Great Yarmouth Third River Crossing

Application for Development Consent Order

Document 6.2: Environmental Statement Volume II: Technical Appendix 11A: Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended) ("APFP")

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1 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

1.1.1 Tables 1.1 to 1.3 summarise the applicable legislation, policy and guidance to Chapter 11: Water Environment.

Table 1.1: Summary of Legislation

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (Ref 11A.1)	The Water Framework Directive (WFD) makes provision for the maintenance and improvement of the 'ecological and chemical status' of the water environment, which includes rivers, lakes, wetlands, artificial waterbodies, groundwater, estuaries and coastal waters. For groundwater the overall status has a quantitative and a chemical component. The aim is for designated waterbodies to achieve 'good overall status' and prevent deterioration of status of surface waters and groundwater. Under the WFD, the Environment Agency has prepared River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) which define the current status of designated waterbodies, their objectives and the planned measures to achieve these objectives. Guidance published by the Environment Agency provides further information on assessing the risk of activities in relation to the RBMP and WFD objectives.	This chapter uses the WFD assessment (Appendix 11E (document reference 6.2)) to assess the Scheme against the key objectives of the WFD. The assessment has shown that the Scheme will be compliant with the requirements of the WFD. Also see Section 11.4 and Table 11.16 in this chapter.
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC) (Ref 11A.2)	The WFD and the Groundwater Daughter Directive (GDD) (2006/118/EC), which were enacted in 2000 and 2006 respectively, replace the original Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) which was repealed in 2013. The GDD introduces procedures for assessing the 'Chemical Status' of groundwater	As above.

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
	as per the WFD and protects groundwater by preventing direct discharge of 'hazardous pollutants' and limiting the direct discharge of non-hazardous pollutants.	
The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (Ref 11A.3)	The Act is aimed at the protection of freshwater fish, with a particularly strong focus on salmon and trout. This law was created in an attempt to protect freshwater fish from commercial poaching, to protect migration routes, to prevent wilful vandalism and neglect of fisheries and to ensure correct licensing and water authority approval.	This chapter uses the WFD assessment (Appendix 11E (document reference 6.2)) to assess the Scheme against the WFD status of fish. The assessment has shown that there would no significant impacts on salmon or freshwater fisheries and this was acknowledged by the Environment Agency during the consultation meeting on 4th October 2018.
The Land Drainage Act 1991 (as amended) (Ref 11A.4)	Local Authorities and Internal Drainage Boards have additional duties and powers associated with the management of flood risk under the Land Drainage Act 1991. As Land Drainage Authorities, consent must be given for any permanent or temporary works that could affect the flow within an ordinary watercourse under their jurisdiction in order to ensure that local flood risk is not increased. The Land Drainage Act specifies that the following works will require formal consent from the appropriate authority: • Construction, raising or alteration of any mill dam, weir or other like	The Drainage Strategy for the Scheme (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2)) has been developed with consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the IDB and the LLFA. Consents will be applied for at an appropriate project stage unless formally disapplied through the DCO process, details of which are provided in the Consents and

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
	obstructions to the flow of a watercourse; • Construction of a new culvert; • Any alterations to an existing culvert that would affect the flow of water within a watercourse.	Agreements Position Statement (document reference 7.3).
The Water Resources Act 1991 **(Ref 11A.5)**	The Water Resources Act 1991 (WRA) sets out Environment Agency responsibilities in terms of water resource management and issues including flood defence and water pollution. Under the Act there is strict regulation of discharges to rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwaters. It also aims to ensure polluters cover the costs associated with pollution incidents.	The chapter conforms with the WRA by considering appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the risks and effects of water pollution as a result of the development of the Scheme. See Section 11.7 for embedded mitigations incorporated into the Scheme.
Environment Act 1995 **(Ref 11A.6)**	An Act to provide for the establishment of the Environment Agency and to provide for the transfer of functions, property, rights and liabilities to this corporate body. The Act also makes provision with respect to contaminated land and abandoned mines, and for the control of pollution, the conservation of natural resources and the conservation or enhancement of the environment	The assessment is being carried out with consultation with the Environment Agency in order to address their concerns with respect to the water environment as a result of the development of the Scheme. See Section 11.4 for a summary of consultation activities undertaken with the Environment Agency.
The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage)	The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations aim to reduce the number of oil pollution incidents. The Regulations set minimum design	The chapter conforms with the Regulations by ensuring appropriate

