed yesterday.

1. You do not believe that there would be any value in undertaking more or repeating any survey work at this stage as it will not tell us anything more;
2. The main issues are GCN,
 - a. for the pipeline the issues is temporary severance which can be mitigated through timing, fencing etc and you also feel that as it is difficult to fully understand the impacts of temporary severance that a small commuted sum for local pond management would also be appropriate;
 - b. for the power station site we will be losing some terrestrial habitat and ponds – this will be mitigated/compensated through habitat creation which will include new ponds and terrestrial habitats.
3. The main issue which will need to be addressed is how the long term management of the mitigation/compensation will be implemented. As discussed we will look to produce a short scoping report either as a separate document or as an appendix to the Environmental Statement which will set out in summary the developers commitment to how they will implement the long term management of the mitigation/compensation.

I trust this is a true reflection of our conversation.

Regards

Alex Watson MCIEEM

Principal Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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Wong, Joan

From: Emma Broad <Emma.Broad@wrexham.gov.uk>
Sent: 20 January 2016 14:57
To: Watson, Alex R
Subject: RE: Wrexham Energy Centre

Understood. Thanks Alex.

Emma

Emma Broad

Ecology and Biodiversity Officer | Swyddog Ecoleg a Bioamrywiaeth



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From: Watson, Alex R [mailto:alex.watson@atkinsglobal.com]

Sent: 20 January 2016 14:42

To: Emma Broad

Cc: Collins, Pete

Subject: Wrexham Energy Centre

Dear Emma

Further to our recent communication I would just like to update you on the current situation with regards to planning.

Wrexham Energy Centre (WEC) comprises a combined cycle gas turbine Power Station Complex (PSC) with integral infrastructure works and an associated Gas Connection.

Previously it was expected that the entire scheme would be subject to a Development Consent Order (DCO), as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. Whilst the Gas Connection forms part of the generating station, for the purposes of the Planning Act 2008 in Wales it does not constitute 'associated development'. A separate application will therefore be submitted to the local planning authority to seek planning permission for the Gas Connection, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. However, powers of compulsory acquisition over the land required for the Gas Connection are being sought as part of the DCO application for the Scheme. Each ES topic chapter therefore considers and assesses both the Power Station Complex and the associated Gas Connection individually and then together as the 'WEC'.

Previously it was expected that the entire scheme would proceed under DCO. Whilst this is no longer the case, the assessment itself does not change, as it had already been undertaken taking the PSC and Gas Connection separately and then together. The ES will accompany both the DCO application and the local planning application.

Regards

Alex Watson MCIEEM

Principal Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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Wong, Joan

From: Watson, Alex R
Sent: 20 January 2016 14:42
To: Ellis, Matthew
Cc: Collins, Pete
Subject: Wrexham Energy Centre

Dear Matthew

Further to our recent communication I would just like to update you on the current situation with regards to planning.

Wrexham Energy Centre (WEC) comprises a combined cycle gas turbine Power Station Complex (PSC) with integral infrastructure works and an associated Gas Connection.

Previously it was expected that the entire scheme would be subject to a Development Consent Order (DCO), as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. Whilst the Gas Connection forms part of the generating station, for the purposes of the Planning Act 2008 in Wales it does not constitute 'associated development'. A separate application will therefore be submitted to the local planning authority to seek planning permission for the Gas Connection, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. However, powers of compulsory acquisition over the land required for the Gas Connection are being sought as part of the DCO application for the Scheme. Each ES topic chapter therefore considers and assesses both the Power Station Complex and the associated Gas Connection individually and then together as the 'WEC'.

Previously it was expected that the entire scheme would proceed under DCO. Whilst this is no longer the case, the assessment itself does not change, as it had already been undertaken taking the PSC and Gas Connection separately and then together. The ES will accompany both the DCO application and the local planning application.

Regards

Alex Watson MCIEEM
Principal Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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Wong, Joan

From: Watson, Alex R
Sent: 22 February 2016 09:27
To: Hughes, Tomos
Cc: Ellis, Matthew
Subject: RE: Wrexham Power Station

Tomos

Thanks for the quick response I was on leave last week so apologies for not getting back sooner.

Unfortunately, as with all of these things we are being asked to get the HRA in its final form as soon as possible so a quick response would be very much appreciated as it would allow me to look at any comments you may have.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me, my mobile number is given below.

Regards

Alex Watson MCIEEM
Principal Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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From: Hughes, Tomos [mailto:Tomos.Hughes@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk]
Sent: 16 February 2016 10:43
To: Watson, Alex R <alex.watson@atkinglobal.com>
Cc: Ellis, Matthew <Matthew.Ellis@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk>
Subject: RE: Wrexham Power Station

Hello Alex,

Thank you for your email. I have recently been asked to manage NRW's pre-app responses to this project as well as take it through the formal process when the time arises. So in future I would appreciate if any correspondence /consultations could go through me so that I have a handle on the information coming in and leaving NRW. Could you also let any colleagues working on the project know?

I will have a look at the draft HRA, discuss with Matt and see whether further internal consultation with other teams is necessary. I know a number of staff are off this week so I may not be able to give you a specific response date immediately – are you working to a set timeframe with the HRA?

Kind regards,

Tomos Hughes
Casework Officer

Tim Gwaith Achos / Casework Team
Rhanbarth y Gogledd / North Region
Ffon / Tel: 03000 655 241

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From: Ellis, Matthew
Sent: 16 February 2016 08:58
To: Hughes, Tomos <Tomos.Hughes@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk>
Subject: FW: Wrexham Power Station

From: Watson, Alex R [<mailto:alex.watson@atkinsglobal.com>]
Sent: 15 February 2016 21:10
To: Ellis, Matthew <Matthew.Ellis@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk>
Subject: Wrexham Power Station

Dear Matthew

I tried to call but you were not in.

I have completed a draft HRA for the Wrexham Power Station scheme (See attached) and as per our previous discussions I would appreciate if you are able to review and provide me with comments before we submit.

Can you please let me know if you are able to do this and give me an idea of when you would be able to reply.

Any questions please don't hesitate to ask.

Many Thanks

Regards

Alex Watson MCIEEM
Principal Ecologist: Water, Ground & Environment

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