

Stonestreet Green Solar
Environmental Statement
Volume 4: Appendices
Chapter 10: Water Environment
**Appendix 10.1: Water Environment Legislation,
Planning Policy and Guidance**

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APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

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



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Appendix 10.1: Water Environment Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Policy Summary has been prepared on behalf of EPL 001 Limited ('the Applicant') to summarise Water Environment relevant legislation, planning policy and guidance in relation to the Development Consent Order ('DCO') application for Stonestreet Green Solar ('the Project').

1.2 Legislation

1.2.1 The following legislation relating to the water environment is relevant to the Project:

- The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)¹;
- Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017²;
- The Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC)³;
- Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015⁴;
- The Priority Substances Directive (2008/105/EC)⁵;
- Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019⁶;
- Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)⁷;
- Revised Bathing Water Directive ('RBWD') (2006/7/EC)⁸;
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016⁹;
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010¹⁰;
- Environment Act 2021¹¹;
- Reservoir Act 1975¹²;
- Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975¹³;
- Environment Protection Act 1990¹⁴;
- Land Drainage Act 1991¹⁵;
- Water Resources Act 1991¹⁶, Water Act 2003¹⁷ and the Water Act 2014¹⁸, and
- Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019¹⁹.

1.2.2 The following sections provide a summary of key legislation from the above list as relevant to the water environment and the assessment provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Water Environment (Doc Ref. 5.2)**.

European Directive: The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)¹

- 1.2.3 Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and Council (the Water Framework Directive ('WFD')) came into force on 22 December 2000 and established a framework for community action in the field of water policy.
- 1.2.4 This EU directive was transposed into English and Welsh law by The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017². The WFD is designed to enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands, to promote sustainable water use, to reduce pollution of water and to ensure a progressive reduction in groundwater pollution. The WFD established a strategic framework for managing the water environment and requires a management plan for each river basin to be developed every six years. The competent authority (in England) for delivering the WFD is the Environment Agency ('EA').

European Directive: The Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC)³

- 1.2.5 Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and Council (the 'Groundwater Daughter Directive') came into force on 16 January 2007 and aims to protect groundwater against pollution and deterioration. The Groundwater Daughter Directive was developed in response to the requirements of Article 17 of the WFD (2000/60/EC) and specifies measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution (by providing criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status, criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for defining a baseline status).

European Directive: The Priority Substances Directive (2008/105/EC)⁵

- 1.2.6 Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and Council (the Priority Substances Directive) came into force on 13 January 2009 and sets environmental quality standards in the field of water policy. The Priority Substances Directive was developed in response to the requirements of Article 16 of the WFD and requires the identification of priority substances to set Environmental Quality Standards ('EQSs') for the concentrations of the priority substances in surface waterbodies and to review periodically the list of priority substances.

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015⁴

- 1.2.7 The Water Framework Directive ('WFD') (Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 ('WFD Directive')) came into force in 2000 and establishes a legislative framework for the protection of surface waters (including rivers, lakes, transitional waters and coastal waters) and groundwater throughout the EU. The WFD is transposed into law in England and Wales by The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (the '2017 Regulations') (SI 2017/407 which revoke and replace The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (subject to transitional provisions in article 38 of the 2017 Regulations)).

Environment Act 2021¹¹

- 1.2.8 The Environment Act 2021 was passed into law on 9 November 2021. The purpose of this legislation is (amongst other things) to make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment.

Environmental Protection Act 1990¹⁴

- 1.2.9 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 brought in a system of integrated pollution control for the disposal of wastes to land, water and air and covers statutory nuisances.

The Land Drainage Act 1991¹⁵

- 1.2.10 The Land Drainage Act 1991 is primarily concerned with the powers of drainage authorities.
- 1.2.11 Section 23 therein requires the owner of a watercourse to maintain the watercourse in such a condition that the free flow of water is not impeded. The owner must accept the natural flow from upstream but need not carry out work to cater for increased flows resulting from some types of works carried out upstream, for example, a new housing development.