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
(England) Regulations 2001 (Ref 11A.7)	standards for all new and existing oil storage facilities. The key requirement is the provision of secondary containment to ensure that any leaking or spilt oil cannot enter controlled waters.	mitigation measures are incorporated in the Outline CoCP ((document reference 6.16) to minimise the risk of leakage from oil storage facilities and accidental spillages.
The Water Act 2003 (Ref 11A.8)	The Water Act aims to increase the resilience of water supplies to natural hazards such as drought and floods. The key elements of the Act relevant to this chapter are the aim to improve the way water resources are managed and the mechanism to encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).	The Drainage Strategy for the Scheme considers appropriate treatment measures and SuDS (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2))
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (Ref 11A.9)	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 created the role of the LLFA (in this case Norfolk County Council) to take responsibility for leading the co-ordination of local flood risk management in their areas. In accordance with the Flood and Water Management Act, the Environment Agency is responsible for the management of risks associated with main rivers, the sea and reservoirs. LLFAs are responsible for the management of risks associated with local sources of flooding such as ordinary watercourses, surface water and groundwater. The Act is also guiding the role of the LLFA in the review and approval of surface water management systems. In April 2015 this led to a change that requires the LLFA to review and comment on significant development in regard to the recently published Non-Statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems.	The drainage strategy for the Scheme has been developed with consultation with the LLFA. Details are provided in the Drainage Strategy document (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2))

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (Ref 11A.10)	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 is the key legislation for water pollution in the UK. Under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit a water discharge activity, including the discharge of polluting materials to freshwater, coastal waters, relevant territorial waters or groundwater, unless complying with an exemption or an environmental permit. An environmental permit is obtained from the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency sets conditions which may control volumes and concentrations of particular substances or impose broader controls on the nature of the effluent, taking into account any relevant water quality standards from EC Directives. The Environmental Permitting Regulations also manages works that have the potential to affect a watercourse under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency. Any works in, under or near a main river requires permission from the Environment Agency to ensure no detrimental impacts on the watercourse.	Consents and permitting requirements are considered as part of the DCO application, details of which are provided in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement (document reference 7.3).
The Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017 (Ref 11A.11)	The Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017 provide for exemptions from the restriction on abstraction and the restriction on impounding works in the Water Resources Act 1991.	Consents and permitting requirements are considered as part of the DCO application, details of which are provided in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement (document reference 7.3).

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (Ref 11A.12)	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 transpose the EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy. The Regulations also transpose aspects of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	This chapter uses the WFD assessment (Appendix 11E(document reference 6.2)) to assess the Scheme against the key objectives of the WFD in line with the Regulations. The assessment has shown that the Scheme will be compliant with the requirements of the WFD.

1.1.2 Consents will be required from the Environment Agency for temporary construction and permanent operational discharges as well as any temporary or permanent abstractions (unless falling under exempted activities). Under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit a water discharge activity including the discharge of polluting materials to freshwater, coastal waters, relevant territorial waters or groundwater, unless complying with an exemption or an environmental permit. If not disapplied by the DCO, the Environment Agency's consent will be required for works in the vicinity of flood defences or in or over a main river, dewatering (if not exempt) or the impoundment of water. The Consents and Agreements Position Statement (document reference 7.3) explains in more detail the Applicant's approach to other consents.

Table 1.2: Summary of Policy

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) ((Ref 11A.14))	NPS NN sets out detailed policy on environmental mitigations for development including pollution control, and assessment and management of water quality and resources: **Chapter 4: Assessment principles** **Environmental Impact Assessment**: This section sets out the fact that all proposals are subject to the EIA Directive (2011/92/EU) which requires "*an environmental impact assessment to identify, describe and assess effects on…fauna and flora, soil, water…and the interactions between them*". **Pollution control and other environmental protection regimes:** This section sets out the fact that "*issues relating to discharges or emissions from a proposed project which affect…water quality…and the marine environment…may be subject to separate regulation under the pollution control framework or other consenting and licensing regimes. Relevant permissions will need to be obtained for any activities within the development that are regulated under those regimes before the activities can be operated*."	The chapter fulfils the assessment requirements of the NPS NN. Consents and permitting requirements are considered as part of the DCO application, details of which are provided in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement (document reference 7.3).
	Chapter 5: Generic impacts	See Section 11.5 for the existing status of the water environment and Section 11.8 for the assessment of likely significant effects.