The Water Resources Act 1991¹⁶, Water Act 2003¹⁷, and Water Act 2014¹⁸

- 1.2.12 The Water Resources Act 1991 aims to prevent and minimise pollution of water (surface and groundwater). The EA has enforcement powers under the Water Resources Act 1991 pursuant to the Environment Act 1995. The Water Act 2003 amended the Water Resource Act 1991 to improve long-term water resource management by making changes to licencing for abstraction. The Water Act 2003 also aims to promote water conservation, increase competition, strengthen the voice of consumers, and promote the suitable use of water resources. The Water Act 2014 aims to reform the water industry to make it more responsive to customers and to increase the resilience of water supplies to droughts and flooding. It also brings in measures to address the availability and affordability of insurances in high flood risk areas.

Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019¹⁹

- 1.2.13 These regulations aim to ensure that, following Brexit, legislation in the fields of floods and water continues to operate effectively. The regulations amend four primary Acts (the Water Act 1989, the Water Industry Act 1991, the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Water Act 2014) and 17 pieces of secondary legislation including the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017.

1.3 National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 ('NPS EN-1') (November 2023)²⁰

1.3.1 NPS EN-1, with particular reference to section 5.16 (Water quality and resources), paragraph 5.16.3 which sets out what an ES, should describe. This includes the existing status of: water quality, water resources and physical characteristics of the water environment, and how this might change due to the impact of climate change on rainfall patterns and consequently water availability across the water environment.

1.3.2 In terms of hydrological impacts, the NPS EN-1 states the following:

'Where the project is likely to have effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status of, and impacts of the proposed project on, water quality, water resources and physical characteristics of the water environment, and how this might change due to the impact of climate change on rainfall patterns and consequently water availability across the water environment, as part of the ES or equivalent (see Section 4.3 and 4.10).' (paragraph 5.16.3)

'Where possible, applicants are encouraged to manage surface water during construction by treating surface water runoff from exposed topsoil prior to discharging and to limit the discharge of suspended soils e.g. from car parks or other areas of hard standing, during operation.' (paragraph 5.16.5); and

'Applicants are encouraged to consider protective measures to control the risk of pollution to groundwater beyond those outlined in River Basin Management Plans and Groundwater Protection Zones – this could include, for example, the use of protective barriers.' (paragraph 5.16.6).

1.3.3 Paragraphs 5.16.11 – 5.16.16 outline the Secretary of State decision-making process with regards to water quality and resources. Impacts on the water environment will need to be given more weight where a project would have an adverse effect on the achievement of environmental objectives established under the WFD. Within paragraph 5.16.8 it is stated that whether mitigation measures over and above those included within an application are needed should be considered by the Secretary of State.

1.3.4 Section 5.8 relates to flood risk. It sets out, the minimum requirements for flood risk assessments (e.g. they should be proportionate to the risk and appropriate to the scale, nature and location of the project (paragraph 5.8.15)). As part of the decision making, the Secretary of State should be satisfied on a number of points, including that the application is supported by an appropriate flood risk assessment.

1.3.5 Paragraphs 5.8.9-11 of NPS EN-1 comment on the application of the Sequential and Exception Tests, stating that the Exception Test can be applied if following

application of the Sequential Test, it is not possible to locate a project in an area of lower flood risk. To pass the Exception Test it should be demonstrated that:

- the project would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk; and
- the project will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible will reduce flood risk overall.

1.3.6 The Sequential and Exception Tests for the Project are addressed in Appendix 2 of the **Planning Statement (Doc Ref. 7.6)**.

1.3.7 Paragraph 5.8.14 states that the 'assessment should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the project and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into account.'

1.3.8 Additionally, paragraph 4.9.11 states that applicants should demonstrate that proposals have a high level of climate resilience built-in from the outset and should also demonstrate how proposals can be adapted over their predicted lifetimes to remain resilient to a credible maximum climate change scenario.

1.3.9 NPS EN-1 also advises at footnote 216 that, in relation to demonstrating that the hierarchy of drainage options has been followed by an applicant, further guidance is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance Flood Risk and Coastal Change section which accompanies the National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF').

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure EN-3 ('NPS EN-3') (November 2023)²¹

1.3.10 NPS EN-3 covers 'significant onshore renewable energy infrastructure projects', specifically addressing solar PV generation.

1.3.11 Paragraph 3.10.145 states that '*Water management is a critical component of site design for ground mount solar plants. Where previous management of the site has involved intensive agricultural practice, solar sites can deliver significant ecosystem services value in the form of drainage, flood attenuation, natural wetland habitat, and water quality management.*'

1.3.12 Paragraph 3.4.10 requires applicants to consider how solar photovoltaic sites proposed in low lying exposed sites will be resilient to increased risk of flooding and impact of higher temperatures.

1.3.13 Paragraph 3.10.75 of NPS EN-3 refers to the need for flood risk assessments for solar projects to consider the impact of drainage within solar developments. Paragraph 3.10.76 provides further detail, requiring permeable access tracks, and for localised SuDS to be used to control drainage runoff.

- 1.3.14 Paragraphs 3.10.77 – 3.10.79 note that solar farms should be configured or selected to avoid the need to impact on existing drainage systems and watercourses, and the need to demonstrate that no reasonable alternatives exist in the case of culverting existing watercourses/drainage ditches. Further, any such culvert can only be in place temporarily for the construction period (paragraph 3.10.79).
- 1.3.15 Paragraph 3.10.145 recognises the value that solar projects can bring for sites that have previously been used for intensive agricultural practice through the delivery of drainage and flood attenuation.

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5 ('NPS EN-5') (November 2023)²²

- 1.3.16 NPS EN-5 addresses policy for electricity networks infrastructure, including associated infrastructure such as substations. Paragraph 2.3.2 states that as climate change is likely to increase risks to the resilience of some infrastructure, including flooding, applicants should set out to what extent the proposed development is expected to be vulnerable and how it has been designed to be resilient to:
- flooding, particularly for substations that are vital to the network; and especially in light of changes to groundwater levels resulting from climate change;
 - earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding or drought (for underground cables).

National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023)²³

- 1.3.17 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023) has three overarching objectives to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, one of which is the environmental objective. This objective is *'to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy'* (paragraph 8(c)). In addition, the NPPF contains a number of statements which are relevant to water quality. These include:
- *'Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for: ... (d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation'* (paragraph 20(d));
 - *'Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts...'* (paragraph 158); and
 - *Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: ... (e) 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. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans ...' (paragraph 180e).

1.3.18 The requirements of the NPPF have been taken into account by the assessment, with particular regard given to potential impacts in relation to flood risk, in particular the following:

1.3.19 Paragraph 159 states that *'New development should be planned for in ways that:*

- a) *Avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and*
- b) *Can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the government's policy for national technical standards.'*

1.3.20 Paragraph 165 notes that *'Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.'*

1.3.21 Paragraph 175 states that *'When determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Where appropriate, applications should be supported by a site-specific flood-risk assessment. Development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where, in the light of this assessment (and the sequential and exception tests, as applicable) it can be demonstrated that:*

- a) *within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location;*
- b) *the development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient such that, in the event of a flood, it could be quickly brought back into use without significant refurbishment;*
- c) *it incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate;*
- d) *any residual risk can be safely managed; and*

- e) *safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.'*

1.3.22 Paragraph 175 states that *'Major developments should incorporate sustainable drainage systems unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate. The systems used should:*

- a) *take account of advice from the lead local flood authority;*
- b) *have appropriate proposed minimum operational standards;*
- c) *have maintenance arrangements in place to ensure an acceptable standard of operation for the lifetime of the development; and*
- d) *where possible, provide multifunctional benefits.'*

1.4 Local Planning Policy

1.4.1 While the primary basis for making decisions on applications for development consent is the relevant NPSs, other matters which the Secretary of State may consider to be important and relevant in decision making may include the development plan policies of the 'Host' local authorities.

1.4.2 NPS EN-1 states in paragraph 4.1.12 that *'other matters that the Secretary of State may consider both important and relevant to their decision-making may include Development Plan documents or other documents in the Local Development Framework'*. However, it must also be noted that paragraph 4.1.15 states that *'In the event of a conflict between these or any other documents and an NPS, the NPS prevails for the purposes of Secretary of State decision making given the national significance of the infrastructure'*.

1.4.3 The Local Planning Authority is ABC. The county council is KCC. Development Plan Documents relevant to the Project include the following:

- Ashford Local Plan 2030 (adopted 2019)²⁴;
- Ashford Sustainable Drainage Supplementary Planning Document 2010²⁵;
- Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2016)²⁶;
- Kent Minerals and Waste Early Partial Review (2020)²⁷; and
- KCC's Drainage and Planning Policy Statement²⁸.