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	Water quality and resources: This section sets out the requirements of the EIA in which "*the applicant should ascertain the existing status of, and carry out an assessment of the impacts of the proposed project on water quality, water resources and physical characteristics as part of the environmental statement.*" This section also states that "*any environmental statement should describe:* • *the existing quality of waters affected by the proposed project;* • *existing water resources affected by the proposed project and the impacts of the proposed project on water resources;* • *existing physical characteristics of the water environment (including quantity and dynamics of flow) affected by the proposed project, and any impact of physical modifications to these characteristics;* • *any impacts of the proposed project on water bodies or protected areas under the Water Framework Directive and source protection zones (SPZs) around potable groundwater abstractions; and* • *any cumulative effects."*	The Drainage Strategy for the Scheme considers appropriate treatment measures and SuDs (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2))

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	Furthermore, this section identifies the requirements of appropriate mitigation measures during operation and construction and that "*the project should adhere to any National Standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDs).*"	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 11A.13)	The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for England was published in February 2019. In particular, Section 15 of the NPPF (Conserving and enhancing the natural environment) is relevant to the assessment of impacts on the water environment from the Scheme. Paragraph 170 states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural environment by *"preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability".* It goes on to state that "*Development should, where possible, help to improve the local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans*"	This chapter conforms with this policy by considering appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the risks on the water environment from the Scheme. See Section 11.7 for embedded mitigations adopted for the Scheme and Section 11.8 for any proposed additional mitigations.

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
National Policy Statement for Ports (Ref 11A.15)	This statement provides the framework for decisions on proposals for new port development. It applies, wherever relevant, to associated development, such as road and rail links, for which consent is sought alongside that for the principal development. Section 4.7 Environmental Impact Assessment sets out the requirement for all proposals "*that are subject to the European EIA Directive to be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) describing the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the project.*" This includes "*a description of the likely significant effects of the proposed project on the environment, covering the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short-, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the project, and also of the measures envisaged for avoiding or mitigating significant adverse effects.*" Section 5.6 Water quality and resources sets out the requirements of the ES to assess "*the existing status of, and impacts of, the proposed project on water quality, water resources and physical characteristics of the water environment*."	The chapter fulfils the assessment requirements of this policy. See Section 11.4 for the description of likely significant effects; Section 11.5 for the existing status of the water environment and Section 11.8 for the assessment of likely significant effects.

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
Anglian River Basin Management Plan (Ref 11A.16)	River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) are published under the WFD and focus on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. The river basin management approach ensures organisations and individuals that have an impact on the water environment work together to achieve the focus. The Scheme is situated within the Anglian River Basin District. The Anglian RBMP was first published in 2009. Under the WFD, RBMPs are reviewed and revised on a six-yearly cycle to update the status of the objectives for every waterbody, as these objectives can become legally binding and inform decision making by public and private bodies. The updated reports also include economic analysis of the objectives and proposed measures, which the Environment Agency has assessed to be cost effective, technically feasible and proportionate in terms of the benefits outweighing the cost. The first update to the Anglian RBMP was undertaken and published in December 2015.	This chapter uses the WFD assessment (Appendix 11E (document reference 6.2) to assess the Scheme against the key objectives of the WFD. The assessment has shown that the Scheme will be compliant with the requirements of the WFD and would not prevent the achievement of the wider WFD objectives in the operational catchments.