Ashford Local Plan 2030²⁶

1.4.4 The following local planning policies from the Ashford Local Plan associated with the water environment are relevant to the Project:

Policy ENV6 – Flood Risk;

Proposals for new development should contribute to an overall flood risk reduction.

Development will only be permitted where it would not be at an unacceptable risk of flooding on the site itself, and there would be no increase' to flood risk elsewhere.

The sequential test and exception tests established by the National Planning Policy Framework will be strictly adhered to across the Borough, with new development preferably being located in Flood Zone 1. Where it is demonstrated development is unable to take place in an area of lower flood risk, essential transport or utility infrastructure, or other development may be allowed as per an exception test if the development is designed to be compatible with potential flood conditions, and:

- a) Suitable flood protection and mitigation measures are incorporated into the development appropriate to the nature and scale of risk;*
- b) Comprehensive management and maintenance plans are in place for its effective operation during the lifetime of the development (taking account of climate change allowances);*
- c) Adoption arrangements are secured (where applicable) with the relevant public authority or statutory undertaker;*
- d) The development would make a significant contribution to the overall sustainable development objectives of the Local Plan, such that the wider sustainability benefits of the development outweigh the flood risk; and,*
- e) It can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council and the Environment Agency that adequate resistance and resilience measures have been put in place to avoid any increase in flooding either on site or elsewhere.*

A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), endorsed by the Environment Agency, appropriate to the scale and nature of the development and the risks involved will be required in line with Planning Practice Guidance and in particular where the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment or Surface Water Management Plan, indicates there are records of historic flooding or other sources of flooding.

In all cases, development that would harm the effectiveness of existing flood defences or prejudice their maintenance or management will not be permitted.

'Policy ENV8 – Water Quality, Supply and Treatment; and

Major proposals for new development must be able to demonstrate that there are, or will be, adequate water supply and wastewater treatment facilities in place to serve the whole development, or where development is being carried out in phases, the whole of the phase for which approval is being sought. Improvements in these facilities, the timing of their provision and funding sources will be key to the delivery of development.

All development proposals must provide a connection to the sewerage system at the nearest point of adequate capacity wherever feasible, as advised by the

service provider, and ensure future access to the existing sewerage systems for maintenance and upsizing purposes.

Schemes that would be likely to result in a reduction in the quality or quantity of groundwater resources will not be permitted. The Council will support, in principle, infrastructure proposals designed to increase water supply and wastewater treatment capacity subject to there being no significant adverse environmental impacts and the minimisation of those that may remain.

Where a site overlies a Groundwater Protection Zone an appropriate site investigation and risk assessment may be required to be undertaken in consultation with the Environment Agency prior to any grant of planning permission’.

‘Policy ENV9 – Sustainable Drainage.

All development should include appropriate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) for the disposal of surface water, in order to avoid any increase in flood risk or adverse impact on water quality, and to mimic the drainage from the pre-developed site.

On greenfield sites, development should discharge at a maximum of 4l/s/ha, or 10% below current greenfield rates for the existing 1:100 storm event, whichever is lower.

There must be no increase in discharge rate from less severe rainfall events, with evidence submitted to demonstrate this principle.

On Previously Developed Land, development must endeavor to achieve 4 l/s/ha runoff or seek to achieve 50% reduction of existing peak runoff rates for the site where existing discharge rates can be established.

On smaller sites (less than 0.25ha), development should achieve a maximum discharge of 2l/s.

Any SuDS scheme must demonstrate regard to the adopted Sustainable Drainage SPD and any subsequent revisions.

SuDS features should always be the preferred option and provided onsite wherever practicable.

All development proposals will be required to:

- a. Ensure all new developments are designed to reduce the risk of flooding, and maximise environmental gain, such as: water quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape and recreational open space;*
- b. Ensure that all new developments are designed to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change;*
- b) Lower runoff flow rates, reducing the impact of urbanisation on flooding;*
- c) Protect or enhance water quality. Incorporating appropriate pollution control measures, to ensure there are no adverse impacts on the water quality of receiving waters, both during construction and in operation;*
- d) Be sympathetic to the environmental setting and the needs of the local community;*
- e) Incorporate a SuDS scheme that is coherent with the surrounding landscape and/or townscape;*
- f) Provide a habitat for wildlife in urban watercourses; and encourage natural groundwater recharge (where appropriate);*

- g) *Demonstrate that opportunities have been taken to integrate sustainable drainage with biodiversity enhancements through appropriately designed surface water systems, as well as contribute to amenity and open spaces;*
- h) *Demonstrate that the first 5mm of any rainfall event can be accommodated and disposed of on-site; and,*
- i) *Demonstrate that clear arrangements have been established for the operation and maintenance of the SuDS component for the lifetime of the development.'*

1.4.5 The Ashford Sustainable Drainage Supplementary Planning Document 2010²⁵ also forms part of the suite of local plan documentation. The document provides guidance for developers on what is expected of them as they bring sites forward. It confirms that it is essential that the management of water is considered at the earliest stage of a development and sets out the importance of adopting a sequential approach to development site allocation and integrating SUDS into the site design.

Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan^{26 & 27}

1.4.6 The Kent Mineral and Waste Local Plan forms the Development Plan for the purposes of determining minerals and waste planning applications. The current adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan is the Early Partial Review of 2020 which supersedes the adopted 2016 local plan.

Kent County Council's Drainage and Planning Policy Statement²⁸

1.4.7 This policy sets out how Kent County Council ('KCC'), as Lead Local Flood Authority ('LLFA') and a statutory consultee, will review drainage strategies and surface water management provisions associated with applications for major development.

1.4.8 The policy sets out that it is consistent with the Non-Statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage (as published by Defra in March 2015) and that the policy should be read in conjunction with any other policies that promote sustainable drainage, specifically including both National Planning Policy Framework²³ and specific policy set out by the relevant Local Planning Authority.

1.5 Guidance

1.5.1 The following guidance is relevant to water environment and the Project:

- National Planning Practice Guidance Flood Risk and Coastal Change²⁹;
- Guide for Masterplanning Sustainable Drainage into Developments, Lead Local Flood Authorities of the South East of England (2013)³⁰;
- Construction Industry Research and Information Association ('CIRIA') C753 The SuDS Manual (2015)³¹;
- CIRIA C532 Control of water pollution from construction sites: Guidance for consultants and contractors (2001)³²;
- CIRIA C649 Control of water pollution from linear construction sites (2006)³³;

- Regulatory Position Statement ('RPS') 235: Treating and using water that contains concrete and silt at construction sites, Environment Agency ('EA') (2020)³⁴,
- RPS 261: Temporary dewatering from excavations to surface water, EA (2023)³⁵;
- Standard Rules ('SR') 2015 No 28: Installing a clear span bridge, EA (2019)³⁶;
- SR2015 No 29: Temporary storage on a flood plain of a main river, EA (2019)³⁷;
- SR2015 No 35: Excavating a wetland or pond in a main river floodplain, EA (2019)³⁸; and
- Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (DMRB) LA 113 Road drainage and the water environment (2020)³⁹.

1.5.2 Key guidance documents are discussed below.

Planning Practice Guidance (November 2023)

1.5.3 The Planning Practice Guidance provides supplementary documentation in accordance with the NPPF. This includes a topic on Flood Risk and Coastal Change which was most recently updated in August 2022.

1.5.4 The Planning Practice Guidance details the decision-making process which is required for planning applications in terms of development in the flood plain. This includes the application of the sequential and exception tests, flood risk and residual flood risk, permitting requirements, sustainable drainage systems, reducing the causes and impacts of flooding as well as flood resistance and resilience.

Construction Industry Research and Information Association ('CIRIA') C753 The SuDS Manual (2015)³¹

1.5.5 The SuDS manual provides extensive guidance concerning the design, construction operation and maintenance of sustainable drainage system. This has been considered as part of the Site drainage design.

1.5.6 Specific reference is made to:

- The SuDS Index approach for assessing water quality impacts associated with development and the level of treatment that is provided by different SUDS techniques in relation to key classes of pollutant including metals hydrocarbons and sediment.
- The requirement for ongoing maintenance of SuDS. The guidance includes a table setting out typical requirement and frequencies for maintenance activities for different SUDS approaches.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (DMRB) LA 113 Road drainage and the water environment (2020)³⁹

- 1.5.7 While DMRB was written specifically for road related project is provides a standardise practice guide around assessing impacts to the water environment associated with water, quality morphology and flood risk.

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