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	The current Anglian RBMP describes the river basin district, and the pressures that the water environment faces. It shows what this means for the current state of the water environment, and what actions will be taken to address the pressures. It sets out what improvements are possible by 2021 and how the actions will make a difference to the local environment – the catchments, the estuaries and coasts, and the groundwater. The RBMP identifies the current key issues in the Anglian River Basin as: • Physical modifications; • Pollution from waste water; • Pollution from towns, cities and transport; • Changes to the natural flow and level of water; • Negative effects of invasive non-native species, and • Pollution from rural areas.	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	The Study Area covers land within the Waveney Operation Catchment, which incorporates the Waveney, Lower Yare & Lothingland IDB drainage district, the Bure Operational Catchment, and the Norfolk East Transitional and Coastal (TRaC) Operation Catchment, which incorporates the coastal waterbody of Norfolk East and the transitional waterbody of Bure & Waveney & Yare & Lothing. Breydon Water, a designated Ramsar, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Protection Area (SPA), is located within the catchment, approximately 2.5km upstream of the Scheme. The main issues associated within these catchments are diffuse and point source pollution resulting from poor nutrient management, physical modification of rivers and lakes and sewage discharge. At present, there are no specific measures identified within the Norfolk East Transitional and Coastal (TRaC) Operation Catchment. Specific measures identified within the Waveney and Bure operational catchments include (Ref 11A.29 and Ref 11A.30): • Additional treatment to reduce concentrations of nutrients from Pulham St Mary sewage treatment works;	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	• Waveney habitat project to improve the condition of riparian zone and/or wetland habitats; • Additional treatment to reduce concentrations of phosphate from Hoxne sewage treatment works, and • The Broadland 'Slow the Flow' rural sustainable drainage project to address rural diffuse pollution. This project is likely to contribute to improvements in the ecological status of multiple waterbodies through phosphate and sediment reduction.	
Great Yarmouth Borough Council Local Plan: Core Strategy 2013 – 2030 (Ref 11A.17)	The Great Yarmouth Local Plan, adopted in 2015, provides the planning framework for implementing the Council's aims and objectives in the use of land and buildings. It forms the basis for all future developments in the Borough and sets out a series of strategic policies and site allocations which are used in the determination of planning applications.	Appropriate mitigation measures during operation and construction of the Scheme have been considered in the assessment. See Section 11.7 in the chapter and the Outline CoCP document (document reference 6.16). The Drainage Strategy for the Scheme considers appropriate treatment measures and SuDs (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2))

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	Policy CS11 (Enhancing the natural environment) states that all new development is required to take measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on existing biodiversity and geodiversity assets. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable measures will be required to mitigate any adverse impacts. Where mitigation is not possible, the Council will require that full compensatory provision be made. Furthermore, the Council requires all new development to appropriately contribute to the creation of biodiversity and/or geodiversity features through the use of landscaping, building and construction features, sustainable drainage systems and geological exposures. New development is also encouraged to protect and where possible enhance the quality of the Borough's resources, including inland and coastal water resources.	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	Policy CS13 (Protecting areas at risk of flooding or coastal change) requires all new development to seek the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) not only to manage surface water in reducing flood risk but also to deliver improved water quality, provide ecological enhancements and benefit local amenity. Where possible, sustainable drainage systems will be expected to contribute towards wider sustainability considerations, including conservation of biodiversity and water quality control.	
Norfolk County Council, Lead Local Flood Authority, Statutory Consultee for Planning, Guidance Document (Ref 11A.18)	The Norfolk County Council (as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) has outlined their expectations with respect to SuDS and WFD/water quality in this guidance document which supports the application of national planning policy. Key elements with respect to SuDS and surface water drainage are summarised as follows: • Surface water drainage should be managed in a way that replicates natural drainage processes on the site as closely as possible, and any proposed strategy for the management of surface water should utilise methods as high up the drainage hierarchy as possible: 1) into the ground (infiltration); 2) to a surface water body; 3) to a surface water sewer, highway drain or another drainage system and 4) to a combined sewer;	The Drainage Strategy for the Scheme considers appropriate treatment measures and SuDs (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2)).

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	• Infiltration should be considered first and this should be supported by infiltration testing in line with BRE365 (Soakaway Design) guidance; • In order to protect groundwater from pollution, any infiltration structure must be shown to be able to be constructed 1.2m above the anticipated seasonally high groundwater level; • If it is required to discharge into a watercourse, the Council requires evidence to illustrate that the watercourse is connected to the wider watercourse network and able to convey water away from the development site. Localised drains that are cut off from the wider network are considered unsuitable as discharge destinations; • For brownfield sites, the peak runoff rate from the development for the 1 in 1 year and 1 in 100-year rainfall events should be as close as reasonably practicable to the greenfield runoff rate from the development for the same rainfall event, but should never exceed the rate of discharge from the development prior to redevelopment for that event;	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	• Drainage strategies must consider the potential increase in the volume runoff from a development as a result of increases in the area of impermeable surfaces; • The assessment of the volume of attenuation storage should be based on the 1 in 100-year critical storm duration with climate change for the site and the allowable discharge rate. With respect to water quality, the Council does not consider that the requirements for water quality treatment would be met if traditional piped drainage schemes are promoted. If piped schemes are promoted as part of a SuDS scheme, e.g. pipes connecting to geo-cellular crates or attenuation tank(s), other SuDS components, such as permeable paving, swales, filter drains or strips should also be used to treat water prior to final discharge. Furthermore, the Council advises that Sections 4 and 26 of CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) be reviewed to risk assess the development and likely water quality treatment required as mitigation.	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
Norfolk County Council, Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Ref 11A.19)	In addition to policies with respect to flood risk, the Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) also outlines the Council, i.e. the LLFA's policies on SuDS, water quality and ordinary watercourse regulation. Policy UC11 (Securing Sustainable Drainage) states that the LLFA will seek to secure the implementation of SuDS, and where practicable, they will also aim to secure adaptation of existing drainage networks to enable SuDS. Policy OW3 (Consenting of works on Ordinary Watercourses) states that the LLFA will only approve alterations to ordinary watercourses if proposed works would not: • Lead to an increase in flood risk; • Increase the risk of erosion on the site or in areas beyond the site; • Result in water quality that does not meet standards required by WFD; • Have a detrimental impact on designated areas; and • Have a materially detrimentally impact on the morphology of natural watercourses.	The Drainage Strategy for the Scheme, including any proposed alterations to ordinary watercourses, has been developed with consultation with relevant stakeholders, such as the LLFA and IDB, to ensure their concerns are addressed, and with consideration of appropriate treatment measures and SuDs (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2)). Consents and permitting requirements are considered as part of the DCO application, details of which are provided in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement (document reference 7.3).

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	Policy E2 (Protecting habitats) requires all proposed works to be consistent with the need to maintain satisfactory drainage and flood protection to avoid unnecessary and long-term damage to natural habitats. Where possible, the LLFA also encourages new development to take appropriate opportunities to enhance habitats. Policy E4 (Ecological potential) states that the LLFA, and where relevant, the Internal Drainage Boards, will require applications for Ordinary Watercourse Consents to includes measures within the design to preserve or (where practicable) enhance ecological potential, including, where appropriate, providing landscaping using native species that are compatible with the local water environment. Policy E5 (River morphology) requires developments that alter the bank of an ordinary watercourse or create a new watercourse as part of a sustainable drainage scheme to mimic features of natural river morphology and hydrology, wherever it is practicable to do so. Where it is not practicable to do so, compensatory measures may be required.	

Table 1.3: Summary of Guidance

Guidance	Summary	Chapter Reference
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) HD45/09 (Ref 11A.20)	The standard HD45/09 Road Drainage and the Water Environment, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 10 provides guidance on the assessment and management of the impacts that road projects may have on the water environment. These include possible impacts on the quality of water bodies and on the existing hydrology of the catchments through which roads pass.	The assessment, with consideration of the likely significant effects arising from the Scheme upon the water environment (surface water and groundwater), has been completed in line with this guidance. See Section 11.4 for the description of likely significant effects; Section 11.5 for the existing status of the water environment and Section 11.8 for the assessment of likely significant effects. The HAWRAT assessment (Appendix 11D (document reference 6.2)), which evaluates the pollution impacts from routine (operational) runoff and accidental spillage, has been completed in line with the identified guidance.
DEFRA - Non-Statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems (Ref 11A:21)	This document sets out non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems, which includes guidance on peak flow and volume control, flood risk management within the development, construction, structural integrity of the drainage system and maintenance considerations.	The Drainage Strategy (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2)) has been developed in line with this guidance.
The Construction Industry	These documents provide guidance on sustainable drainage systems, pollution control and groundwater	This chapter, with consideration of appropriate mitigation

Guidance	Summary	Chapter Reference
Research and Information Association (CIRIA) notably C532 (Ref 11A.22), C648 (Ref 11A.23), (C750 (Ref 11A.24), and C753 (Ref 11A.25)	control as part of temporary works for construction projects.	measures to minimise the risks and effects of water pollution, has been completed in line with CIRIA C532 and C648. The Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16) provide details of proposed mitigation measures. The temporary groundwater control system required for the construction of the bascule pit cofferdams is being developed in line with CIRIA C750. The Drainage Strategy (Appendix 12C (document reference 6.2)) has been developed in line with CIRIA C753 (Ref 11A.25).
Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (Ref 11A.26)	This document contains non-statutory position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater and, adopts a risk based approach where legislation allows.	This chapter, with consideration of appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the risks and effects of pollution to groundwater and, protection of it as a resource, has been completed in line with the Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection 2018. See Section 11.8 in the chapter.
PINS Advice Note 18 (Ref 11A.27); Water Framework	These documents provide guidance on the requirement and approach to the WFD assessment.	A WFD assessment (Appendix 11E (document reference 6.2)) has been completed in line with

Guidance	Summary	Chapter Reference
Directive risk assessment (2016); Water Framework Directive Assessment: Estuarine and Coastal Waters (Ref 11A.28)		the identified guidance to assess the Scheme against the key objectives of the WFD. Also see Section 11.4 and Table 11.16 in this chapter.

2 References

Ref 11A.1: Official Journal of the European Communities (2000). The EU Water Framework Directive - integrated river basin management for Europe. Directive 2000/60/EC.

Ref 11A.2: Official Journal of the European Communities (2006). The Groundwater Directive – on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration. Directive 2006/118/EC.

Ref 11A.3: The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975. Her Majesty's Stationary Office 1975.

Ref 11A.4: The Land Drainage Act 1991 (as amended). Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

Ref 11A.5: The Water Resources Act 1991. The Stationary Office, 1991.

Ref 11A.6: Environment Act 1995. The Stationary Office, 1995.

Ref 11A.7: The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 2001.

Ref 11A.8: The Water Act 2003. The Stationary Office, 2003.

Ref 11A.9: The Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The Stationary Office, 2010.

Ref 11A.10: The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. The Stationary Office.

Ref 11A.11: The Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017. The Stationary Office, 2017.

Ref 11A.12: The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. The Stationary Office, 2017.

Ref 11A.13: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019). National Planning Policy Framework.

Ref 11A.14: Department for Transport (2014) National Policy Statement for National Networks. (online) (Accessed June 2018).

Ref 11A.15: Department for Transport (2014) National Policy Statement for Ports. (online) (Accessed June 2018).

Ref 11A.16: DEFRA & Environment Agency (2015). Part 1: Anglian river basin district. River basin management plan.

Ref 11A.17: Great Yarmouth Borough Council (2015). Great Yarmouth Local Plan: Core Strategy 2013-2030.

Ref 11A.18: Norfolk County Council (2017). Lead Local Flood Authority: Statutory Consultee for Planning. Guidance Document, Version 3.

Ref 11A.19: Norfolk County Council (2015). Norfolk Flood Risk Management Strategy. Post Consultation Final Draft. V13.1

Ref 11A.20: Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2009). Volume 11, Section 3, Part 10 (HD 45/09) Road Drainage and the Water Environment, former Highways Agency, November 2009.

Ref 11A.21: DEFRA (2015). Sustainable Drainage Systems. Non-statutory standards for sustainable drainage systems.

Ref 11A.22: CIRIA (2001). Control of water pollution from construction sites: Guidance for Consultants and Contractors. C532.

Ref 11A.23: CIRIA (2006). Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. C648.

Ref 11A.24: CIRIA (2016). Groundwater control, design and practice. C750. Second edition.

Ref 11A.25: CIRIA, DEFRA and the Environment Agency (2015). The SuDS Manual. C753.

Ref 11A.26: Environment Agency (2018). Approach to groundwater protection.

Ref 11A.27: The Planning Inspectorate (2017). Advice note eighteen. The Water Framework Directive. Version 1.

Ref 11A.28: Environment Agency (2017). Water Framework Directive assessment: estuarine and coastal waters and Environment Agency (2016). Water Framework Directive risk assessment: how to assess the risk of your activity.

Ref 11A.29: Environment Agency (2019). Catchment Data Explorer - Operational Catchment Measures. Waveney.

Ref 11A.30: Environment Agency (2019). Catchment Data Explorer - Operational Catchment Measures. Bure.